

Harijan Sevak Sangh

(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)

Annual Report

From 1st April 1962 to 31 March 1963



“Unless and until we befriend the Harijan, unless and until we treat him as our own brother; we cannot treat humanity as one brotherhood. The whole movement for the removal of untouchability is a movement for the establishment of universal brotherhood, and nothing less.”

Gandhi ji



‘Untouchability’ is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of ‘Untouchability’ shall be offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 17 of the Constitution



Head Quarters

K I N G S W A Y

D E L H I - 9

February, 1964

Constitution of India

Articles Relating to Scheduled Castes

15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, restriction or condition with regard to
- (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainment; or
- (b) the use of the wells, tanks, bathing ghats, road and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the public.
23. Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- (2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.
334. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of the Constitution relating to—
- (a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the State and;
- (b) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Houses of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

Shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution: Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House Assembly as the case may be.

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Harijan Sevak Sangh

(Head Office Delhi)

Annual Report

From 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963

Report of the Secretary

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh was convened on the 30th November and 1st December, 1962 at Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya Madras, under the chairmanship of Shri R.S Dhotre Vice-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh. 14 members of the Central Board, 5 representatives and 25 workers and invitees participated. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, the President Harijan Sevak Sangh, could not attend the meeting due to ill health.

After the introduction of members condolence resolutions on the sad demise of Sarv Shri K.S. Shivam, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Purushottam Das Tandon, Dr. B. C. Roy, Samant Bhai N. Marwari of Gujarat, Lala Achint Ram of Punjab, Smt. Janki Bai Apte, Ahmednagar, V. Bhashyam Iyengar, Madras were passed unanimously all standing.

Shri R.S. Dhotre, from the chair—paid tributes to late Shri K.S. Shivam for his services to Harijan Sevak Sangh and the weaker sections. Shri L. N. Gopalswami, the President, Tamil Nad Harijan

Sevak Sangh welcomed the members, invitees and workers. He said he was very happy to have all the old workers of Harijan Sevak Sangh as guests in Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya. He felt great pleasure to have unveiled Bapa's Bust in the presence of all the workers who had worked with Bapa and are devoted to the cause espoused by Bapu and Bapa.

Thereafter the proceedings of the last meeting of the Central Board which was held at Sikar and already circulated were approved and confirmed.

Election of the President

As the term of the presidentship of Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru had expired in April, 1962 the election of the president was conducted in which the Central Board members unanimously passed the resolution of Shri R.K. Yardey proposing the name of Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, seconded by Dr. Ram Rakha Dhir and thus elected her the president for the coming term.

During these two days the participants consulted and discussed amongst themselves all the salient features regarding means of propaganda, progress and future programme of the institution.

Prof. N. R. Malkani reviewed the progress made in implementing the Bhangi Kasht Mukti Schemes in various provinces. He emphasized that it was not only the wheel-barrows to be attended to. The whole process right from the type of latrines to the dumping ground will have to be improved. He has been emphasizing the municipalities in the capacity of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on

Scavenging Conditions appointed by the Government of India. He felt hopeful from the response he was getting.

The Secretary suggested to the provincial presidents and secretaries the urgent necessity of forming co-operative credit societies as that would give sweepers and scavengers a great economic relief and save them from the inhuman treatment of the money lenders.

Shri Parixital, stressed the importance of educating their children to save the coming generation from taking to this job.

The Central Board endorsed the decision of the Executive Committee to form a Committee to review the working of the various provinces and suggest organisational changes and methods to intensify the work. To implement this scheme the provinces were grouped in zones.

Prof. N.R. Malkani suggested that we should reorganise and put 2 sevaks together in a particular area for intensive work instead of putting one worker in one district as intensive work would yield more results than extensive work.

Shri P. Kakkan, Minister for Harijan Welfare, Madras State who attended the meeting on the request of Harijan Sevak Sangh gave information regarding the various schemes in force for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes. He said that the Government of Madras have appointed 110 Dy. sevaks to carry on the work of eradication of Untouchability. Government of Madras

was spending sufficient funds for providing educational facilities to the Scheduled Caste children. Almost all the hostels excepting the hostels run by the Harijan Sevak Sangh were managed by the Government. He agreed that the present grant of Rs. 15/- per hostel inmate per month was insufficient and assured that the Government was thinking of increasing the grant. The Minister desired that more attention should be paid to 'Propaganda' in the State. He informed the Board that in Tamil Nad all the big temples were open to Harijans but the question of smaller ones is still to be attended to.

The Central Board passed the following resolution regarding the emergency created in the Country due to Chinese aggression :—

“The Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh having considered the present state of emergency arising out of Chinese aggression on our soil, feels that the Harijan Sevak Sangh's workers have to play their own part in assisting the Nations' efforts and calls upon them to keep the following points as guidance of the programme to be persuaded.

1. To create awareness of the people to the danger to National Integrity posed by the Chinese threat and to make efforts to enable people to close up their ranks without distinction of high and low or rich and poor.
2. To encourage people to contribute to the National Defence Fund and other loans asked for by the Government of India.

3. To help the people to keep up courage and fortitude and help the Harijans to join Civil Defence Committees appointed by the Government.
4. To work to maintain supply line of production and employment and help in the prevention of rise of prices by persuading people to postpone consumption of non-essential commodities and telling them not to purchase goods at high prices. Hoarders and profiteers may be reported to the authorities. To effect all possible economy in every day life to prevent wastage of time, money and energy.
5. To create atmosphere by which confusion and rumour mongering does not find support and confidence is restored.

Shri Parixitilal Majmudar drew attention to the propaganda in the interested press to scrape Prohibition. He moved a resolution after giving his impression of Gujarat where Prohibition is in force in the whole province, that "the Central Board of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh views with great concern the sinister, subtle and open propaganda being made in the name of National Emergency to scrape the Prohibition programme in force in Andhra, Madras, Gujarat and Maharashtra States in full and partially in others. The Board is emphatic of the opinion that Prohibition has brought immense moral and material benefits to the vast number of the common people specially the Scheduled Castes and attempt or decision to scrape Prohibition fully or partially

will adversely affect the moral and material well-being of the people.

The Board earnestly, therefore, requests the Planning Commission, the Central Government and the State Governments to firmly stick to the programme of enforcing total Prohibition by the end of 3rd Plan Period and not deviate from the fundamental directive principles of the Constitution."

Vice-President's Tour

To give added philip to the removal of Untouchability work, supervise and guide workers of the institution engaged all over India the Vice-President toured through U.P., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and Himachal Pradesh visiting 17 places and covering about 7364 miles. He addressed 27 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences, inspected 11 Harijan Colonies and met officials of municipalities with whom he discussed the problem of 'Bhangi Mukti' and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'.

Gujarat Visit

At Gujarat he participated in a Worker's Training Camp in which about 122 workers from the adjoining provincial branches participated. Here he addressed trainees on the eradication of Untouchability and other constructive activities based on the principles of Sarvodaya and exhorted workers not to depend much on Government aid. He expected of workers to be self-reliant and depend on public help. So long as untouchability existed, said he, workers should take Swarajya as incomplete and even if Government were able to improve the financial con-

dition of the country through its Five-Year Plans it cannot stand erect before the Council of Nations of the World. He told them that the Government have done whatever was in its power to do. It has ruled out untouchability from the Constitution; framed the Untouchability (Offences) Act and is spending quite large sums for the upliftment and betterment of Harijans but it appears that untouchability would not be eradicated by these means only as legal sections have their limitations. For this we will have to change the mentality of savarns through service and penance and by instilling noble thoughts in the orthodox. At Gwalior in M.P. he addressed students of the Jiyaji Rao Cotton Mills School and advised them to rise above the hackneyed rules of old superstitions and come forward to eradicate the age old disparity observed between Harijans and Savarns. Here he supervised Golparia sweeper 'Basti' along with local workers and discussed with the residents on their different problems laying stress on Bhangi Mukti and Bhangi Kasht Mukti. He advised them to educate their children and after they were educated they should not force them to take up to their old profession.

He found that there was no light arrangements in the colony and sweepers were in difficulty for drinking water. He saw the Commissioner Gwalior in this regard and was assured that he would help them within his means.

Regarding Bhangi Kasht Mukti' he met various municipal authorities and pressed for the distribution

of wheel-barrows and improved type of implements. He made a comprehensive survey of the Harijan and sweeper colonies and tried to solve their problems by contacting concerned officials.

At Narvan he addressed the Central Panchayat of the locality and urged them to give up their old prejudices and try to move with time.

Secretary's Tour

In pursuance of the resolution No. 7 of the Executive Committee and resolution No. 11 of the Central Board 4 Sub-committees from amongst the members of the Executive Committee were formed for 4 following regions to review the working of the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs :—

South —Kerala, Tamil Nad, Andhra, Mysore.

East —Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Central —Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay.

North —U.P., Punjab, Himachal Pradesh.

Accordingly he visited Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nad, Tripura, U.P. Central and U.P. West.

He made a very comprehensive survey of these areas embracing each and every aspect of their life. The following will give in brief his survey report and the various steps he considered advisable for their all round betterment.

Bihar

Bihar has 17 districts and a population of 46,455,610. The Scheduled Castes comprise 14% of this population. The province has 5 workers, 1 creche and 1 Balwadi from Central Harijan Sevak Sangh under Bhangi Kasht Mukti Scheme.

Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh with the assistance of the provincial Government has sponsored co-operative credit societies in the sweeper and scavenger *basties*. It gets a grant of Rs. 28,888/- for this work. 63 societies have been organised so far. 5995 share holders have contributed share capital of Rs. 77,714/-. Loans of Rs. 6,69,500/- have been liquidated. 52 out of 85 municipalities have been covered with this scheme. It is an encouraging start but much field is still to be covered. The Secretary told that there is no provision in the Co-operative Act to make it obligatory for municipalities to assist the co-operative societies in recovering the instalment of the loan on the pay day. Fearing that unless some such law is made there is every danger of the failure of the movement and therefore expected of Government to come to the rescue of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The Minister of Co-operation was satisfied with the progress of the Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh in this respect. Shri Bhola Shastri, Minister Welfare Department who saw us, in spite of his engagements, felt that much is still to be done in villages and the provincial Government should continue help to the social organisations.

'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work is being done by the

5 workers allotted to the Provincial branch by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh. So far about 2438 wheel-barrows have been distributed in 24 municipalities. In his 5 day's tour in the province he visited creche and Balwadis in Patna financed by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh under 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme. He also visited the 'Lok Karya Kshetra' centre where 'Balwadi' is run by one lady worker. He stressed that the boys and girls of 'Balwadis' after attaining the age of 6 years should go to the Primary School.

At Gaya the Committee addressed a gathering of municipal sweepers and scavengers urging them to take to new improved scavenging implements and wheel-barrows.

West Bengal

There are 16 districts in West Bengal with a total population of 34,926,279. Scheduled Castes form about 20% of the total population. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh has allotted 2 workers for intensive work and 3 under 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme. It did not receive any grant from the Provincial Government this year. 2 workers under Bhangi Kasht Mukti Scheme are working in Krishna Nagar. One is in Howrah. He visited Howrah Basti and saw the centre. The Sangh is running two hostels but the state is not giving any grant for the Harijan boys. The expenditure is being borne partly from collections and partly from the Gandhi Nidhi Grant. He met members of the Provincial Board who were of opinion that sufficient work was not

being done by the Provincial Branch. They felt that untouchability in Bengal was not so acute. It did not mean that the Harijans in all the villages enjoyed social rights. There was great scope of work in sweepers and scavengers in the town. He suggested that 5 workers may be posted in 5 towns with a population of about 1/2 a lakh and should take up Bhangi Kasht Mukti work, sponsor co-operative credit societies, propagate prohibition in the bastis and help the children to go to schools. They should also attend to major problem of the villages round the town they are posted at. He was of opinion that Krishnanagar should have one worker instead of two and the centre of Howrah may be shifted to some other municipal town. Regarding utilisation of 6 Bighas of land received from a donor of Jhargram he suggested to have a cosmopolitan Housing Scheme. 70% of the sites may be allotted to Harijans and 30% to caste Hindus.

Assam

Assam has a population of 11,872,772 in its 11 districts and the Scheduled Castes number 732,756 i.e. about 6% of the total population. There are four districts in which there are practically no Harijans and they are populated by Scheduled Tribes. The three workers posted at Sibsagar Gauhati and Hailakandi all are financed by the centre. All the shoe-makers, sweepers, scavengers are non-Assamese and have migrated from Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P. and Bihar. They constitute about 15% of the population of the Scheduled Castes. He visited sweeper basties

of Phetashil and Goshala. They were practically denied of all facilities such as schools, street light, drinking water taps, latrines and bath rooms. He had discussions with the chairman of the Gauhati Municipality who, of course, was good enough to agree that these basties lacked these amenities and he assured that he would take the co-operation of the Harijan Sevak Sangh worker and do his best. The scavengers in Gauhati use Kavath and lift 2 buckets of night-soil at one time. He suggested that ineffective district committees should be dissolved and have other office-bearers. The president was requested to go into the matter. Worker at Sibsagar was suggested to be transferred to Shillong and all the 4 workers should have headquarters in the municipal towns, the headquarters of the district.

Tripura

It is a Centrally administered area with a population of 11,50,000 out of which 1,19,000 are Scheduled Castes. The population before partition was about 6 lakhs. Today barring Scheduled Tribes, 95% of the population are Bengalis. The committee was told that almost 1 lakh of Scheduled Castes are refugees from East Pakistan. Like Assam, the sweepers and scavengers are from Bihar and U.P. There is only one municipality—Agartala in the whole of Tripura. There are 90 full time servants in the municipality and 60 in the hospital of Agartala. The members visited one sweeper colony. Municipality has provided 30 one-room tenements with common baths and latrines. They have a school but

the residents are not satisfied with it. The Co-operative Credit Society was registered in 1956. It has 31 share holders with a share capital of Rs.1800/-. The progress was not so satisfactory. Shri Chitta Ranjan Dev, our worker, who is also director of the co-operative bank, was advised to get into the administration of the society and get loan from the Bank to liquidate their loans and save them from the clutches of the money-lenders. The committee was glad to have demand for wheel-barrows from scavengers. The municipality has purchased wheel-barrows but the same were not in use for want of approach roads. They were at it. Small roads were constructed in the streets for the wheel-barrows. They visited 2 Harijan basties, Rabidas basti and Rishidas basti. The residents are all cobblers and chamars. One Industrial Co-operative Society is registered in Rabidas basti but it is not active to provide employment to all. However, it is a good start. There is one balwadi in the basti.

Rabidas colony has 75 tenements of Chamars. They are all refugees. This colony is put up with the efforts of the Harijan Sevak Sangh with a grant of Rs. 18,000/- from the Government and Rs. 3,000/- from the Municipality. A Balwadi is run in this colony. The committee attended the meeting of the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh where the progress of the work was reviewed and the future programme was chalked out.

The sweepers who are from outside suffer the most. The Untouchability is lesser in degree but

cannot be denied altogether. The sweepers have no access to hotels. Problem of barbers is not very acute.

Orissa

Orissa Province has a population of 17,548,846 in 13 districts. 2,763,858 are Scheduled Castes. It has 24 municipalities, Cuttack being the biggest with a population of 1,30,000. The Secretary and the other members of the Committee discussed about the future set up of the staff etc. with Sarv Shri Acharya Harihardas the grand old worker of Orissa and R.K. Bose. Necessary changes were made with mutual agreement.

The Committee visited Sweepers' basti in Puri where sweepers had one Co-operative Credit Society but was not working properly. They had Kacha huts. The municipality, however, was arranging for their accommodation. Further they saw that scavengers had welcomed wheel-barrows and the new change.

Himachal Pradesh

It is a Centrally administered State where Scheduled Castes are 25% of the total population. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh has allotted 4 workers to this province, 3 under the intensive scheme and one under 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme. The cinema van for the propaganda in the villages is also sent by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh. The workers have been given an intensive area for the eradication of untouchability. There are 6 hostels with a strength of 72 out of whom 9 were caste Hindus. The expenditure is being borne from the grants of the

Union Territory. There are 4 industrial schools of spinning, weaving and tailoring run with the financial assistance of the Government.

Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work

There are 6 municipalities. The towns are small with a population of 10 to 12 thousand. At Salogara he visited Bard Basti brought into existence with the efforts of Harijan Sevak Sangh. These people were previously beggars and lived in dilapidated houses. It is a good colony.

He suggested some changes in the organisational set up for efficient running of the branch. He further advised to have another Secretary in place of the present Secretary who in spite of his sympathies with the Sangh is unable to spare time for the institution.

U. P. Central

Uttar Pradesh is a big province comprising of 54 districts and has a population of 73,736,401 out of which 15,417,245 are Scheduled Castes. The province has been divided into three provincial branches—U. P. Central, U. P. East and U. P. West for better work. U.P. Central is looking after 16 districts with headquarters at Kalpi. The Secretary along with the other committee members visited Kalpi, Jhansi, Kanpur and villages in Fatehpur district. Kalpi is a municipal town. It is rather distressing to remark that at Kalpi, Jhansi and villages of Fatehpur no change has been made in improving the scavenging implements. They had talks with

sweepers and scavengers in their 'basties' and explained to them the improvements effected in the implements and the ease and efficiency in their utility.

The Committee addressed a Shivir of Sarpanchs and Secretaries and urged them to give up notions of high and low.

At Jhansi they met Executive Officer of the Municipality to remove the open slaughter house situated in one of their 'basties' who promised to do the needful. In spite of Jhansi being a big town they saw that no wheel-barrow plied on its roads to remove night-soil etc. They met concerned officials and the municipal Health Officer. They showed their ignorance of the schemes, approved by the Government for the purpose of grants. They were advised to go through Malkani Committee report and prepare a plan for Jhansi. Shrimati Satyawati Gurdev the President of Jhansi Harijan Sevak Sangh was requested to pursue the matter.

There is one co-operative credit society having 434 share holders and is doing good work. In Fatehpur they visited 6 villages and addressed students of a High School in Ghazipur. The village has not as yet given up untouchability. The principal and young teachers were requested to effect the social reform in the village which is overdue.

No improvement has been effected by the municipality in latrines and implements in village Phulvaman and Gamhiri. No wheel-barrow has been introduced. There is one Co-operative Credit

society having 85 share holders. These 'basties' suffer enormously due to a kacha drain there and the residents complained that 2 children were drowned in the drain.

At Kanpur they visited Vijaya Nagar, Govind Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Moti Mahal sweeper 'basties' and village Kaka Dev. Out of 2700 quarters built under Slum Clearance Scheme 1350 were allotted to the Scheduled Castes. Provision for water, electricity and roads is still to be made.

They attended the meeting of the Provincial Board and discussed in detail working of the provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh.

This year the branch did not receive any grant from Gandhi Nidhi. The schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission were also discussed. He suggested that Harijan Sevak Sangh should not directly undertake the financial and organisational responsibilities of the Schemes but should sponsor co-operative societies of Harijans to get the benefits of loans, subsidies and marketing etc.

Out of 4 workers allotted by Central Harijan Sevak Sangh 3 are working in villages and one is working in Kanpur city.

U.P. East

This provincial branch looks after the work in 15 districts with headquarters at Varanasi. The members visited 'Bhangi basties' in Varanasi, Ghazipur and Allahabad during their tour. They also attended the meeting of the Provincial Board at Varanasi and met full time workers. To their disappoint-

ment they saw that these basties were devoid of even elementary amenities of drinking water, street light and lavatory blocks. However, workers of the Sangh have been trying to convince the Corporation to give priority to this but they have not as yet succeeded though the expenditure to be incurred is not much. Immediate provision of these primary necessities can create great psychological impression in the basties. They visited 'balwadi' in Rajghat and participated in the symposium on untouchability organised by the Manavta Sangh. They are active in their efforts of eliminating the social inequalities and have been co-operating with Harijan Sevak Sangh.

At Varanasi they met Shri Achyut Patwardhan who is running a 'Krishi Vidyalaya'. The prospects of Harijans from rural areas for the training in this institution were discussed with him.

They visited Ghazipur, a municipal town and were disappointed to see that no improvement in the scavenging implements has been effected. The public latrines had no receptacles. The bullock-carts for carrying night-soil to the dumping ground were of old type and very unclean. The sweepers have one Co-operative Credit Society. They met the President of the Municipality who agreed to provide receptacles in the Municipal latrines.

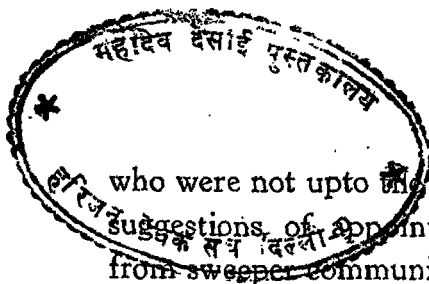
The Secretary along with the members visited Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad which is managed by the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Ashram is spread over 80 acres and has constructed various educational institutions mainly with the financial

assistance of the Central Government. The Ashram has a public library known as Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan, a primary school, a charitable hospital, a junior school, an intermediate college where boys and girls receive education in separate sections, a vocational scheme with leather work, wood craft. Hostels are also conducted to accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls but the present strength is 150 and 50 respectively.

The Ashram has also taken in hand the welfare of 'Vimukta Jatis.' 110 boys and girls take education in the residential school. The committee suggested the use of Khadi as uniforms for the boys and girls staying in the hostel. It was suggested to secure recognition of the crafts to enable the trainees to sit for I. T. I. examinations.

Central Harijan Sevak Sangh has allotted 5 workers for intensive work and 5 for 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work. The branch has done nothing in ushering co-operative movement in the Harijans. In the education field the Board agreed to have a hostel in Varanasi to cater to the needs of Harijan boys from rural areas. The district committees were found to be not active and the Provincial Office seem to have little contact with them.

While discussing the progress of full time workers, it was suggested to have one worker in each intensive block of 10-15 villages rather than 2 workers for a block of 25-30 villages. The Secretary was asked to dispense with the services of workers



who were not upto the mark. The Board accepted suggestions of appointing good educated youngmen from sweeper communities for 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti.'

Gujarat.

Here he participated in the Annual 'Shivir' of Harijan Sevaks of all the voluntary agencies of Gujarat. While addressing the 'Shivir' he exhorted workers to concentrate on few villages and do intensive work. Mere visits to villages on extensive basis did not produce any results. The Harijans are to be helped to have independent source of living. Their working as unskilled labourers and depending solely on the village people for their maintenance creates inferiority complex in them. 'Bhangi Mukti' and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work was also discussed in detail. The workers with headquarters in the municipal towns were advised to give priority to the education of children of the sweepers and scavengers, forming of the Co-operative Credit Societies, sponsoring of Housing Co-operative Societies and implementing the recommendations of Prof. Malkani's Committee for providing better implements.

The Secretary also visited Thakkar Bapa Nagar, a mixed colony constructed by Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh through a co-operative society. The Nagar has a population of 6000. The society has provided all the amenities of water-works, electricity, education-Pre Primary to High School-markets, community hall etc. Two years back the Government had selected this colony as a village not observing untouchability and awarded a prize of Rs. 1000/-.

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On return from Gujarat the Secretary dropped at Ajmer and discussed with the Working Secretary working of various schemes of Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh. The details of Bhangi Kasht Mukti were also discussed.

Punjab

In Punjab, the Secretary visited Jullundur, Amritsar, Chandigarh and Rajpura. The progress of Punjab and Pepsu Harijan Sevak Sanghs was reviewed. The proposal of amalgamating Punjab and Pepsu Harijan Sevak Sanghs was discussed with Shri Gopichand Bhargava, President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh and Mrs. B.K. Wattal, President, Pepsu Harijan Sevak Sangh. Both agreed to the proposal. The Secretary visited Balmiki Basti in Jullundur and advised the scavengers not to pass on their profession to their children.

At Rajpura the Secretary saw the children's home run under the personal supervision of Mrs. B.K. Wattal.

U.P. West

Here he attended meeting of the U. P. West Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh at Dehra Dun and discussed with the Board regarding re-organisation of the work in various districts. The prospects of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work in the province were also discussed. The progress of the industrial centres run by Harijan Sevak Sangh at Munnies and Dehra Dun was reviewed.

He also visited Madras, Andhra and Mysore and

discussed with the office-bearers about the various schemes run for the amelioration of the disabilities of Harijans. He met Minister for Social Welfare, Mrs. Yashodhara Dasappa, with regard to the grant to Harijan Sevak Sangh for carrying out various programmes for the eradication of untouchability in Mysore State who promised to do whatever could be done according to the provision in the State Budget.

Lastly he met Dr. Gaitande, M.P. from Goa with regard to the Social and Economic position of Harijans in Goa who advised that it would be better if the social organisations now working in India work through the workers at Goa.

Propaganda

It is observed that propaganda has achieved quite a lot in the removal of untouchability in towns and cities and that old rigour is no more to be seen there but in majority of villages where modern civilisation has reached only in trickles Savarns still observe untouchability in one form or the other. Harijans are still not allowed to use common wells, hotels, restaurants and barber-shops. The opposition is very severe specially in throwing open the drinking water wells. Workers have come across some villages where Harijans are not allowed to ride a horse and so much so that their bridegrooms are also deprived of this custom on marriages. Their women folk are not allowed to wear ornaments; on marriages they can't play bands and at places in Madhya Pradesh they even cannot sit on a cot in front of a Savarn. There has been general improve-

ment in this respect and this type of disability is on its last legs.

The Gram Panchayat Acts have been put into effect by almost all provinces. The Panchayats can do much if they are progressive but majority of them are still under the control of socially conservative people. The criteria of a good Panchayat should be elimination of social disabilities. Many Harijans have fears that this reform of decentralisation may not prove disadvantageous to them.

For all this we need intense propaganda and with this end in view the Sangh had involved the intensive scheme of work which involved prachar and propaganda in small units of 20 to 25 villages in which workers concentrated all their energies to eradicate disabilities from which Harijans suffered. This offers sevaks greater contacts in the areas they work. After they succeed in the area they move on to another group of villages adjacent to first area to carry on their activities there.

As the scheme involved large sums Government Aid came to the help of the Sangh and as such 88 workers were employed under the Central Government Scheme and Rs, 1,09,446.82 nP. spent on this head. In addition 271 sevaks and pracharaks worked under the State branches with State help. These workers carry on intensive propaganda all over the country through public meetings, conferences, seminars, distribution of untouchability removal literature and film shows through cinema vans.

Provincewise number of these sevaks and their activities are given below :—

Table No. I

S.No.	Name of the State Branches	No. of District Committees	No. of Intensive sevaks		No. of Schools Sanskrit Kendras Vocational & Social Centres
			Centrally paid	Paid by the State	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	9	16	—
2.	Assam	14	3	1	7
3.	Bengal	2	2	—	3
4.	Bihar	17	1	54	36
5.	Delhi	—	2	—	5
6.	Gujarat	11	7	62	35
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3	1	1
8.	Karnatak	4	8	—	—
9.	Kerala	—	4	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur)	14	5	23	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh (Indore)	—	5	23	5
12.	Maharashtra & Vidarbha	14	4	78	19
13.	Mysore	5	2	—	—
14.	Punjab	4	2	1	13
15.	Rajasthan	6	6	8	15
16.	Tamil Nad	11	7	—	4
17.	U.P. Central	16	4	—	5
18.	U.P. East	10	5	—	13
19.	U P. West	11	7	1	3
20.	Utkal	—	—	—	—
21.	Tripura	1	2	3	5
		159	88	271	170

Mela Meetings and Conferences

The various means which are adopted for the eradication of untouchability 'Mela' Meetings are one of them. The institution arranged 8567 'Mela' Meetings all over India through its Provincial branches in which both Savarns and Harijans participated. Men of learning, religious leaders and Government officials were invited to address these meetings to convey them the importance of liquidating this stigma if the nation and country is to compete with the progress achieved by other nations.

Cinema Van

Another mode of propaganda used by the Sangh is through cinema vans since cinema has become a very powerful means of audio-visual propaganda and commands a lasting impression on the minds of the people. The Sangh maintained four cinema vans under the Central Government Scheme. These vans were equipped with the latest projectors, tape-recorders, loud speakers and films on the removal of Untouchability, Five-Year Plans, Prohibition, Health and Hygiene, Birth Control and other Government documentaries including some on Bapu and Nehru. These had also gramophone records on Bhajan Kirtans.

Of these four vans one served Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch and Maharashtra with headquarters at Ahmedabad. The Second with headquarters at Madras covered Madras, Andhra and Kerala. The

Third stationed at Delhi carried on propaganda in the whole of U.P., Punjab and Delhi and covered 6143 miles and gave 219 shows during the year. The fourth van meant for hilly areas of U.P., Punjab and Himachal Pradesh carried on propaganda to these remote corners of the country and gave 88 shows.

In addition to these Bihar, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh Andhra and Rajasthan branches of the Sangh have their own vans supplied by the State Governments for propaganda and these propagate message of the Sangh through films supplied by the Central Office and their own. Everywhere it is noticed that propaganda through film shows has greater effect and particularly on village folk who are simple and ignorant and have been misled by a set of people who are a bit clever but hold wrong views about religion.

Total expenses incurred on the 4 vans under Central Government Scheme was Rs. 29,191.79.N.P.

Printing and Publicity

This was another mode of 'Prachar' for the eradication of untouchability. The Central Office spent Rs. 15,045.20 on Harijan Seva, Harijan Seva Supplement, for reprinting three old posters and printing a fourth poster entitled 'Pahle aur Ab' which concerned development of Bhangis and Chamars and was a new addition to the old set of posters.

'Harijan Seva' a Hindi bi-monthly and "Harijan Seva Supplement" an English quarterly was published as usual.

‘Amrit’, ‘Harijan Varta’ ‘Antyodaya’ and ‘Praishchit’ all Hindi monthlies were published by Bihar, Rajasthan, M. P. (Indore branch) and Gujrat from the State funds.

All the above noted publications dealt with the activities with regards to the removal of untouchability and also published articles on the allied subjects written by modern thinkers.

Co-operative Societies

This year two more provinces-Rajasthan and U. P. Central-besides Bihar and Gujarat-started Co-operative Societies to improve the economic conditions of Harijans as the Central and State Governments have promulgated schemes to give financial help to Harijans as loans and subsidies only through Co-operative Societies. U.P. Central started one Multi-purpose, one labour Co-operative and one Sweeper Basore Co-operative Society to help these particular communities. Fresh directives were sent by the Central Office to its branches to actively participate in conducting and sponsoring Co-operative Housing and Industrial Societies for Harijans to enable them to have housing sites and loans and subsidies for constructing houses and running co-operative credit societies to better their lot and thus extricate them from the clutches of money-lenders. The provincewise list of different co-operative societies is as under :

Table No. II

S.N.	Name of State Branches	No. of Co-operative Societies Categorywise				No. of Co-operative societies sponsored by the H. S. Sangh
		Credit	Industrial	Housing	Agricultural	
1.	Assam	-	-	-	-	1
2.	Bengal	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Bihar	63	Not available			
4.	Gujarat	33	174	41	11	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh (Indore) -	21	-	-	-	21
6.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	73
7.	U.P. Central	3	-	-	-	-
8.	U.P. West	-	2	-	-	1
9.	Tripura	1	1	1	1	-
10.	Kerala	-	-	-	1	1
		100	198	42	14	97

Bhangi Kasht Mukti

This scheme of the Government was taken up only year before last. During this short interval the institution has achieved partial success in persuading both municipalities and sweepers to take to improved methods of scavenging. Workers persuaded munici-

palities to distribute wheel-barrows, long-handled brooms, improved type of scrapers and other accessories such as gloves, gumboots, overalls etc., so that sweepers do not come in bodily contact with night-soil while performing their duties. There is not sufficient urge for better implements from the scavengers and the response from the Municipalities was also not encouraging. The Provincial Governments barring a few, did not seem to be as anxious for this reform as the Central Government is. Ministry of Home Affairs needs to take this matter seriously with the Provincial Governments.

Our workers remained in contact with the Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions, under the chairmanship of Prof. N. R. Malkani, during its tour in the provinces.

During the year under report the Sangh employed 54 Bhangi Kasht Mukti workers and extended its work to 10 States namely U.P., Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nad and Kerala. The Sangh has been doing this work since its inception but of late a fresh impetus has been given and fresh workers appointed to achieve quick results.

The workers not only worked among sweeper families of their respective areas but also collected data, by moving about in houses regarding the conditions of private latrines.

They insisted on having septic latrines failing which to have pucca latrines according to the Malkani Committee Report. According to this at some places they were able to get latrines improved and receptacles placed or replaced in latrines which had none.

Besides they conducted 'balwadis' creches, 'pathshalas' for the children. Efforts were also made to send sweeper children to schools. No satisfactory results have been achieved in this respect as the fathers and mothers take their boys and girls to help them in sweeping streets and cleaning latrines. Ashram Schools on the lines of Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic Tribes are desirable for this community. Children will take to education when they are detached from their parents.

The sevaks also extended their co-operation to the co-operative movements thus forming credit co-operative societies etc. which served to get them loans on low interests thus saving them from the tyranny of the money-lenders. 100 co-operative credit societies are conducted by the Sangh. In addition to this our workers have helped in sponsoring them which are run by the sweepers themselves.

Over and above endeavours were made by the workers to settle their day to day difficulties by approaching municipal authorities. Cleaning campaigns were organised to improve the sanitary conditions of their colonies and inculcate in them habits

of clean living. Attempts were also made to wean them from the evil habits of drink, gambling and eating leavings from the plates. Regular contacts were maintained with families through meetings and 'Bhajan Kirtans.'

The Sangh spent Rs. 90,590/- out of Rs. 1,23,800/- sanctioned by the Government on this head.

Training Camps

The Sangh organised three Workers' Training Camps this year. The first of the series was held at Delhi. 24 sevaks—7 from Rajasthan, 4 from Punjab, 11 from U P. and 2 from Delhi—participated. The second camp was arranged at Patna and workers of Bengal, Bihar and Utkal were invited to join the camp which was attended by 40 workers. The third of the series was held at Madurai and was intended for the training of workers of the South i.e. Tamil, Nad, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra. 14 workers had their training there.

These camps served as a sort of refresher course for the old workers and a training course for the new to apprise them as to how to bring about removal of untouchability and deal with the various problems which workers have to face during their work. Besides they get a chance to come together and exchange notes and hear Country's popular leaders on the subject who also guide them as to the mode of action they should follow in fulfilling the

mission. Rs. 8,148 75 nP. were spent under this head.

Educational Activities (Gandhi Scholarships)

Our work under this head has been gradually decreasing since large amounts in this direction are spent by the States and Central Governments. Still it is observed that quite a large number of Harijan students who are unable to get any Government help in the shape of scholarships or otherwise are given Gandhi Scholarships of varying amounts. During this period scholarships to the amount of Rs 7,652.62 were disbursed.

(a) *Hostels* -Many of the Harijan students from villages desirous of continuing their studies pour in cities and towns where in their estimation they have better arrangements of education and residence but to their utter dismay find them at bay when they are apprised of the high costs of living in these hostels and which they cannot afford to bear. Some hostels do not admit Harijan students due to caste feelings. The Sangh in such cases comes to their help and for such students conducted 167 schools, 'Sanskar Kendras, Balwadis, Night Pathshalas,' Recreation Centres, Industrial Schools etc. It had 112 hostels and 3 Industrial Training Centres for boys and girls all over the country. The following table gives the details of hostels and number of boy and girl students provincewise.

As for number of schools, 'Sanskar Kendras, Balwadis' and Co-operative Societies see Table No. I and II.

Table No. III

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Hostels		No. of Harijans		No. of Non-Harijans		Grand Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-	233	-	39	6	278
2.	Bengal	2	-	21	-	13	-	34
3.	Delli	2	1	127	85	9	23	244
4.	Gujarat	20	6	724	395	99	37	1255
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	-	55	-	18	-	73
6.	Karnatak	1	2	111	67	1	4	183
7.	Kerala	6	3	154	107	13	4	278
8.	M. P. (Chhatupur)	2	-	63	-	5	-	68
9.	M. P. (Indore)	6	-	111	7	7	-	115
10.	Maharashtra and Vidarbha	10	6	322	58	39	77	696
11.	Mysore	3	-	120	-	5	-	125
12.	Rajasthan	2	-	50	-	-	-	50
13.	Tamil Nad	19	9	1259	352	633	491	2735
14.	U. P. Central	1	-	2	-	3	-	5
15.	U. P. West	1	-	10	-	3	-	13
		84	27	3352	1271	887	642	6152

As mentioned in our last report it is time to put our efforts to educate Harijan girls in villages and provide them schools and hostels there.

(b) *Caste Hindu Scholarships*

This is by way of inducement to Savarn students to come and live with Harijans in Harijan hostels so as to bring the two communities closer and to develop amongst them feelings of fraternity. 430 Scholarships under the Central Government Untouchability Removal Scheme to the amount of Rs. 30,000 - were distributed.

(c) *Examination fee and Book-money*

This help was extended to deserving and intelligent Harijan students who were handicapped due to their poverty and were unable to continue their studies. The Sangh from its own funds spent Rs. 966/- under this head.

Direct Grants to Institutions

The Central Office further gave monthly grant-in-aid to 13 institutions run both by Harijans and Savarns all over the country which included Nayadi Welfare Centre, Kerala; Educational-cum-Cultural centre, Bhangi Colony, New Delhi; some of the provincial branches and Mahadev Desai Library etc. This expenditure came upto Rs. 10,300.94.

Besides the Central Office is maintaining three Industrial-cum-Educational centres—one at Madras and 2 in Delhi. The Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya Madras was given a grant of Rs. 5,000/. The Harijan Udyogshala at Delhi with 124 students imparts technical and vocational training besides academic education to Harijan students hailing from all over the Country. This institution is affiliated to the National Council for Technical Training as Industrial Training Institution.

The third institution is the Kasturba Balika Ashram situated at Okhla in Delhi. This institution is solely meant for girls and there were 108 girls—79 Harijans, 25 non-Harijans, 3 refugees and one belonged to tribes—who got their training in this institution. The institution was given a financial aid of Rs. 7,006.83.

Other Achievements

During the year under report the Sangh and its workers in spite of many hurdles have again made some headway and achieved encouraging results in the removal of untouchability as detailed below. Efforts were directed in getting Harijans complete civic rights such as the use of all public places—

temples, wells, hotels, restaurants and barber-shops etc., along with their right to play bands on marriages, taking their grooms on horse-back and wearing of ornaments by Harijan women.

The Sangh also paid attention for the economic upliftment of Harijans and as such helped them in getting employment, land for cultivation and house-sites.

Table No. IV

S. No.	Names of the State branches	Thrown open to Harijans					No. of Public Meetings, melas & social gatherings	No. of community teas & dinners
		Temples & Dharam-shalas	Wells and Tanks etc.	Hotels Restaurants	Barber shops	Dhobies		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	403	261	153	31	—	501	25
2.	Assam	—	—	2	—	6	51	10
3.	Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
4.	Bihar	124	159	50	39	—	240	1
5.	Delhi	1	—	8	4	—	25	4
6.	Gujarat	99	269	1005	540	662	303	72
7.	Himachal Pradesh	27	37	—	—	—	158	165
8.	Karnatak	29	53	71	27	—	2	—
9.	Kerala	12	7	39	19	—	22	2
10.	M.P.							
	(Chhatarpur)	47	77	42	39	11	484	18
11.	M.P. (Indore)	101	74	106	54	43	795	1
12.	Maharashtra & Vidarbha	837	725	439	415	—	4029	1283
13.	Mysore	3	6	26	8	Mostly open	12	19
14.	Punjab	2	8	8	8	—	—	6
15.	Rajasthan	32	39	54	52	17	237	3
16.	Tamil Nad	129	63	47	46	—	365	32
17.	U.P. Central	45	78	12	42	14	342	68
18.	U.P. East	33	94+3	12	14	6	505	35
19.	U.P. West	7	31	28	5	8	362	18
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	132	4
		1921	1984	2102	1343	767	8567	1766

Workers had to travel far and near for the attainment of the above noted results and 'Pad-Yatras', specially, proved very effective which also afforded individual and mass contact with the people living in far remote places.

In spite of the fact that the object of the Sangh is the eradication of untouchability from Hindu Society by truthful and non-violent means, yet on occasions when their persuasive methods failed, they had to take recourse to law. All over the country 202 cases were lodged during the year with police and courts under Untouchability (Offences) Act, out of which 21 were decided in favour of Harijans, 114 were compromised or dismissed and 67 are still pending. Provincewise their detail is given below. The general feeling of our workers is that the police is not so enthusiastic about registering the cases. The courts also take a long time to dispose off the cases. The witnesses get tired by frequent postponements of the hearings.

Table No. V

S.No.	Name of State Branches	Total No. of cases	Convicted	Compromised or dismissed	Pending
1.	Delhi	17	—	17	—
2.	Gujarat	108	13	66 + 1	28
3.	M.P. (Chhatarpur)	3	—	1	2
4.	M.P. (Indore)	44	4	13	27
5.	Maharashtra & Vidarbha	12	3	5	4
6.	Mysore	3	—	3	—
7.	Rajasthan	7	1	3	3
8.	Tamil Nad	4	—	2	2
9.	U.P. Central	4	—	3	1
Total		202	21	114	67

Since the fast of Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, things have changed and with the passing of the Untouchability (Offences) Act the lot of the Harijans who had been suffering long from civic disabilities and social injustice has improved. However, the work is not over and much still remains to be done. A vast country like India, custom bound and ridden with caste prejudices will take time to change. We cannot afford to precipitate matters by hasty measures which may head to violence. Even Untouchability (Offences) Act is used very sparingly for we know this instigates the wrath of savarns and since Harijans are in minority everywhere they are bound to be harmed by its unjudicious application. However, we give a wide publicity to the Untouchability (Offences) Act.

Conclusion

During the year under report the Home Ministry, Government of India, sanctioned Rs. 4,12,500,- for the eradication of Untouchability through propaganda, out of which Rs. 62,191.12 nP. were refunded being unspent balance.

It will not be out of place to mention here that with this small amount compared to the enormity of the task the work turned out all over the Country is very large for we know that the stigma has come down to us from hoary past and has taken deep roots in the social fabric of the society. As such it has become extremely difficult to root it out in so short a time. But with all these difficulties Sangh has rendered yeoman service to depressed classes

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specially Harijans, for one can easily judge this from the conditions prevailing in 1932 and now.

The Sangh is thankful to the Central and State Governments, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the general public for their kind co-operation and help.

Secretary

28th August, 1963

Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi



WORK IN STATES

Andhra

The Harijan Sevak Sangh continued its work for the total eradication of untouchability in right earnest through its district committees and Harijan Sevaks appointed by the Sangh. This year there were 23 Harijan Sevaks -16 appointed under the State Scheme and 7 were paid by the Centre.

The 16 Harijan Sevaks appointed by the State carried on propaganda in rural areas for the removal of untouchability by holding meetings, distribution of literature published on the subject, conducting group meetings in villages in co-operation with influential people of the villages and persuading them to allow Harijans to draw water from common wells and to have access to temples, coffee hotels and other public places.

Other means adopted to propagate message of the Sangh was by holding untouchability removal exhibitions, display of 'Sound Films' on the subject, Magic Lantern shows in rural areas where there was no electricity and arranging conferences on district and state level. The branch submitted a scheme for Rs. 50,000/- for the removal of untouchability to the State, but it asked us to reduce the scheme owing to emergency. Hence a revised Scheme for Rs. 17,750/- was submitted. Subsequently it asked on 25th De-

cember, 1962 to disband the 'Pracharaks' as Government was not in a position to sanction the grant as requested and resubmit the scheme with further reduction. Again the Sangh submitted a scheme for Rs. 14,700 - for a period of only six months.

We were forced to issue notices, disbanding the Harijan Sevaks in December, 1962 in the middle of the year, and requested them to work voluntarily without any allowances.

Against our scheme for a period of six months only the Government sanctioned only Rs. 6,000 which was hardly sufficient to meet out the expenditure. We had to cut down considerably the expenditure on allowances and other items to the utter disappointment of Harijan Sevaks.

During the period under report over 813, villages were visited by the Harijan Sevaks and group meetings held. The branch is thankful to all the people who co-operated with the work and gave all facilities in carrying on propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

Conferences

During the period under report, three conferences were held. One at Tiruvur taluk which was held on 23-12-1962, under the presidentship of Shri Kotagiri Venkata Krishna Rao, and the same was inaugurated by Shri Cherukuvada Narsimha Rao.

On 6th January, 1963 a Telangana Anti Untouchability Conference was held at Jedcherla, District. Mahaboob Nagar.

This conference was presided by Shri Pallerla Hanumantha Rao, M. P., and Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya, Minister of Small Scale Industries, Andhra Pradesh Government inaugurated the conference. Earlier Shri Eggori Chinnappa, the president of Mahabub Nagar district Harijan Sevak Sangh and Chairman 'Reception Committee' welcomed the audience.

The President and other speakers stressed on the emergent need for the removal of untouchability and to stand united as one Nation and treat one another as brothers.

The Provincial Secretary, presented a detailed report of the work done by the Sangh during the year. The conference was a grand success. Many people from far off villages attended the conference.

On 24th March, 1963, Krishna district conference was held at Pedana under the chairmanship of Shri Sadu Subrahmanyam. Shri Kodali Anjaneyulu, President District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Krishna, had organised this conference.

Exhibition

At the A.I.I. Exhibition a propaganda stall was, as usual set up. The Exhibition was opened for 40 days, from 1-1-1963 to 10-2-1963, and thousands of people visited the stall where paintings on the subject and portraits of great men and saints were exhibited with their 'Sayings and Quotations', on the evil practice of untouchability. The stall was once again awarded a cup as the best public service stall in exhibition. This served as a great propaganda

stall in the exhibition. Daily one, film show was given in the exhibition commencing from 10th January, 1963.

Public Meetings

During the period under report 501 public and group meetings were held in villages in 11 districts.

Achievements

Temples -There were 403 cases of temple entries during the year with special attention to temples of eminence. In some of the temples which had distinction for orthodoxy entries were effected more than once without much opposition.

Wells -Workers were able to persuade Savarns to let Harijans draw water from 261 wells without any hindrance. At places Harijans were urged to draw water and shed their fear of caste Hindus who were against them. This repeated process is gradually undermining the resistance of the caste Hindus who are getting accustomed to the fact that they have no better right to public wells than Harijans. The aversion they once felt is gradually fading and the feelings of fraternity are slowly gaining ground.

Community Dinners

Due to paucity of funds the branch was not able to organise many of them but still it arranged 2 community dinner programmes and 4 community tea-parties in which State officials, non-officials elite, orthodox Brahmins and Vaishnavs, not to speak of other communities, who were more tolerant, unhesitatingly participated.

Miscellaneous

23 programmes of village cleaning in 3 districts were organised to give a practical demonstration to Harijans to keep clean and also inculcate in them habits of clean living.

Segregation in Harijan and Savarn children was noticed in schools in two villages of district Mahboob Nagar which created feelings of inferiority complex in the Harijan children. The workers came to their help and were able to make them sit with their Savarn classmates.

The branch arranged 31 magic lantern shows in villages in district Hyderabad where electricity was not available and exhibited slides on the removal of untouchability and other social vices.

Audio-Visual Programmes

In all 30 film shows were organised and documentaries and full length films on the removal of Untouchability, Prohibition, Health and Sanitation, Five-Year Plans etc. were shown. These shows had very good response from the public and these had salubrious effect on the masses.

Shivirs

The branch sent its 8 workers to Madurai where a training camp of the workers was organised by the Tamil Nad Branch of the Sangh. The workers here met for 8 days where a practical training for the removal of untouchability etc. was imparted. Workers were addressed by eminent social workers, State officials and Sadhus and Saints on the eradica-

tion of untouchability, and other social and economic problems of Harijans.

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti celebrations were held in all the districts and 'Prabhat Pheries' held. Cleaning operations were conducted in slum areas. In schools joint programmes of sports and games were conducted in which both Savarn and Harijan children participated.

Winners were awarded prizes and sweets distributed to the participating teams.

Assam

The Assam Branch of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh carried on its removal of untouchability work under the presidentship of Shri Debeswar Sharmah, ex Education Minister of the Government of Assam, and Shri S. Bordoloi M.L.A. and Shri B.N. Hazarika as Secretaries, through its actively working 14 district and branch Committees with its 3 'sevak' paid by the Central Office of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.

The president and secretaries toured intensively through most parts of this State viz. Upper Assam and Lower Assam at their own cost. The Surma valley work was satisfactorily managed by our appointed 'sevak' and the district presidents of that area. The paucity of funds stood in the way in enabling the secretary to under take intensive tours in that part.

Shri B.N. Hazarika, Secretary, however, in spite of office work and paucity of funds spared no pain to make extensive tour in Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nowgong, Titabor, Teok, Kachmari, Kamarbundha, Gauhati, Phatashil and Marasali. He met Harijans and Savarns and also Chairmen of Municipalities and Town Committees, Block Panchayats and discussed problems with which the Harijans were greatly concerned. He pointed out as to how the Harijans were denied of some of the essential civic rights like drinking water facilities, lights, public latrines, schools, libraries, prarthna-mandirs etc. He insisted on giving all these facilities to them. They however gave patient hearing and assurance. He also contacted the D.Cs. and Social Welfare Officers to give preference in allotting housing and other grants to Harijans. It is gratifying to note that during the year under report Harijans of both the valleys received grant (though comparatively less than those received by other Scheduled Castes people) of different nature from Government. The workers insisted the Harijans on organising leather and credit co-operatives. Workers had already set their minds on organising such societies and sought the cooperation of the department concerned.

During the year under report as many as one 'mela' and 50 meetings were organised at different places in which Harijans and Savarns participated. Leading public and social workers belonging to Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bhudan, Scheduled Caste organisations, M. L. As., M. Ps, other religious

leaders and Government officials of Publicity and Social Education Department occasionally addressed the meetings. For want of funds only 10 community dinners and tea parties could be arranged. It appears that time old stigma of untouchability is gradually decreasing from the society. During this period two cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act were reported and the same were amicably settled. It can be mentioned that Harijans now face less restrictions in entering temples, hotels, restaurants and saloons than before and they can drink water from the public tanks. During the year 6 'dhobies' were made to wash clothes of the Harijans.

The following welfare centres were functioning during the year. Dibrugarh Harijan Kalyan Vidyalaya, Jorhat Harijan Colony, Kakilamukh Harijan Basti Centre, Kachamari, Kamarbondha, Golaghat Harijan Colony and Gauhati Creche.

During the year three sittings of the State Board were held two at Jorhat and one at Gauhati.

Gandhi Jayanti. Sankar Jayanti, Ravidas Jayanti, 15th August and Republic Day were celebrated in a fitting manner by holding public meetings, 'Bhajan Kirtans,' prayers and processions.

For want of funds neither conference nor *shivir* could be held. However two big meetings were organised, one at Kachamari and the other at Gauhati. The meeting at Kachamari was addressed by Shri Dulal Choudhary Baruah M. L. A. Here a Harijan School was also opened.

Work under the head education is being gradually reduced for two reasons e.g. (1) want of funds and (2) the Central and State Governments are spending enormous amounts all over the Country on education and maintenance of hostels for Harijans and Scheduled Caste students. But still we find some Harijan students are deprived of the benefits and the Sangh has to help them.

Conclusion

The Annual income from all sources during the year under report was Rs. 3428.38 nP. and annual expense on all heads Rs. 3198.11 nP.

Bengal

There are 16 districts in West Bengal having a population of 34,926,279 out of whom 6,950,726 i.e. 20% of the population are Scheduled Castes.

The Provincial Government did not give any grant this year and therefore whatever little work was done with regard to removal of untouchability was with the help of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Central Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Central Office had allotted 2 workers for intensive work and 3 under 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme.

Mostly workers were busy in the rehabilitation of Harijan refugees from East Bengal and in the running of schools and construction of school buildings. Three schools were maintained at Madhusudanpur (24 Parganas) and the average monthly attendance of students was 41 out of a total of 62 on roll. At Ahirpara (Murshidabad) an Adult Edu-

cation Centre was run and the average monthly attendance of students was 8 out of 22 on roll. At Patul (Hooghly) the students on roll were 43. The worker at Auligaria conducted a pre-basic, a Junior basic and a Senior basic school. The branch conducted 2 hostels which accommodated 34 students out of whom 13 were non-Harijans.

The problem of teachers had still been upsetting him, therefore, lot of the attention of the worker-in-charge of schools remained diverted.

The worker who looked after the rehabilitation and hostels toured through Pasang and its surrounding villages, Karimpur, Tehatta, Chapra, Krishna Nagar, Paglachandi and Bethai to arrange to receive Sarv Shri Fazul-ul-Rehman and Shankardas Banerjee for solving 130 miles of border problem of the district regarding refugee settlement. He went to Calcutta to discuss about the meeting with Sarv Shri Fazul-ul-Rehman and Shankar Dass Banerjee.

Untouchability

Propaganda and public contact by the workers of the organisations was conducted regularly and there have been some effective results in many places. The worker in Nadiad district carried tours from village to village in the district specially in Tehatta, Panditpur, Chapra etc. He attended the complaints about barber's refusal to shave and disputes of land settlement of Harijans. In some cases steps had to be taken through the executive authorities and in some cases matters were settled locally after persuasion.

Other intensive worker was engaged with ex-criminal tribes at Santigarh Sabar Colony, Jhargram and was busy reclaiming waste lands and digging canals for irrigation in the colony. In Murshidabad he drew immediate attention of the Dist. Magistrate for the construction of a Bund and Shrica/Goke etc. for the safety of a large plot of paddy land, which had been the source of resettlement of the Harijan refugees. He succeeded in bringing about 2 acres of land under paddy cultivation and prepared plots for Rabi crop. However, disturbances were created by Mahatos, caste people, to discredit the work done by the Sangh. Slowly and regularly land was reclaimed and paddy operation this year was extended to more than eight acres.

Further the branch had been fortunate enough to score a splendid victory in taming Santhals who observe untouchability against all other communities not excepting even the caste Hindus. One of the workers has endeared himself to the local Santhals so much that they no longer hesitate to take water touched by him. The feeling of the superstition has thus been exposed and therefore, it is fast dying amongst them.

Municipal Sweeper Sevak

Three workers were engaged whole time for working among the Municipal sweepers one at Howrah and the other two at Krishna Nagar. At Howrah the education of younger section was given preference. All possible steps were taken by workers and a small reading room was maintained which had periodicals and newspapers for education purposes.

At Krishna Nagar, the veteran worker, continued well and was successful to a great extent in improving conditions and habits of the scavengers. The chronic habit of taking loan from 'Pathans' and addiction of drink were controlled. Anti-untouchability and cleanliness drives were continued as regular items of work. Regular classes were held for making sweepers and their children literate. In the evenings cultural programmes were organised in which recitation from Ramayana and holy scriptures were arranged. This developed their mode of living among society. Children were given regular baths and were taught to live clean and observe all rules of hygiene. Sweeper 'basties' were cleaned to inculcate habit of clean living. Efforts were also put in to wean them from the evil habits of drink and gambling and happily they met with quite a good success.

Shri Ramchiz Thakur, the municipal sweeper sevak, was sent to Nasik for a short term training camp under the leadership of Shri Appa Sahib Patwardhan and visited Gopuri, the model village in the area.

Co-operatives

In the non-official co-operative society 20 people were enrolled as its members of whom 14 were fully reclaimed from indebtedness.

Meetings and Conferences

Due to Chinese attack the removal of untouchability work was slackened and energies were diverted to the defence programmes of the country. As

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such the branch was able to collect Rs. 2064/- as donation to the Defence Fund. One of its worker contributed one whole month's salary towards the Fund.

On 8th July the Secretary presided over the conference of Harijan workers in Nadia district where about a 100 delegates from the different corners of the district assembled.

Another conference was organised at Bagoola in Nadia and Shri P. R. Thakur, Harijan Minister, participated. At pasang a public meeting was arranged in which about 8000 people were present who came from different neighbouring villages and Rs. 1001/- was collected for the Defence Fund.

During 1962-63 there were three meetings of the Board. The Board met to condole the deaths of Shri R. C. Roy the Chief Minister of West Bengal who was connected with the Board not only as the Chief Minister but also in connection with the Anti untouchability League during 1932-34 when he was its president. The project at Auligaria for the settlement of Lodhas owed much to him at its inception and Shri K. S. Shivam, the General Secretary of All India Harijan Sevak Sangh to whom the Harijan cause owes much of its achievements.

### **Bihar**

The Provincial Branch conducted its untouchability removal, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and 'Lok Karya Kshetra' activities through its 2 provincial Organisers 4 district 'pracharaks', 33 Kendra 'Sevaks' and 'Sevikas'

and 5 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti Sevak' in the nine districts- Ranchi, Plamu, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Munghyer, Purnea, Saharsa and Santhal Pargana for which grant was received.

#### *Untouchability Removal Work*

As in previous year intensive regions were formed in the nine districts and work conducted through District Committees under the guidance and supervision of the provincial Secretary, president and the two organisers. Intensive propaganda of the ideals of the Sangh was made both inside and outside the intensive regions by organising untouchability removal seminars, public meetings, conferences, 'Bhajan Kirtans' and Cinema shows. Efforts were made to remove social disabilities and disparities from which Harijans suffered. Workers with their constant efforts were, however, able to get open 124 temples, 159 wells, 50 hotels and restaurants. Services of 39 barbers, 20 washermen and 31 priests were also secured for Harijans.

In these nine districts workers organised 78 Social 'melas' and conducted 33 Social Welfare Centres from where untouchability had practically been removed. 20 villages were declared as ideal villages and were rewarded. Practically very little untouchability was observed in these villages.

#### *Social Gatherings (Melas)*

To give in impetus to untouchability removal work, instigate workers, establish contact between Harijans and Savarns and to develop feelings of fraternity in the social life of the two communities,

social gatherings proved very effective. Office bearers and workers of the Sangh, other social workers and the State officials participated in these gatherings and addressed them. 'Prabhat Pheries' 'Havan Puja', sports, speeches and discourses, Bhajan Kirtans and prize distributions were some of the activities organised in these functions. Exhibition of films on the removal of Untouchability, Prohibition and cultural programmes were also arranged. During the period under report the branch organised 78 such social 'melas' all over the State. Tea-shops were got conducted by Harijans at these 'melas'.

#### *Social Welfare Centres*

The branch organised 36 such centres in the 9 districts mentioned above out of which 3 were conducted for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes. These served as nuclei for the social life in the area, promoted mutual good will, established constant contact between Savarns and Harijans, raised their moral, social and economic status and ultimately helped towards the eradication of untouchability altogether from the regions. Adult education, organisation of youth leagues, cleaning of villages through 'Shramdan' repairs of roads and streets, getting of children admitted to schools, rendering medical aid to the sick, spinning, sewing and knitting were some of the other activities carried out through these centres.

The branch provided these centres, with carpets, lanterns, petromax, harmonium, drums etc. for the successful working of these centres. These centres conducted 322 cleaning campaigns, got admitted

804 children—boys and girls—to schools, helped 505 sick in getting medicines, arranged 'Puja' in the houses of 190 Harijans and made 136 adults literate. All these activities through these centres helped a lot in the eradication of untouchability.

### *Ideal Villages*

Every year to instigate for the eradication of untouchability, to encourage workers and to remove the feelings of untouchability from the minds of masses an Ideal Village contest was organised. Villages from which untouchability had practically vanished to all purposes were declared as Ideal Villages and we awarded articles of general use worth Rs. 100/-. During 1962-63, 20 villages were declared as Ideal Villages in the nine districts mentioned above.

### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Under this scheme the branch through its five workers carried out 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' activities through about 817 sweeper families of Bhagalpur, Arrah, Chhapra, Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Devghar. Although 'Bhangi Mukti' is the ultimate aim only 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work was conducted since time was not yet ripe for this ultimate goal. In Bihar this had become a tantalizing problem since even now at most of the places night soil is removed as head load in baskets through which it trickles down on their bodies and spoils their clothes etc. Other means of scavenging are also inefficient and the latrines too are in a very dilapidated condition. The branch, therefore, opened three dimensional activities for the accomplishment of the task as given below.

- (i) To improve the working conditions of the Scavengers.
- (ii) To improve their living conditions
- and (iii) To better their social, cultural and economic conditions.

To improve their working conditions efforts were made to get them improved type of Scavenging implements from the municipalities. Wheel-barrows were procured for transporting night-soil. Latrines were got repaired and land lords who did not accede to their request for improving their latrines were served with notices. Pots and pails were got provided in public latrines. Arrangements for soap and water were got made at the dumping grounds etc., and lastly municipal authorities were contacted to get their other grievances redressed.

For the betterment of their living conditions workers endeavoured to get them good residential accommodation, light and drinking water facilities together with cleaning of 'bhangi basties,' settlement of mutual quarrels and medical help to the sick.

For the economic uplift workers tried to get them jobs, taught them spinning, sewing, knitting and embroidery through which they could supplement their incomes. Secondly efforts were made to check sweepers from spending money unnecessarily, abstain from drink and gambling and to rid them from the clutches of the money lenders. Further 'Bhajan Kirtans', seminars and public meetings were arranged for their cultural uplift.

### *Achievements*

During the period under report the combined efforts of the workers were able to get them 490 wheel-barrows, 382 buckets and 70 brushes besides scrapers brooms etc. They were successful in getting 498 latrines repaired or otherwise improved. Pots were got placed in 761 latrines and notices were served on 735 land lords who refused to repair, place or replace pots in their latrines. A very noteworthy achievement was of getting 17 septic latrines constructed.

They were further successful in getting jobs for 127 sweepers, 89 were reinstated and 78 were acquitted of various charges brought against them. 21 were helped in paying off their debts.

Workers practically considered all aspects of their life and as such were helpful in getting 155 children admitted to schools, 22 adults were made literate, 36 sick were provided medicine and number of them were treated free-out of whom 4 were lepers. They were further able to settle 22 mutual quarrels amicably.

Another notable achievement of the period was that the sweepers of Madhubani municipality started plying wheel-barrows on the instigation of the Sangh which they had refused earlier on the requests of the municipal officia's for they looked upon this move with suspicion. A Brahmin worker of the Sangh came forward and set an example by plying a wheel-barrow full of night-soil to the utter surprise of the people.

*Harijan Co-operative Societies*

It has been generally observed that this community which has a very important place in society is altogether neglected, abhorred and shunned by the so called higher society which as a matter cannot live without them. This poor community due to the utter apathy of the other communities lead a very miserable life of abject poverty and disrespect with the result that it falls an easy prey to the money-lender. To rid them from the clutches of the *Bania* and to improve their economic conditions the Bihar branch organised and conducted 66 Credit Co-operative Societies—Patna 32; Tribut 13; Bhagalpur 14 and Chhota Nagpur 7—towards the end of June 1963. There were 6260 members of these societies and the same number was got rid of all their debts amounting to Rs. 9,81,000. Total working capital of these societies was 1,60,493,- and total help given to the members was to the tune of Rs. 48,188/- . Total profit till June 1963 was Rs. 16,479/- .

The branch also conducted a creche and a 'balwadi' in Patna under this scheme. Young infants are a problem for the working women of this community as during their duty hours there is none to look after them and if at all they put their elder children for the same they are deprived of getting education. These draw backs led to the running of the creche and 'balwadi'. Full arrangements were provided for about 20 children of 1 to 1½ years age in the creche. Arrangements were also made for the treatment of sick children. Daily average attendance

during the period had been 17 and the children maintained good health. A 'balwadi' was provided for 40 grown up children who were taught elementary care of the body and keeping their clothes and surroundings clean. Children were taught other activities as well such as sports, singing, physical drill etc.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

This was another activity added to the Untouchability removal work of the Sangh in the previous year and during the period under report the branch opened two 'Lok Karya Kshetras' at Patna and Bodh Gaya respectively.

#### *Patna Lok Karya Kshetra*

Work under this scheme was conducted by a Mukhya Sahyogi, a Sahyogi and three part-time workers in the Machhowatoli and Chauhatta public Welfare Centres in Patna. At each centre workers conducted a 'balwadi' and there were 60 children who attended. 41 children after completing their initial training were admitted to schools.

Workers established contact with 350 'bhangi' families and put in efforts for their all round uplift. They supervised 327 latrines and got changed pots in 104 of them. 164 landlords were got issued notices for not making required improvements in their latrines. 39 latrines were repaired or otherwise improved and 6 septic latrines were got constructed. 10 cleaning campaigns were conducted in the above centres and about 200 residents participated. Further 20 'bhangis' were got rid of the debts and 29 quarrels were got amicably settled.



A youth league and a Mahila Mandal were organised at Machhowatoli and Chauhatta respectively. The Youth league co-operated fully in *Shramdan* activities. Besides giving them education the ladies at Mahila Mandal were taught spinning, sewing, embroidery, knitting and cooking etc. Further lessons were given as to how to bring-up children. During the period Sarv Shri Albert H. Bates, R. S. Dhotrey Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh and K. V. Datey visited the creche and 'balwadi' were satisfied with the work carried on there.

*Bodh Gaya Centre*

This centre of 10 villages was started on 20th October, 1962, and comprised of 1402 families. Workers further established 4 branches in the four villages for working out the programmes efficiently. Formation of youth leagues and Mahila Mandals, running of 'balwadies' and adult education centres were some of the other activities conducted by these branches.

The 'Kshetra' opened 4 village libraries which had 1789 books. There were a few defunct co-operative societies for which efforts were made to re-start them. As in other centre 18 cleaning campaigns were organised in this centre and 107 people participated. Repairs of roads, gutters and drains through 'shramdan' for 776 hours were accomplished which saved about Rs. 300,- which otherwise would have been spent as labour charges.

Cultural programmes and social gatherings were arranged in which State ministers and other officials participated.


240 compost pits were dug with the help of 'Sahyogis' and efforts were made to better the irrigation arrangements and thus increase production.

### *Training Camp*

Under the instructions of the Central Office a Training Camp for workers of the eastern zone was organised at Patna. For details see under the heading 'Training Camps'.

### **Delhi**

The Central Office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh apart from looking after and supervising all the activities of its 20 provincial branches and 159 District Committees all over India conducted untouchability eradication and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work in the Union Territory of Delhi, its suburbs and the adjoining districts of U. P. West and Punjab. The Centre had appointed 8 sevaks for the purpose who held 57 meetings and conferences for 'prachar' and persuasion to shed off untouchability which in this form was practiced only in India and nowhere else. One of the conferences was addressed by Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Railways. Sarv Shri Brahm Prakash and a number of municipal councillors attended the 'Sammelan'. On this function Rs. 13,371 and a pair of earrings were donated for the National Defence Fund. Another 'Sammelan' was addressed by Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President Harijan Sevak Sangh and a third Sammelan by Shri Shyam Nath, Deputy Minister, Central Government.



This year the head office appointed a regional Sevak who organised *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* in Northern India. He had been touring all over Northern India and organised their work with renewed zeal.

The Central office received complaints of harassments of Harijans at the hands of Savarns from the neighbouring areas which were enquired into and tried to solve them amicably. This year the branch received 15 complaints out of which 11 were comprised with the good offices of the sevaks. 4 were settled with the aid of the authorities.

Prachar was carried out on religious festivals when 'prabhat pheries', untouchability eradication meetings, mixed sports, inter-caste dinners and tea-parties were arranged and which helped a lot towards achieving the goal. Winners in sports were awarded prizes.

#### *Social Welfare and Educational Work.*

73 Harijan boys were got admitted to various schools and colleges with the help sevaks. Efforts were also made to get them freeship or scholarship. 14 girls were given dress of the school free and 7 helped with Book-money. As in previous year a Harijan Pathshala with 15 students and a hostel with 29 inmates were run at Malka Ganj area under the direct supervision of the sevak working in Delhi. All their expenses were borne thorough donations. A charitable dispensary was also run by the sevak which served students and Harijans of the vicinity.

The sevaks were able to get open 4 barber-shops, one temple and 3 resturants. Service was

secured for 3 Harijans in the various departments of the Government and names of 44 were got registered in Employment Exchanges. 52 ailing Harijans including both women and children were got admitted to hospitals for treatment. Ladies were admitted to Lady Hardinge Hospital. One patient was admitted to T.B. Hospital. Professional taxes of 59 Harijans were got revoked.

Another encouraging result of the 'prachar' was that 5 Harijan marriages were attended by Savarns who also dined with them. The courtesy was returned by Savarns as well.

Further sevaks induced Harijans to set up 'Pyaos'-water centres—on all important religious festivals and the most encouraging part of them was that these were patronised by savarns as well.

The two cinema vans stationed at Delhi—one for the plains and another for the hilly areas gave 307 shows round about Delhi and its adjoining villages: in U.P. Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh and left very good impression of the prachar on masses. Besides films on the removal of Untouchability documentaries on Health and Sanitation, Prohibition, Five Year Plans, and lives of saints and pictures of recreational values and general information were exhibited.

*Harijan Udyogshala, Delhi.*

This industrial-cum-technical residential training centre for Harijan boys continued imparting academic and technical training to students who had come from distant parts of India. Besides imparting general knowledge of Hindi literature; Mathematics,

History, Geography, Civics are taught. Students belonging to non-Hindi speaking provinces took examinations of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha and students from Hindi speaking provinces sat for various Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag Examinations.

There were 131 students on roll in May 1962 out of whom 59 qualified and in their place 62 new students joined in July 1962; 7 did not return after summer vacation, 2 left and joined Army in the National Emergency when China attacked our borders and 8 left during the course of training for they could not pull on with the studies. Thus 124 students continued their training.

Out of these 124 students 115 were Harijans, 8 were savarns and 1 belonged to Adivasi Community Tradewise these were distributed as under.

|                    |    |                    |           |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|-----------|
| (i) Carpentry      | 28 | (iv) Press         | 21        |
| (ii) Tailoring     | 30 | (v) Fitter Section | 27        |
| (iii) Leather work | 17 | (vi) Moulding      | <u>1</u>  |
|                    |    |                    | Total 124 |

#### *Kasturba Balika Ashram, Delhi*

As stated last year this educational cum-industrial residential institution for Harijan girls admitted 108 girls out of whom 5 were day-scholars. Girls from all parts of India are admitted to this centre and get training in tailoring, sewing, embroidery, carding, spinning, cooking, music and Home Science in addition to general education for Praveshika, Vidya Vinodini and Vidushi examinations of the Prayag Mahila Vidya Pith. Since partition a number of refugee savarn girls are also admitted to foster fee-

lings of fraternity among Harijans and Savarns. The number of boarders belonging to various communities was as under.

|                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| Harijans        | 79 |
| Backward        | 2  |
| Adivasi         | 1  |
| Refugee Savarns | 3  |
| Savarns         | 23 |

On July 24, 1962 the Sub-Committee under the presidentship of Shri R.S. Dhotre decided to teach girls English language and Hindi typing. The dispensary attached to the Ashram treated inmates and also patients of the locality.

*Gandi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, Bhangi Colony, New Delhi*

The Samiti is an aided institution having its own managing committee to look after its working. It conducted four centres, one creche and a Nursery school. The Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh is the Hon. treasurer of the samiti.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The Government of India had agreed to the proposal of Harijan Sevak Sangh to extend the working of the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme in another provinces as well and sanctioned the appointment of 25 sevaks in addition to the 25 last years. 5 creches and 5 'Sanskar Kendras' were also sanctioned in addition to 3 creches and 3 'Sanskar Kendras' of last year. U. P. East, U. P. West, Punjab, Tamil Nad, Rajasthan and Bihar were allotted workers and these centres during this year. Work done by the

above noted provinces in this direction is given under each State.

Work in Delhi State was conducted by the Central Office with the help of two *sevaks* who went round the 'bhangi' colonies of the state and contacted their residents for the redress of their grievances and uplift. The Mayor, Dy. Mayor and the Corporators of Delhi Municipal Corporation were invited on 1-5-1962 to see the exhibition of the implements of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' in the compound of Gandhi Sangrahalaya where this has been permanently put up by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was also to address the gathering but could not due to his engagements. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru welcoming the Mayor and others requested the Corporation to co-operate with Harijan Sevak Sangh in abolishing the practice of carrying night-soil as head or waist-load. The Central Office started two centres at Ajmeri Gate and Balmiki basti Karol Bagh. Workers apprised them of the new scavenging implements which would not only facilitate scavenging but would also not allow their bodies come in contact with the night-soil. Sweepers of 100 Quarters, Amrit Kaur Puri, Rameshwari Nagar, Bapa Nagar and Prasad Nagar were given training in these improved methods. Their children who wasted time in collecting paper and tinsel from dust bins and streets were sent to schools. Arrangements were also made for their books and fees. Every effort was made to bring about a complete change in their mode of living and making best use of their spare time. Meetings and conferences

were arranged which were addressed by the President and Secretary All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarv Shri K.V. Datey, President Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, N. R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Advisory Committee and Municipal Corporators. Film shows pertaining to Health and Hygiene, Sanitation, Prohibition, Family Planning etc. were arranged for their uplift and mental development. A small library, a reading-room and a sewing centre were also started.

### *Prohibition*

Another activity—Prohibition—was added to the programme of work of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh which has so far been looking after the removal of untouchability, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', Bhangi Mukti and the social and economic betterment of Harijans:

The Sangh received a grant of Rs. 3,000/- from Delhi Administration to meet out the expenses of the prohibition activities in the State.

In the beginning it appointed two workers for about five months when a lady worker was added to work in the women folk. A preliminary survey was carried out as to the selection of the centre of work and Karol Bagh which happens to adjoin 'basties' of Hundred Quarters, Rameshwari Nagar, Amrit Kaur Puri, Satya Nagar, Prasad Nagar, Bapa Nagar, Brahm Puri and Reharpura was decided to be the centre of work as it was found that people of these localities belong mainly to the poor class of the Scheduled Castes and indulge in this vice in spite of the fact



that their financial conditions do not allow them to addict to this vice, rather it aggravates and tells very badly upon their meagre purse. It was also observed that there were families who mainly lived on illicit distillation.

The following table gives the approximate number of families living in these areas :—

|     |                  |              |
|-----|------------------|--------------|
| (1) | 100 Quarters     | 300 families |
| (2) | Rameshwari Nagar | 250 „        |
| (3) | Amrit Kaur Puri  | 100 „        |
| (4) | Satya Nagar      | 400 „        |
| (5) | Prasad Nagar     | 300 „        |
| (6) | Bapa Nagar       | 350 „        |
| (7) | Brahmpuri        | 150 „        |
| (8) | Rehgarpura       | 300 „        |
|     |                  | <hr/> 2100 „ |

### *Programme of Work*

The two male workers to start with organised Prohibition meetings to collect masses of the localities and addressed them on the evils of drink and its sister vice gambling. During the period under report about fifteen such meetings were arranged and besides workers Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Prof. N.R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Conditions Advisory Committee, Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh and the enlightened persons of the localities addressed them.

The joint efforts of the workers were successful in organising 26 'Bhajan Kirtans' with the help

of the Public Relations Department, 12 film shows with the co-operation of the Sangh and 21 puppet shows in which masses were apprised of the evil consequences of this bad habit. They were exhorted to give up this evil practice which would enable them to save a lot which could be spent on more important items of their daily life thus making their lives happier and worth living. A drama 'Do Ghoont' high lighting the evils of drink and its associate vices was played in the Community Hall when Shri N. R. Malkani was the Chief guest. Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh also attended the function. The speciality of the function was that majority of the actors were from these localities and were Scheduled Castes.

The main achievement of the workers has been that eleven persons addicted to drink pledged not to drink in future and the happy part of it is that 9 are still holding to their pledge while only two succumbed to the evil urge.

Besides workers conducted a free Tuition Centre from 8 A.M. to 3.00 P.M. for children of the Primary and Middle Classes and both girls and boys took advantage of it. Girls were also taught in the art of sewing and sanitation. The lady worker went to the houses of the residents and gave them practical demonstration to keep their houses clean and tidy and also propagated in ladies about the evils of drink who can prove very helpful and instrumental in persuading their men in giving up drinking.

From 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. workers moved about their fields of work dealing with their difficulties

regarding light, drinking water, mutual quarrels etc. and tried to solve them within their means. Complaints of the sweepers of the Corporation who had complaints regarding their provident fund accounts, salaries etc. were also taken up by those workers who approached the concerned authorities to settle them.

From 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. both out-door and in-door games were arranged for the children of the locality. A reading-room was also run during this time where newspapers and story-books were provided for the public of the locality who could not go to other reading-rooms either for being far removed from their localities or for financial difficulties.

It will not be out of place to mention that a party of youngmen of the locality co-operated whole heartedly in the movement and were very helpful in apprising workers about people addicted to this vice and also how far their propaganda achieved success.

Last but not the least workers made personal contact with about 650 poor families of the localities enquiring about their total income and how they spent it. They were given a model budget following which they could not only live comfortably within that income but also save something for their rainy days.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

This was a scheme promulgated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Public Co-operation Centre opened under this scheme at Delhi served Nabi Karim, Ashok Nagar, Nehru Parbat, Faiz Road,

Idgah Road, Ram Nagar and Jhandewalan localities in the city where there were about 3300 Harijan families—Balmikis living. The workers arranged meetings and conferences and reorganised their small committees called 'Panchayats'. They conducted four Youth Clubs in different localities to help young and misguided youths in developing them into cultured nationals of the Country. For the younger folk workers conducted 'balwadis' at Faiz Road, Nabi Karim, Ram Nagar, Idgah Road and Ashok Nagar to give them initial education and develop in them school-going habit. 90% of the children attended regularly. One adult education centre was opened at Faiz Road and about 18 youths joined it. The centre also conducted two library-cum reading-rooms and about 400 adults and 200 children took advantage of the same. Personal contacts were also established with about 300 families of the area. A Consumer's Co-operative Store was run at Ashok Nagar but the colony as a whole had shifted to Rajauri Garden and the Store too had to be removed to the new site.

#### *Health and Sanitation Programmes*

Under this scheme, cleaning of the colonies, speeches on personal hygiene, bathing of young children etc. were arranged at the Nabi Karim and Nehru Parbat localities. Doctor Sushila Nayar, Minister Health, Indian Union, was invited to Nabi Karim locality where she addressed a big gathering.

#### *Shramdan and Cultural Programmes*

At Nabi Karim a big ditch was filled up with 'Shramdan' which was a breeding place for mos-

quitos. Cultural programmes, weekly 'Kirtans' etc. were held at Ashok Nagar. Film shows with the help of Bharat Sevak Samaj and Harijan Sevak Sangh were arranged at 'Rain Basera' Pahar Ganj and other localities. Inter-community dinners were also arranged in which both Savarn and Harijan children participated.

Workers organised daily sports in the afternoon for the children of the sweepers.

#### *Mahila Mandal*

It was with the efforts of the sevaks that a 'Mahila Mandal' was started at Faiz Road and three ladies were enro'led as members. Efforts were made to convert it into a sewing centre but the scheme did not materialise.

Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh inaugurated a Balmiki 'Shikshan Kendra' at Faiz Road where a small committee was formed to look after its working. The 'Mukhya Sahyogi' and 'Sahyogi' both underwent training of a fortnight duration at the training camp organised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and All India Harijan Sevak Sangh at Delhi.

### **Gujarat**

The Provincial branch completed its 30th year of work of removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans socially and economically on 31st March, 1963. In fact work in this direction was started ten years earlier when it was named as "Antayaj Seva Mandal". Taking that period also into account it has

completed its 40 years of service to Harijan Community-

It is observed that although Harijans with the help of reservations in Services conceded to them by the Constitution have been able to get service in Government Departments and with the help of Untouchability (Offences) Act have been allowed to use all public places yet they are not absorbed in private services and cannot use public places such as temples, wells, hostels, and restaurants etc. without restrictions specially in the villages. It is, therefore, that the branch directed its efforts to get them employment in private sector as well and secure them civic rights to use all public places wherever they are situated.

Since the amalgamation of the Saurashtra State in Gujarat the Gujarat branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh extended its work to these five new districts added to it and established its four district committees there. Untouchability eradication work was, therefore, conducted through its 11 district committees and one agency where a full fledged district committee could not yet be formed. During the period under report there were 69 workers carrying out this work under the able guidance of Shri Parixitlal Majmudar, president of the Gujrat branch.

#### *Propaganda*

The State as well as the Sangh gave importance to propaganda work for the removal of untouchability and as such the branch organised 303 mela meetings, social gatherings and 'Bhajan Kirtans' to achieve

their goal. Further to draw together and make Harijans and Savarns sit on the same table it arranged 72 intercaste dinners in which it explained that interdining would in no way injure their religion rather it would foster fraternal affection and integration between the two long isolated communities. The cinema van of the Sangh played a very important role in the eradication of the stigma through its exhibition of films on the removal of untouchability, life of Mahatma Gandhi and other social reformers together with documentaries on Health and Hygiene, Prohibition and Five Year Plans.

Working on the principle of change of heart through 'prachar' and persuasion workers were able to get open 99 temples, 269 wells, tanks and water works, 1005 hotels and restaurants and 540 barber-saloons. 662 'Dhobies' were persuaded who agreed and served Harijans without any discrimination.

#### *Educational and Social Welfare*

The branch had been very helpful in the social, cultural, educational and economic uplift of the Harijans. This was the first branch which started mixed 'pathshalas'. Before these mixed 'pathshalas'--for Savarns and Harijans--were started Savarns very strongly objected to it. However, slowly they were brought round through persuasion and during the year under report as many as 35 Ashram schools, balwadis, Sanskar Kendras, creches and recreation centres were conducted which catered to the interests of village adults where regular day-schools were not available to the village folk either due to their extreme-poverty

or for their inability to attend them in day when they had to work on fields.

Children of Harijan and Nomadic tribes who were not as yet six years old, were admitted to 'balwadis' to give them a foundation to be admitted later on to regular schools.

Two 'Ashram Shalas' were run for Nomadic and Ex-criminal tribe children. This was the only solution found to keep away children from contracting bad habits when their parents were away to their work to earn their 'livelihood'. About 186 children out of whom 15 were girls availed of these schools.

The educational activities of the branch went on as usual and it conducted 26 hostels—20 for boys and 6 for girls. 823 boys and 432 girls resided in these hostels out of whom 99 were non-Harijan boys and 37 non-Harijan girls. This was in accordance with the accepted policy of the Sangh that 10% of the total strength should be savarns for that would very much help in the eradication of untouchability.

For the economic betterment the branch organised Co-operative Societies, got them loans to start Small Scale Industries and land for the landless.

Catagorywise their number was as under :—

Credit Co-operative Societies 33, Industrial 174, Housing 41, and Agricultural Co-operative Societies 11.

Workers secured loans amounting to Rs. 1,14,254 - for Harijans and Backward Class people for running Small Scale Industries, leather work, construction and repair of wells etc.



As Harijans still do not enjoy full rights to use all public wells the branch constructed for them 6 new wells and repaired 10 old wells so that they were not put to trouble for want of this essential necessity of life. In all it constructed 775 wells with a total cost of Rs. 3,85,883.64 and repaired 1099 old wells incurring an expense of Rs. 88,665.87 since 1933. Rs. 7840 - was given as aid to Harijans who suffered due to fires during the year under report.

It has been the constant endeavour of the Sangh to establish Harijans permanently in life and therefore, efforts were made to get them permanent source of income. With this end in view land obtained in 'Bhoodan' and from State was get distributed as under :

| S. No. | District       | No. of Tehsils | No. of Villages | No. of Harijans | Land distributed | No. of Denotified Tribes | Land distributed | Other Backward Classes | Land distributed |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1.     | Surendra Nagar | 9              | 250             | 857             | 7,535.30         | 61                       | 548.25           | 678                    | 5,941.09         |
| 2.     | Bhav Nagar     | 11             | 259             | 893             | 7,226.29         | 75                       | 669.33           | 135                    | 1,223.27         |
| 3.     | Jam Nagar      | 5              | 189             | 1050            | 7,730.27         | 22                       | 182.23           | 379                    | 2,632.48         |
| 4.     | Raj Kot        | 6              | 79              | 230             | 1,599.19         | 6                        | 8.36             | 50                     | 216.38           |
| 5.     | Juna Garh      | 12             | 117             | 328             | 2,563.08         | 1                        | 8.00             | 294                    | 1,770.36         |
| 6.     | Amreli         | 7              | 54              | 66              | 2,342.28         | -                        | -                | 2                      | 3.92             |
| 7.     | Kuchh          | 11             | 29              | 23              | 74.21            | -                        | -                | 65                     | 557.03           |

#### *Cases reported*

Although it has all through been the policy of the Sangh to decide mutual quarrels of Harijan and Savarns amicably through change of heart and persua-

sion yet occasionally it was forced by the adamant and uncompromising behaviour of the Savarns to take help of law or the police to give justice to Harijans. As such the branch had to report about 108 cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act out of which 66 were amicably settled, 13 were convicted, one was dismissed and 28 are still pending.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

As in last year 10 workers seven of whom were paid by the Centre and 3 by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi directed their efforts to introduce wheelbarrows and improved type of scavenging implements as suggested by the Scavenging Committee appointed by the Central Government.

The Provincial President undertook tours of Bihar, Madras and Gujarat villages in connection with the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work in the capacity of a member of Government of India's Advisory Committee on Scavenging Condition.

He observed that scavengers had taken to wheelbarrows in various towns of Gujarat and work of the Credit Co-operative Societies was also running quite smoothly but all the same it was noticed that majority of the private scavengers are still adamant to take to this new change and do not take any interest in the helpful changes which the Sangh is striving to introduce for their betterment. The branch instructed workers to get sweeper children admitted to schools in the ensuing session. The president participated in the All India Cleanliness Seminar held at the Cleanliness Centre at village Karakpalli in District Ratnagiri and saw the working of 'Bhangi

Mukti and Bhangi Kasht Mukti' schemes run there. He supervised and guided workers of creches run at Rajkot and Baroda. A Balwadi was also run for sweeper children at Village Annand, Dist. Khada where efforts were made to bring an all round development of the children. Children were taught regular prayers and music besides giving them elementary education. Total number of children on roll was 40.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

The branch following the righteous path shown by the great social and political leader Mahatma Gandhi did its best to eradicate untouchability root and branch during the year under report. It was in the year 1954 that an organised attack was made on this social evil and since then conditions have much improved.

Briefly speaking the Sangh carried out its activities in this direction through 'prachar' in the intensive regions, running of 'pathshalas', 'balwadis' Gandhi hostels and vocational centres for the social, economical and educational uplift of Harijans.

For the economic welfare it helped in securing them employment, aid for running Small Scale Industries and looking after their other difficulties in their normal life.

#### *Intensive Regions*

During the period the branch conducted three intensive regions one each at (i) Bilaspur (ii) Kuni-har and (iii) Solan through its 3 workers all paid by

the Centre. The Bilaspur and Solan centres worked throughout the year while the Kunihar centre was closed after a few months and in its place the sevak worked at Dhami Centre and the round about villages of Nandprayag Ashram. Kunihar Centre was closed after two years of work for untouchability was practically removed from that area.

*Propaganda and Publicity*

Besides usual 'prachar' by holding meetings and conferences 'Pad-yatras' to distant places where there are no means of transport available were conducted which of late have been found to be very effective in the removal of untouchability, for these afford means of individual contact with people out of reach otherwise. The president of the branch went as far as Rampur Bushahr, Sarhan and Panvta and guided workers in the removal of untouchability work. He also participated in the local but very important festivals of Amrit Mela Badripur and Ravidas Jayanti at Chauhadpur. Shri Rattan Chand Rojhe the organiser also performed 'pad-yatras' through different districts of the State and helped workers in their day-to-day difficulties in the performance of their duties.

The cinema van sent by the Central Office helped 'prachar' work by exhibiting films in districts Sirmour, Mandi, Bilaspur and Mahasu. Since removal of untouchability is a tough job and specially in the caste ridden people of this region a few workers helped by the Centre were not enough to achieve this task. Therefore workers tried to seek co-opera-

tion of the state officials; the local people; village panchayats and other social bodies which they were successful in getting in ample measure. Besides the Arya Samajs of Panvta, Salogara, Nahan, Mandi, Chamba and Solan also helped *sevaks* in their mission. The branch organised 158 untouchability removal meetings and conferences which were addressed by State officials - Deputy Commissioner Bilaspur, Deputy Development Commissioner, Director Social Welfare, Director Panchayats and Ex-Home Minister of the Himachal Pradesh. A camp of workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and Adimjati Sevak Sangh was held at Salogara from 26th to 28th February, 1963 and was addressed by Sarv Shri L.M. Shrikant, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Dharam Dev Shastri, Provincial President and Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas also saw for himself the Bard 'basti' of Salogara.

Special untouchability removal meetings were arranged on festivals and *Jayanties* of social and political leaders where inter-caste dinners were also arranged. The branch arranged 165 inter-caste dinners for the free mixing of the two communities and to give up orthodox notions about dining together.

#### *Achievements*

The combined efforts of all workers were successful in getting open 27 temples and 37 wells in the year under report.

#### *Social and Economic Welfare*

¶ Although the main ideal before the Sangh is

to eradicate untouchability yet its workers helped Harijans otherwise also wherever they found them in trouble. Thus land was secured for the landless, unlawful evictions were got stayed and other civic amenities provided.

Since the advent of machine age all hand industries—which were mainly run by Harijans and poor people in the society were slowly ousted for these could not compete with the machine goods. After Independence the Central and State Governments again strived to revive hand industry and in that the Sangh has played a very important role in getting Harijans grants from the Governments. Besides it started some training centres to train Harijans in these hand industries to better their economic state. With this end in view the branch conducted 4 industrial training centres one each at (i) Nihalgarh (ii) Jakatkhana (iii) Nandgram and Baireemia with 10, 17, 6 and 22 trainees respectively. In these centres trainees were taught spinning, weaving, stitching and embroidery.

11 trainees of Nandgram were given sewing machines free to establish themselves in life. This centre has been closed since practically all have been trained. Some other trainees were given handlooms. Loans from Industrial Department were secured for trainees who desired to start their own Small Scale Industries.

At Industrial Centre Nihalgarh 1149 yards of cloth worth Rs. 1206.87 nP. was made. At Jakatkhana Centre 385 yards of cloth worth Rs. 445.56 nP. was

woven. Mostly trainees were uneducated but since the trade of tailoring and weaving need some knowledge of Arithmetic these trainees were also taught elementary knowledge in this science by their teachers.

About 1922 pieces of garments, including pants, pyjamas, shorts for gents, children and infants; shirts, bush-shirts, frocks of different varieties salwars, underwears, etc. were stitched and 2201 pieces of garments including pillow covers, table cloths etc. were embroidered. At Nandigram only cultivation work was carried out which produced 16 maunds and 27 seers of wheat.

#### *Balwadis and Hostels*

A 'balwadi' was run at Panvta for a Harijan Community known as Bangala and total attendance ranged between 9 to 26. 6 Genuhi hostels were conducted one each at Panvta, Rampur Bushahr, Kuni-har, Nerva, Chamba and Bilaspur and the total inmates ranged between 46 to 108.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The State Government have allocated Rs. 4 lacks in the budget for the Third Five-Year Plan for Housing Schemes of the Balmikis and the same is being spent since the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The Sangh helped Balmikis in getting loans and grants for their housing requirements. Further a survey of the 'bhangi basties' was carried out in Solan and the same was handed over to the Solan Municipality. From 20th January 1963 a worker paid by the Centre was stationed at Nahan. He

contacted sweepers individually and severally and made a survey of the 'bhangi' colonies and contacted municipal officials for the redress of their grievances. Every week he arranged a 'Havan' programme in the 'balmiki Dharamshalas' to bring together the two communities. The 'sevak' is also trying to start a night 'pathshala' there.

### **Karnatak**

Work for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans was carried out under the guidance of Padam Shri G.G.Karkhanis, president Mysore State with a band of 7 workers all paid by the Centre. During the period under report the workers toured through not less than 1100 villages in districts Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Karwar.

The president alone delivered about 120 lectures on Socio-spiritual topics mainly touching the problem of the eradication and evil system of untouchability. He supported his speeches with the works and sayings of the saints and stalwart social reformers like Sant. Gyaneshwar, Tukaram, Ram Das and Basweshwar. Speeches of Shri Vivekanand were copiously quoted which impressed that there was no sanction of the religion to observe untouchability.

#### *Achievements.*

As a consequence of the incessant efforts of the workers the branch was able to secure open 29 tempels, 53 wells, 71 hotels and tea-stalls and 27 barbershops. The washermen and barbers serve



Harijans in big cities without any disparity but in villages the problem still exists.

*Shivir, Melas and Conferences*

A social mela and a conference were held at Dhareshwar a village in Kunta Taluka in Karwar district and Yadhalli, a village in Mudhol Taluka respectively. Eminent persons and social workers addressed these functions.

*Education*

The branch conducted two hostels one for boys and the other for girls besides a Remand Home called Ahilyodhar Mandir. The total number of boys and girls including five non-Harijans was 183.

*B.C. Boys' Hostel*

There were 113 boys on 31-3-63 out of whom 17 boys were committed by the Juvenile Court Magistrate under the Bombay Children's Act. Of these, 23 boys had appeared for the S. S. C. Examination but their results were not declared for some papers were out before the date of examination. The rest of the boys were in lower standards and all of them passed and were promoted to the next higher standards.

15 boys had appeared for the Drawing examination and all of them passed. 2 boys passed the Public Examination, 25 boys passed the Hindi examinations and 30 students joined auxiliary course.

*Harijan Kanya Mandir*

There were 47 girls in the Harijan Kanya Mandir. Of these one girl had appeared for the S.S.C. Examination and her result was not declared

for reasons given above. The remaining 46 girls were in the lower standards, and all of them passed and were promoted to the next higher standards. Of these 47 girls, 38 were Harijans, 2 Lamanis, 5 Waddars, 1 Barad and 1 was Naidu, 5 girls had appeared for the Hindi Examination and all were declared successful.

#### *Ahilyodhar Mandir*

There were 27 girls in the Ahilyodhar Mandir on 31-3-1963. These girls were committed to this Institution by the Juvenile Court Magistrates under the provisions of the Bombay Children's Act. Of these, 20 girls are regularly attending the school and the remaining 7 girls, being advanced in age, were not allowed to go to school, but they were trained inside the premises in knitting, tailoring, and spinning etc. Out of the 20 girls attending the school, 1 had appeared for the S.S.C. Examination, but her result was not yet declared for reasons stated above. The remaining 19 girls were studying in the lower standards, passed their exams and were promoted to the next higher standards.

#### *Health*

The health of all the inmates of these 3 institutions was excellent and there were no serious cases of illness. The food was simple and nourishing. On all the Hindu festivals special meals were served to the inmates. But the present per capita grant given by the Government is quite inadequate, and though we represented to the Government so many times to increase the rate nothing has been done so far.

The provincial president represents on the Advisory Board and a Sub-committee on the same Advisory Board appointed by the Mysore Government to discuss the problems of the State Scheduled Castes. He attended all its meetings in which grants for the propaganda etc. were discussed. Schemes were submitted on the understanding that grants for this work will be sanctioned but unfortunately nothing came out. Finally the State Government informed that the grant for propaganda work was not included in the Budget and thus the question was completely ignored.

Another Advisory Board Committee for the Social and Moral Hygiene, Care and After Care programmes was formed by the State and the provincial President was again taken on its list of members. The president very vehemently put forth 'Deodasi' problem in the State and urged for its early eradication. He informed the Committee that at present there were more than 5000 'Deodasis' in Bombay only and its villages and said that these belong mostly to Holers (Mahars) and Madars (Mangs) communities of the Harijans.

### **Kerala**

The Kerala Board met once on 20-5-62 and the Executive Committee six times. The Kerala Board at its sitting on 20-5-62 adopted 10 resolutions of far reaching consequences touching practically all aspects of the Harijan problems. These resolutions were sent to the concerned State and Government officials

to attract their attention to these important aspects of the Harijan problems.

### *Propaganda*

Altogether the branch organised 22 public meetings, *melas* and social gatherings with regard to removal of untouchability and spreading the message of the Sangh through its 4 workers all paid by the Centre.

One of the *sewaks* besides his propaganda work worked as the Secretary of the Nediyrup Agricultural co-operative society started for the benefit of the Harijans in Nediyrup colony. Shri C. Kunhikrishnan Nambiar served on the Thakkar Bapa Sadan Cherukunnu local committee. He took keen interest in getting complaints of Harijans against maltreatment by savarns amicably settled.

Shri P. Chellappan worked in Koorkancherry and surrounding villages. He toured intensively in Trichur district and collected first hand information about the grievances of Harijans. He organised a society for Harijans and conducted 'Bala Samjam' - Children Welfare Centre for Harijans.

Further workers tried to bring together the different organisations working in the field for the welfare of Harijans. The idea was to chalk out a common programme and form a joint committee to implement the same.

Under the propaganda scheme three kinds of new posters were brought out. Vernacular translation of the Hindi slogans was printed and distributed.

*Achievements*

In spite of the meagre resources and a few sevaks to work, the branch was able to get open 12 temples, 7 wells, 39 hostels and restaurants and 19 barber-shops for the Harijans.

*Educational*

As in previous years the branch conducted 9 hostels out of which 3 were for girls. Total number of inmates residing in these hostels was 278, as detailed below.

|                  |   |     |
|------------------|---|-----|
| Harijan boys     | — | 154 |
| „ girls          | — | 107 |
| Non-Harijan boys | — | 13  |
| „ girls          | — | 4   |

*Welfare Work*

During the tour in Ottapalam taluk workers observed to their distress that Harijan women were still forced to use water for their drinking and cooking purposes from the open ponds in fields. They felt the necessity of providing them a well and accordingly approached the Central Office which sanctioned them the necessary amount and the same was dug.

*Legal Aid*

The trouble regarding the tank in Triikkaikat Madam, Tanur still continued. Cases were lodged against Harijans by the 'Swamiyar' for various petty reasons and the poor Harijans were very much harassed. It was reported to the Central Office which provided legal aid to Harijans to fight the cases.

Nayadi welfare work was carried on vigorously. Houses of Nayadis were thatched in Munnurcode colony and mid-day meals distributed in Kadavanad. Housing grant to the tune of Rs. 791.37 was secured for two Nayadis of Muthur Edapal at the instance of the 'sevak' and needy Harijans were helped though the amount spent by the branch was very little. Further workers obtained Rs. 300/- as Nayanar Memorial Scholarships for Harijans.

#### *Scavenger Welfare Work*

*Prohibition Propaganda* : Since drinking habits were on the increase among the Corporation workers 'sevak' felt the need of Prohibition Propaganda among them. A special scheme was chalked out under which 12 propaganda meetings, Film shows, 'Harikatha, Bhajan' and other activities were carried out. The Central Harijan Sevak Sangh sanctioned Rs. 250/- and work was started from 2nd October 1962 (Gandhi Jayanti Day). The District Welfare Officer presided over the inaugural conference and Shri K. Gopinathan, field Publicity Officer inaugurated the same.

6 propaganda meetings were conducted and M/S. P.K. Gopalakrishnan, District Information Officer; K.M. Raman, President, Malabar Regional Harijan Samajam; Smt. Aliamma Kora, District Prohibition Propaganda Officer etc. addressed the meetings. There were film shows on the necessity of Prohibition. Sri K. Ravichandran attended this work as part time 'sevak'.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The prohibition propaganda work lasted for three months since we took up 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work. The Central Harijan Sevak Sangh was good enough to sanction us a worker and Shri K. Ravichandran was appointed as 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' worker from 1-1-1963.

On 16-12-62 a full-day conference was held in Nadakkavu Colony to discuss the ways and means of the work. 25 workers working in different organisations in the Corporation attended the seminar. It was agreed at the conference that a 'Scavenger Welfare Committee' be formed and the work started under this Social Welfare Organisation.

Accordingly a committee, with Kumari V. Parukutty R. A. L. T. as president, was formed. Shri K. Ravichandran worked under the supervision of this organisation started by Harijan Sevak Sangh. The 'sevak' visited Bhangi Colonies, compromised cases and attended to all their grievances. He also represented to the Corporation the grievances of its workers.

Further efforts were put in to start a Nursery School for the benefit of 'Bhangi' children.

*Collections*

Harijan Sevak Sangh faced a grave situation because of Chinese invasion. At a time when the branch was to approach public, the emergency came. Yet it approached public for its institutions in the following places and we are glade to report that people reacted generously. •

For Gandhi Sadan, Edapal a film show was

arranged in Devi Talkies, Ponnani on 23-11-62 and Rs. 456.50 was collected.

For Thakkar Bapa Sadan, Cherukunnu, a film show was arranged in Ravikrishna Talkies, and Rs. 345.47 was collected out of which Rs. 140/- was given to Harijan Sevak Sangh.

At Ottapalam a Kathakali dance by Perur Gandhi Seva Sadan was held on 13-3-63 and Rs. 725.75 was collected by way of donations.

In Calicut a benefit show was held in Pushpa Theatre, Calicut on 31. 3. 63 and Rs. 816/- was collected.

In spite of all this the branch runs under a deficit of Rs. 2826/- which does not include the deficit of hostels. Against Rs. 2826/- we have received only a small amount.

The branch thanked M/S Devi Talkies, Ponnani, Ravikrishna Talkies, Cherukunnu and Pushpa Theatre Calicut for giving their Hall free of rent. Also it thanked Cherukunnu Kannapuram 'panchayat', Ottapalam 'panchayat' and Calicut Corporation for exempting these shows from entertainment tax.



Vindhya Mahakoshal comprises of 21 districts and work in this region was conducted by 32 'sevak' under the presidentship of Shri K.V. Datey with the active support of Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak as Secretary. Shri Datey resigned from active work round about the middle of the year due to keeping frail health and Shri Manohar Singh Mehta was appointed president in his place. Out of these 32 workers 9 were paid by the Centre five of whom worked as 'Bhangi Sevaks.' The remaining 23 worked under the State Scheme. The branch had 14 district committees working actively in this direction.

#### *Propaganda and Publicity*

As the very nature of the work requires a comprehensive survey and contact with Savarns and Harijans the 'pracharaks' and the Secretary did a lot of touring. They toured through 2384 villages and organised 484 meetings and conferences to bring round savarns through prachar and persuasion to throw open public places to Harijans. Shri Manohar Singh Mehta, the new president toured through Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna and Rewa districts. Shri Pathak, the Secretary, also accompanied him. Harijans were lead by Shri Mehta to the famous temple of Dhanush Dhari and Baldeoji at Chhatarpur and

Harijans. A very typical form of observing untouchability is in not dining together. To remove this the *sevak* organised 18 community dinners so as to dispel orthodox views about interdining.

Another mode of attacking this social evil was by apprising public at large through untouchability removal exhibitions. The branch since last three years is very successfully using this activity in this direction and this year three such exhibitions were arranged at district Tikam Garh, Chhatarpur and Panna. Pictures, graphs and sayings of the saints from ancient to the modern age-were exhibited to impress people that untouchability is a festering sore on the body of the Nation and requires its eradication at its earliest. Various episodes helping eradication of untouchability were depicted from the two great epics of Hindu culture.

Besides, the hollowness of the belief was proved to people—through reasoning—who visited these exhibitions. These exhibitions went a long way in bringing about the desired change of heart.

These opportunities were availed for mass distribution of untouchability removal literature. New subscribers were made for the bi-monthly organ 'Harijan Seva' of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Antyodaya of Indore, Safai Darshan, Bhoodan and Bhoomi-Kranti. 'Pad-yatras' were also organised from 20th September to 2nd October 1962 and workers in their meetings spoke on all the social aspects of untouchability, 'Bhangi Kasth Mukti', National integration, Corruption, Peace Brigade and Anti-atomic weapons etc.

*Celebrations of Social and Religious festivals*

Under this head birth days of Sarv Shri Gandhi, Nehru, Arvind, Tilak, Rastis and Balmiki were celebrated. Sevaks arranged Meetings, Seminars, Mass-Spinning and Prayers etc. on Gandhi Jayanti in their respective regions. A condolence meeting was also held on the sad demise of Bahrat Ratna Shri Rajendra Babu, the first President of India.

*Training Camps*

The Annual Training Camp of the branch was held from 20th to 26th January, 1963 in which as usual 28 workers of the region and some other workers from the Indore branch participated. In all there were 60 trainees who joined the camp. The inauguration of the camp was performed by the Governor Madhya Pradesh. Shri Manohar Singh Mehta while welcoming the chief guest apprised him of the activities of the branch. Thereafter the Governor in his speech said, "The promulgation of Untouchability (Offences) Act is not sufficient to remove the stigma. Law can only help in this direction and cannot eradicate it. It is we who have to work with a missionary zeal to uproot it". Shri Viyogi Hari the Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, was in chair. Others who spoke on the occasion were Sarv Shri Viyogi Hari, K. V. Datey, V.V. Ayachit, Ram Sahai Pandey, and Manohar Singh Mehta.

*Untouchability (Offences) Act*

Sevaks reported 3 cases under this head out of which 1 was compromised and 2 are still pending.

*Educational, Social and Welfare work*

The branch conducted one school and 2-hostels during the period under report and there were 68 students living in these hostels.

It had also been conducting a hostel known as Martand Ashram since 1946 when it started with 9 inmates. During this year there were 40 inmates who were given training in spinning, weaving, tailoring and gardening. Average pass percentage of the Ashram students was 95. Adequate arrangements for sports were also made. Inmates in general maintained good health except a few who developed scabies and were treated at the Gandhi Memorial Hospital. Those who were prescribed injections or other expensive medicines were helped by the Ashram authorities. Small pox vaccination was also given during the epidemic. The Ashram workers and inmates celebrated National and religious festivals and took out 'parbhat pheries' on these occasions.

Besides Harijan students were helped with regard to scholarship difficulties, book-money and examination fees. Disputes over lands, riding on elephant on marriages etc. were amicably settled. The branch conducted a *balwadi* in a Harijan Colony in Chhatarpur under Shrimati Parvati Sharma. Both Harijan and Savarn children were taught together and given elementary knowledge of keeping their bodies clean. Efforts were made to develop their common sense and teach them Natural Sciences. They were also apprised of the lives of saints and eminent personalities of their age.

1335 acres of land was distributed to 435 Harijan families by the Vindya Pradesh Bhoodan Board on the instigation of the workers. Further 3852.12 acres of land was distributed to 1460 landless families through State.

### **Madhya Pradesh (Indore Branch)**

This branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh carried out its activities with regards to removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans through its district organisers and 40 'sevaks' out of whom 12 were paid by the centre.

During this period they held 795 untouchability removal meetings and conferences and visited as many villages and propagated its message to the masses.

#### *Achievements*

As a result of their incessant efforts workers were successful in getting open 101 temples and 'dharamshalas,' 74 wells, 106 hotels and restaurants and 54 barber-shops. Services of 43 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans. Further in 21 cases they got removed restrictions imposed on Harijans on wearing of ornaments and riding a horse on their marriages. Workers also helped Harijan students in getting admission to public schools and in securing scholarships from the State.

#### *Conferences*

As an untouchability removal measure 27 big 'sammelans' were organised in which State Ministers and eminent persons of the localities participated.

They apprised public about the State view with regard to untouchability and also helped in getting removed the local difficulties of the Harijans.

The branch organised 76 film shows on removal of Untouchability, Prohibition, Family Planning, Third Five-Year Plan, Health and Hygiene etc. to develop their mental outlook on life in a broader perspective.

From 2nd October to 22nd October 1962 it conducted 'Pad-yatras' covering 308 villages over about 1500 miles and contacted 8386 families. During this survey it was revealed that out of these 8386 families 4072 families had lands and 4314 were landless. 90% of the land holders possessed land between 1 to 3 acres only.

During this 'Pad Yatra' they also made an educational survey and found that of the 8386 families they contacted only 2338 children--boys and girls both--were reading and 3000 children of school-going-age did not have any education whatsoever in any school. They further found that although Harijans were awakened and had a desire to better their social status yet they did not dare to express their difficulties openly. The old restrictions in wearing of ornaments etc. were removed but the problem of barbers, wells and temples still existed.

They found that mostly village 'panchayats' were made up of people who still believed in untouchability and they did not follow the regulations of the Constitution.

### *Educational*

The branch conducted 3 'balwadis', 1 creche, 1 'Sanskar Kendra' and 6 hostels for the educational uplift of Harijans. Out of the 6 hostels one was a combined hostel and the other 5 were of boys.' Total inmates were 115 out of whom 7 were girls.

### *Economic uplift*

For the economic uplift of Harijans 'sevaks' got registered 21 co-operative societies pertaining to Agriculture, Oil extraction, Weaving, Leather and Housing. Besides Harijans individually were helped in getting a loan of Rs. 1,52,225/- which included also the economic aid given to them. This amount was secured from various sources e.g. Industries Department, Khadi Gramodyog Parishad, Co-operative Bank and Development Department of the State.

In the nine districts in which 'sevaks' worked, 4146 Harijan families were secured 17267 Bighas of land in 'Bhoodan' and from the State.

Workers also secured employment for 127 Harijan youths in the Forest, Education, Railway and Police Departments of the State.

### *Training Camp*

The Annual Training Camp of the workers of the State was held from 20th to 25th February, 1963 at district Guna and was inaugurated by Shri H. V. Pateskar, Governor, Madhya Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Sarv Shri Ram Sahay Pandey, M.L.A., Banwari

Lal Choudhry, Director Education Kasturba Nidhi, K. V. Datey and the Provincial President Harijan Sevak Sangh addressed the workers.

*Cases Reported*

In spite of Sangh's great reluctance to report cases against Untouchability (Offences) Act to police or take them to courts of Law, it is sometimes compelled when it sees that its efforts to settle disputes through change of heart have failed. During the year under report it had to take recourse to Law in 44 cases which is 34 of the number reported last year. Out of these 44 cases one pertained to temple entrance, 3 to use of wells, 6 to barber-shops, 12 to hotels, 6 to disputes over land and 16 to other miscellaneous problems. 11 of these cases were settled through mutual understanding while in 4 cases the offenders were punished, 2 were dismissed and 17 are still pending.

*Work among Ex-criminal Tribes*

The branch represented the case of Ex-criminal Tribes to the State and presented a plan for their resettlement. It is gratifying to report that the State have given a thought to the suggestions of the Sangh and very soon it will rehabilitate Kanjars—an Ex-criminal Tribe of village Dhamana, district Dhar—on which it is going to spend about Rs. 60,000/- both on their housing and land problems.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Under this scheme the branch had 7 workers working in districts Indore, Bhopal, Mandsore, Ratlam, Khandwa and Gwalior where they contacted the



municipal authorities on behalf of the scavengers to get them their rightful due. Besides these municipalities, workers contacted concerned officers of the municipalities of districts Khargon, Khilchipur, Raj Garh, Kurvai, Shivpuri, Murena, Ashta, Baitul and Multai. As usual this year also workers tried to get wheel-barrows distributed and receptacles placed in latrines. They also conducted 'balwadis' and creches for the sweeper children.

*Distribution of Wheel-barrows*

Till last year only 36 municipalities out of 112 had distributed wheel-barrows but during the period under report workers were able to persuade 10 more municipalities which bought wheel-barrows as detailed below :

|                  |    |             |       |
|------------------|----|-------------|-------|
| 1. Raj Garh      | 14 | 2. Shajapur | 30    |
| 3. Ganj Basoda   | 12 | 4. Sironj   | 40    |
| 5. Manasa        | 9  | 6. Anjarh   | 8     |
| 7. Narsingh Garh | 20 | 8. Shivpuri | 69    |
| 9. Rajpur        | 12 | 10. Bhopal  | 20    |
|                  |    |             | ----- |
| Total            |    |             | 234   |

Some of the above noted municipalities bought wheel-barrows—in insufficient number—for a trial only.

*Creche, Bal Sanskar Kendra and Balwadis*

A creche was conducted at Usha Phatak Sweeper Colony and 12 children were looked after. More children could have been admitted but the difficulty was of getting more space. The 'Bal Sanskar Kendra' of Junarisala Harijan Colony worked successfully. Besides children of the colony other children from

neighbouring colonies also started joining it. On an average 35 children attended the Kendra. The State had sanctioned Rs. 1700/- as help to get over the accommodation difficulty but the expected expenditure was estimated to about Rs. 6,000/-. The construction work of the building for the 'Sanskar Kendra' was started and it was expected children will not have to face inconvenience caused during the rains. The branch expected to get the balance amount required for the construction of the building from the Corporation. Further 'balwadis' were conducted in the sweeper 'basties' of Khandwa, Lashkar and Indore which gave sweeper children basic education. Here children were also served milk.

Workers got demands of the scavengers, such as permanency, increase in salaries, Gum boots, Gloves etc., sanctioned from the Public Health Department under which they worked. In Indore, Corporation had sanctioned 28 quarters for their sweeper staff but work was not begun. They met the concerned authorities and were able to get the work started. Two radio centres were got opened at Raj Mohalla and Gari Adda Harijan 'basties.' Reading rooms were also got started by the Corporation at Raj Mohalla, Juna Risala and Murai Mohalla Harijan colonies. The Indore Corporation have passed a resolution for the abolition of Customary Rights and further have decided to take up all cleaning work under its jurisdiction. Of course it will compensate the sweepers for the same.

Workers besides conducting a 'balwadi' at Khandwa put in efforts for the construction of a new

Harijan Colony there. For this they contacted the concerned officials and got its foundation laid by the State Chief Minister. They solved the drinking water problem of the sweepers of Ratlam and got dismissed workers reinstated. At Bhopal workers were successful in getting 200 pots placed in the public latrines. Wheel-barrows were got purchased through the Mandsore Municipality to stop the old practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads.

*Lok Karya Kshetra*

The branch started a new 'Lok Karya Kshetra' at Vidisha in district Kurwai besides the one working at Kanvan. The main activities of the centres had been to encourage development works, to bring about reforms in the celebrations of festivals and to secure help from Development Department, Social Welfare Department and 'Panchayats' in the development of villages. Further they worked to inculcate spirit of integration, maintain courage in the masses, enrol village Volunteer Force and work for Labour Bank during the National Crisis. Individually work done in the two 'Lok Karya Kshetras' was as follows :

*Kurwai Lok Karya Kshetra*

1. 349 bighas of land was distributed to 20 families to bring it under cultivation.

2. Sanction order to allot land to 13 Adivasis for their residential houses was secured from the Collector.

3. They put in efforts to collect money for the Defence Fund and form Labour Bank. They worked specially in Harijans and poorly informed

masses during the time when China attacked our boundries. One of the worker enrolled himself in the Forces to encourage genral public and set an example for them.

4. They enrolled 34 members of 'Antyodaya' and 17 in Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5. Different Development Works to the tune of Rs. 10,115 - were started in four villages.

#### *Kanvan Lok Karya Kshetra*

Repairs of wells, roads, tanks and pools were carried out through 'Shramdan' amounting to Rs. 8745/-. A Training Camp of Commanders and Deputy Commanders of the Village Volunteers' Force was organised at Kanvan. Workers fully co-operated in the development works costing about Rs. 54,426/- which mainly pertained to repairs of wells, girl schools, community centres and tanks etc. Workers further maintained contacts with public to celebrate National Festivals in a fitting manner and worked for National integration and social equality.

### **Maharashtra**

Since the reorientation of States former Vidarbha and Maharashtra States have been amalgamated into one State called Maharashtra. Work in this branch was carried out by a band of 82 'sevaks' working through its 14 district committees under the supervision and guidance of Sarv Shri V.N. Upadhye and R.A. Belsare president and Vice-president of the branch. Out of 82 sevaks 4 were paid by the Central

Office and the rest worked under the State Government Scheme.

During the year under report the president and the two secretaries of Maharashtra toured throughout the state and supervised and guided workers in the eradication of untouchability. Both the secretaries and the president met Government officials and Municipal officers for the redress of the grievances of Harijans and sweepers respectively.

*Propaganda, Publicity and Achievements*

The 'sevaks' during the course of the year toured through 4939 villages and held 4029 meetings and conferences for spreading the message of the Sangh. They contacted Savarns and Harijans, urging them to shed off the old orthodox notions of untouchability and thus pave way to a better social understanding. To bring the two communities closer, workers arranged 1283 community dinners and tea-parties which helped very effectively in proving that inter-dining will in no way harm their religious susceptibilities.

*Achievements*

The combined efforts of workers were successful in getting open 837 temples, 725 wells, 439 hotels and restaurants and 415 barber shops to Harijans. Other modes adopted to bring together Savarns and Harijans were of holding 'Bhajan Kirtans', mass prayers, cleaning of villages, spinning, 'prabhat pheries' and celebrations of National and religious festivals etc. During the year workers arranged 366 'Bhajan Kirtans', 209 cleaning operations, 143 mass

prayers and 69 'Prabhat Pheries'. National flag was hoisted at 15 places and 'Haldi Kum Kum' functions were arranged at 11 different towns and villages. In all these functions both savarns and Harijans participated freely. Further to bring Savarns in close contact with Harijans, Savarns were made to bathe Harijan children. The branch organised 216 Prohibition meetings to wean Harijans from the evils of drink and thus save them from squandering money on unprofitable pursuits.

#### *Social Welfare and Educational Work*

For the educational development of Harijans it conducted 19 'Sanskar Kendras, Balwadis,' recreation centres and 16 hostels for Harijan children. In all there lived 696 students in these hostels which included 258 Harijan and 77 Savarn girls. The Maharashtra Government gave Rs. 20/- per boy and Rs. 25,- for each girl inmate for 10 months in an year. The branch further gave book-money and school fee to deserving Harijan students.

Workers apprised Harijans of the facilities granted by the State and also helped them in availing them. Efforts were made to solve their grievances by contacting State and municipal officials. The sick were got admitted to hospitals.

Besides, National and religious festivals, the 'sevaks' organised celebrations of Harijan Week, Untouchability Removal Week, Prohibition Week, Health and Sanitation Week with great eclat.

The one worker paid by the Centre stationed at Nagpur worked in the 'Bhangi' colonies for improv-

ing their mode of work and for their social and economic betterment. He contacted municipal officials and village panchayats for their co-operation and urged municipalities to provide 'Bhangis' with improved type of implements and wheel-barrows. His other efforts were to construct Scavenger free latrines, securing of miscellaneous helps such as grants for Small Scale Industries, for the repairs of the houses, for the construction of drinking water wells and for buying bullock carts for their use in their agricultural enterprises.

### Mysore

For administrative convenience and propaganda facilities the 19 districts of the state were divided into two areas, one comprising of seven districts under the jurisdiction of the president Shri G. G. Karkhains with his headquarters at Bijapur, and the remaining 12 districts under the jurisdiction of the Vice-president Shri G. Rame Gowda with his headquarters at Bangalore.

Out of 12 districts only six districts viz. 1. Bangalore, 2. Mysore, 3 Tumkur, 4. Mandya, 5. Chitradurga, 6. Kolar were taken to implement the schemes of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The branch with the help of 9 sevaks—who are well trained in social work and also have had efficient training in 'shivirs'—was able to do appreciable work during the period under report.

### *Meetings and Conferenes*

57 meetings and conferences were conducted in different parts of the state where ways and means for

the improvement of Harijans were discussed. Government and Local Bodies were requested to improve their living conditions and to remove the disabilities from which they suffered in the matter of sanitation, lighting, water supply, drainage, education, etc.

Complaints relating to the injustice and harassments of various types of Harijans, received from individuals and branch offices were investigated into and necessary relief measures were taken.

Village 'Panchayats' and Taluka Boards were approached very often by the sevaks to insist on them to provide free sites to Harijans, preferably amidst caste Hindu localities and provide free housing facilities to the Scavengers, and educational facilities to Harijan children.

In towns and talukas 'sevaks' took vigorous steps to persuade the Corporation, Municipalities and the City Improvement Trust Boards to enforce removal of the traditional lavotaries and to make them scavenger free as it is generally observed that the occupation of scavenging permanently condemns this section of people as untouchables. Requests were also made to provide housing facilities to the conservancy staff. Personal efforts were made and exerted to maintain the living premises of Harijans clean and tidy.

Mostly Harijans have constructed their dwellings near gutters and unhealthy localities and many of them live in sub-human conditions. Hence the Government was approached by the *sevaks* to provide



sites either free or at reduced rates and to provide financial help for the construction of houses.

The branch is opposing anything which perpetuates caste consciousness and caste segregation. Attention is also being paid to give social protection to the existing groups among Harijans such as Bhangis, Madigas, etc., who are in minority compared to even the dominant Harijan group.

Harijans were advised and educated to assert their rights as citizens of a free Country and the caste Hindus as to their responsibilities. In providing educational facilities care is being taken that schools do not perpetuate the evil of segregation.

Persistent efforts were made during the year under report to carry out an intensive propaganda—by frequent visits to villages and Harijan colonies—to promote cleanliness and hygiene among them, to give up carrion eating and intoxicating liquors. Parents were requested to attend night-schools and send their children to day-schools. Efforts were put in that Savarns should move with the times and allow Scheduled Castes to enjoy their rights as free citizens.

Other items of work such as giving of scholarships, fees, clothings, slates, etc. to the poor and needy Harijans, and medical aid to the sick were also attended to through out the year.

Following are some of the other activities which went a long way in the removal of untouchability.

#### *Religious*

104 mixed 'bhajan kirtans' were organised at

different places in the State. 10 dramas were conducted in Harijan colonies, to stir up the religious consciousness in Harijans and to attract the caste-Hindus to participate in these functions.

#### *Educational*

800 Harijan boys were secured admissions in Primary and High Schools. 5 hostels, for Harijans, were conducted in the following localities :—

1. Dhoby Ghat Harijan Hostel, Ulsoor, Bangalore.
2. Bangarpet Harijan Hostel, Bangarpet, Kolar.
3. Harijan Hostel, Tiptur, Tumkur
4. Ramanahalli Hostel, Ramanahalli, Bangalore.
5. Davanagere Harijan Hostel, Davanagere.

The branch provided free boarding and lodging to 125 Harijan students. Two Sishu Vihar Centres were started for Harijan children at Hebhal, Bangalore taluka and the other at Devanahalli, Channapatna taluka. Further 119 boys and 6 Harijan girls were secured seats in hostels.

#### *Economic Activities*

i. The branch secured free grant at Rs. 50/- each to Shri Puttasiddaiah, and Shri Boraiah for lacker work.

ii. Secured a free grant of Rs. 50 - to Shri Jogaiah of Channapatna for leather industries.

iii. 30 Harijan families were secured economic Aid for improvement of their Cottage Industries at Malavalli, and Bangalore North Taluka.

vi. 100 Harijan families were secured short term loans for their agricultural improvements.

v. 5 pairs of bullocks were secured from the Taluka Board, Angarahalli, Ramanagaram Taluka, for Harijans of Bangalore North Taluka.

vi. 80 Harijans were secured appointments.

vii. 6 Co-operative House-Building Societies were started during the year as unders :—

(a) One at Hebbal, Bangalore North Taluka.

(b) One at Channapatna, Bangalore District.

(c) One at Ramanahalli, Bangalore District.

(d) Three at Malavalli Mandya District.

viii. 200 Harijan boys were secured free slates.

ix 1562 Harijan boys were secured free clothings, from the D.S.W.

x. 5 Harijan ladies were secured tailoring machines in Bangalore North Taluka and

xi. 3 Harijan ladies were provided with cows by the D.S.W.

#### *Sanitation*

3500 sanitary rounds were undertaken in Harijan 'mohallas' by the 'sevaks' insisting on them to be clean and tidy.

Sweets were distributed to 300 children on Harijan Week celebrations.

2000 ft. of drainage was constructed at Malavalli Harijan Colony.

The drainage systems at Hebbal New Harijan Colony, and Gangenhalli Harijan Colonies were got completed.

Two bath-rooms were got constructed at Jeevanahalli, and Jayarajnagar.

Two approach roads were laid for the Geddala halli, and Gangena halli colonies.

*Medical*

50 sick Harijans were admitted to Hospitals.

35 Harijans who were suffering from eye troubles were got treated by Dr. Modi.

The entire Harijans of the following colonies were vaccinated :

1. Hebbal
2. Gangena halli
3. Cholanayakana Halli
4. Cement Hut colony
5. Jayanagar Harijan Colony
6. Appagere, Settahalli, Mengavar pet, Chikkamalur Harijan colonies of Channapatna Taluk.

Accompanied the Family Planning staff to Chikkamalur, Mangalvar Pet and Kunthur Doddi Harijan colonies of Channapatna Taluk and got 4 Harijans treated.

*Housing Schemes*

630 house sites were secured free of cost, some at reduced rates, for Harijans, as detailed below :

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Bangalore North Taluka | 300 sites |
| Channapatna Taluka     | 269 ,,    |
| Bangalore              | 61 ,,     |

4 acres of land was released free of cost to Harijans of Bangalore North Taluka.

20 Harian families were granted 'Darkhast' lands at Malavalli, Mandya Dist.

900 house sites—for Harijans at reduced rates—are at final stage of acquisition.

5 sweeper quarters were constructed at Malavalli.

20 Harijan families were secured lands for cultivation in Bangalore North taluka free of cost.

Stay orders against demolition and eviction orders issued by the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust Board were obtained for the following colonies :

|                       |     |         |                 |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|-----------------|
| Saved from demolition | 500 | huts at | Khader Sharif   |
|                       |     |         | gardens         |
| „ „ „                 | 100 | „       | Tata Silk farms |
| „ „ „                 | 300 | „       | Cement Huts     |
| „ „ „                 | 1   | „       | Srirampuram     |
| „ „ „                 | 25  | „       | Goripalyam      |
| „ „ „                 | 13  | „       | Vinoba Nagar    |
| „ „ „                 | 200 | „       | Muneswara Blook |
| „ „ „                 | 150 | „       | Adi Andhra „    |

In all 1289 huts were saved from demolition during the year.

#### *Water supply and Lighting*

Nine new wells were constructed with the help of the Government—4 at Bangalore North Taluka and 5 at Channapatna Taluka.

One well was got sanctioned for Jodi Kariana Halli at Ramanagaram Taluka.

Four wells were got repaired by the N. E. S. at Bangalore North Taluka and Channapatna.

Twenty taps were installed in Harijan Colonies

of Bangalore Channapatna and Bangalore North Tq. Malavalli.

And lastly 32 street lights were got installed in the Harijan colonies. .

#### *Relief Work*

The branch rushed with a batch of volunteers to help persons marooned and the properties damaged by the floods of Arkathi river in Ramanagaram Taluka. Shri Bramhadev our sevak of Ramanahalli led the sevaks.

Two Harijans were secured grants at Rs. 35.- each who suffered from fire accident at Appager, Channapatna Taluka.

#### *Achievements*

The branch was able to secure open 3 temples, 6 wells, 26 hotels and restaurants and 8 barber-shops. 19 intercaste dinners were arranged to bring the two communities together and thus eradicate old orthodox notions about inter-dining. Two intercaste marriages were celebrated at Bangalore, North Taluka. Three cases were lodged under Untouchability (Offences) Act at Malavalli. Sports and games were often organised and processions taken out with the main idea to bring together caste Hindus and Harijans.

#### **Punjab**

The untouchability removal work was conducted in the State through its 8 district committees-out of which 4 were dormant for not having whole time workers to look after them. Workers toured through

638 villages and towns in connection with the propaganda against untouchability and distribution of flood relief articles. At most of the places meetings and gatherings were held in which aims and objects of the Sangh were explained and people were requested not to observe untouchability due to which the nation was divided in many sections. Besides 4 big conferences were held at Bhoya, Dist. Gurdaspur; Chajpur district Karnal and Nawanshahr, Dist. Jullundur for the removal of untouchability. Shri Chand Ram, the then State Minister, Punjab inaugurated the conference while the Nawanshahr conference was inaugurated by Prof. Yashwant Rai, Deputy Minister. On Gandhi 'jayanti' a big conference was held at Fazilka, which was addressed by Lala Nand Lal Soni, advocate and others. The Sangh donated a sum of Rs. 50/- to the Ravi Das Sabha, organisers of the Educational Conference held at Bolina Doaba, Dist. Jullundur. All these conferences were well attended and left good impression on the masses.

#### *Cinema Van*

The cinema van sent by the Central Office toured Punjab. It covered 23 towns and villages of districts Hissar, Ferozepur, Ludhiana and Karnal and exhibited films on the removal of untouchability and other social reforms. It attracted about 30,000 people of the State. After the shows, posters and pamphlets on the removal of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' were distributed.

#### *Achievements*

During the year under report 2 temples, 8 wells,

8 restaurants and 8 barber-shops were thrown open to Harijans with the efforts of the workers. The branch had only 2 intensive workers; the third was appointed towards the fag end of the year. The two intensive areas are situated in Tehsil Fazilka Dist. Rohtak and Tehsils Gohana and Panipat in district Karnal. It is noticed that very little untouchability is observed in the intensive area Fazilka. Practically there are no restrictions on drawing water from the wells or hand-pumps. Temples are also open to Harijans.

The other worker who is Harijan himself mainly devotes his time in introducing reforms among Harijans as untouchability prevails in different classes of Harijans too. He strives to remove this stigma from amongst them. He took a very successful hunger-strike in village Chhajpur Khurd, Teh. Panipat where he wanted to wean Balmikis from accepting leavings from plates in marriage parties and clothes covering dead bodies.

#### *Inter-caste dinners*

Six community dinners were arranged by the Sangh. Out of these 4 were arranged after the conferences were over and the other two were arranged at village Astrboharta, Dist. Rohtak. One of these was among the different classes of Harijans who observe untouchability amongst themselves while the others included Harijans and Savarns.

#### *Educational*

During the year under report the Sangh conducted through its workers 9 'Sanskar Kendras', one



'balwadi' one Harijan Girls' Tailoring School and one Adult Night school. The nine 'Sanskar Kendras' were opened in Jullundur city, Pathankot, Kangra, Moga and Karnal and the 'balwadi' at Patiala. The Harijan Girls' Tailoring school and Night Adult School were conducted at Fazilka and Ferozepur city respectively.

7 'Sanskar Kendras' and one Adult Night School are the new achievements of the year.

The Harijan Girls' Tailoring School Fazilka continued its efforts to impart sewing and embroidery training to about 72 girls. Out of these 16 were caste Hindus. The Tailoring School has 3 courses of 6 months each in which cutting and sewing of different dresses is taught step by step.

#### *Book-Aid*

Book aid to the tune of Rs. 209.21 was given to deserving Harijan students so that they could continue their education.

#### *Scholarships*

A sum of Rs. 114/- was spent on scholarships and payment of fee of 3 students.

#### *Housing*

Housing loan at Rs. 2500/- per family under the Low Income Group Scheme was got sanctioned to 16 families of village Seona Dist. Patiala while the scheme for new Harijan colonies in big cities of the Punjab which was sent to the Welfare Department of the Punjab Government was turned down due to Emergency.

*Co-operatives*

Nothing could be achieved on this score except the formation of one Leather Co-operative Society of 16 Harijans of a few villages of Fazilka Tehsil.

*Social and Religious Festivals*

Gandhi Jayanti, Vinoba Jayanti, Republic Day, Independence Day and Harijan Week were observed by workers through district committees by holding meetings, 'Bhajan Kirtans', taking out 'Prabhat Pheries' and organising spinning and cleaning drives in co-operation with other constructive organisations. Sports, 'Kabadi' and Races were arranged and prizes were given to winners and runners up. All this was arranged to bring the two communities closer. Sewing competition was also arranged by the Harijan Tailoring school. A Harijan girl stood second and was awarded prize.

*Welfare activities*

The wells of Harijans at villages Sansonwali Garhi, Dist. Rohtak; Chhajpur, Dist. Karnal and Kili Ghahlan, Tehsil Moga District Ferozepur were got repaired at a cost of Rs. 1405.75 out of which Rs. 500/- was given by the Central office and Rs. 200/- was got from the Flood Relief Funds. The balance amount of Rs. 705.76 nP. was collected locally by the efforts of the workers.

Seven hand-pumps and a well were also got sanctioned by the Chairman Block Samiti Patiala for Harijans in different villages.

### *Medical Aid*

Medical aid was rendered to 548 Harijans, of whom 7 were T.B. patients, by Dr. Kahan Chand Vohra, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Karnal. Besides Drs. Shamlal Thapar and Madan Lal Sharma presidents of Dist. committees Ferozepur and Kapurthala respectively also treated Harijan patients.

### *Flood Relief*

During September, 1962 there were heavy rains which caused floods in some parts of the State and Harijans being very poor were hit hard. It was with the efforts of the workers that Rs 20,000/- was received from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund and Rs. 25,000/- from the State. Lists of the afflicted were prepared and 1486 quilts, 500 blankets, 500 woolen 'bundies' 400 boy suits, 400 girl suits, 112 doors and 70 windows were distributed in the districts Jullundur, Kapurthala, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Hissar, Ambala, Karnal, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Amritsar. During this catastrophe sevaks contacted 2381 families and covered 222 villages all over the province.

The District Flood Relief Committee Jullundur also gave 74 quilts and 256 cotton clothes for distribution.

### *Complaints and disputes*

The workers enquired into about 50 representations of Harijans of various districts regarding land disputes and maltreatment of Harijans at the hands of Savarns and got them compromised amicably.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

This was the latest activity added to the programmes of work of the branch and 5 workers were given by the centre for the same.

The activities of these workers were mainly confined to educational and welfare side. 'Bhangis' have their old prejudices regarding use of the new implements, therefore, they are opposed rather hostile to the use of new implements of scavenging - wheelbarrows, bucket in place of basket and long-handled broom. They call it 'balti system' against which they observed a strike in pre-independence days at Lahore. Their apprehensions which have got some weight are as follows :-

1. Existence of Roof Latrines in the State.
2. That it is not possible for women scavengers to ascend to the roof with bucket in one hand and other implements in the second and clean latrines there. Coming down the stairs with hands not free is equally dangerous. They feel that there is every danger of their falling down.
3. That due to Customary Rights prevalent in the State it is not possible, rather, is humiliating and laborious for the women folk to push the wheel barrow street to street, as a woman scavenger has to go to many different streets for her work at long distances.

There can be only two solutions to put this

scheme into practice and they are (i) abolition of Customary Rights by persuasive means and (ii) municipalization of Scavenging. But it should be done in such a way that they gladly accept it. It can be by giving compensation and some other more lucrative means of livelihood than the present system.

#### *Tours*

To propagate and to promote the cause of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme and to make contacts with the Bhangi community, workers' tours were arranged. Shri Chintamani, organiser 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' programme toured Punjab in the Month of January, 1963 for ten days. He visited Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Moga, Patiala and Bolina Doaba. Wherever he went he was patiently heard in meetings arranged by the workers.

Towards the end of the year the Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions visited Punjab from 21st March to 25th March, 1963.

#### *Wheel-Barrows*

The Chairman of the Committee, Prof. N. R. Malkani, visited Ludhiana, and saw the wheel-barrows which were prepared through the grant given by the Punjab Government to Ludhiana Municipality. All these wheel-barrows were of wrong type and the Bhangis had refused to ply them. Thus lakhs of rupees were wasted. Prof. Malkani suggested some modifications to the Government in these wheel-barrows to make them acceptable by the 'bhangis'.

The other difficulty in Punjab with regard to the use of Wheel-barrows is that night-soil and rubbish is mixed together. So far this system is there right type of wheel-barrows cannot be put into operation.

*Creche*

The Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh allotted one creche to Punjab. This could only be opened in the month of August, 1962 as no suitable place was available. By the efforts of the Secretary the accommodation consisting of only one room, which was being used as common-room by the Harijans of Mohalla Sangran, Jullundur City was got on rental basis @ Rs. 40 - p.m., on the condition that the rent money will be spent for the improvement of the premises.

The opening ceremony was conducted on 1-8-1962 by a Pandit by performing 'navan' and was attended by savarns and Harijans of that locality.

Shrimati Saraswati Devi, a Brahmin by caste is since then working as lady worker, while Shrimati Shanti Devi a Harijan woman is assisting her in her work part timely. Shrimati Laxmi Sondhi, belonging to a respectable family of Jullundur also gave her time to look after the infants. In the beginning 10 infants between 5 months to 1 year age were admitted but later on the number was increased to 15. The branch wanted to increase the number to 20 or 25 but due to shortage of space it could not do it. The creche is opened at 7.00 A.M. when the mothers go to their duties leaving their infants in the Centre. Generally they come back at 1-00 P. M. and take their

babies to their houses. During this period each infant is fed with 250 grams of Milk Food mixed with Vitamins. In the Summer all infants are given bath daily. Almost all the infants were sickly at the time of admittance but after due care they all improved a lot. Medical treatment was also given to sickly infants. It was quite a new experiment and proved successful. It was very helpful to Harijan families and the mothers have appreciated this help very much. The Sangh spent Rs. 2174.95 nP. on this head.

The workers held 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti Goshtis' in their 'Sanskar Kendras' which are in the 'bhangi' colonies. Workers cleaned the colonies twice or thrice every month with the help of students and their parents. The average attendance of these 'Kendras' and 'Balwadi' ranged from 25 to 30. At Moga powder milk was served to students daily.

#### *Housing*

Although Government has announced to give loans and grants to Harijans in rural areas for starting poultry and dairies out of the funds collected from Harijan Kalyan Tax yet it is strange that urban Harijans specially the Bhangis have totally been ignored. The housing problem of urban Harijans is very acute and it deserves special attention of the Government.

### **Rajasthan**

The branch conducted untouchability eradication work on the lines chalked out at the meeting of the Central Board of All India Harijan Sevak Sangh

held at Sikar and the annual meeting of the Provincial Board held at Jaipur.

At the naked and unprovoked attack of the Chinese on our borders the conception of work had altogether changed and it was decided at a special conference of the workers at Suvana, district Bhilwara to mobilise a second defence line to protect the hard earned independence of the Country and for that workers of the Sangh were urged to instigate peasants of their province to produce more, encourage cottage and village industries to manufacture to their full capacity, get grants, 'taccavi' and other help for the agriculturists. Further they were required to help in checking spreading of rumours and curb unsocial elements and rise in prices.

*Untouchability Removal Activities and Achievements*

The eleven workers seven of whom were paid by the Centre besides working for the National Emergency directed their attention towards the removal of disabilities from which Harijans have been suffering. They worked under the able guidance of Sarv Shri Bhagirath Kanoria and Bhanwarlal Bhadada the provincial President and Secretary respectively.

The branch with the efforts of its workers was successful in getting open 32 temples, 39 wells, 54 hotels and restaurants and 52 barber saloons. It is generally observed that separate tubes are kept on water centres—'Pyas'—for Harijans which hurts their feelings of self-respect. Workers tried to get them removed through 'Prachar' and persuasion and succeeded in their aim on 13 such centres. 17 washer-



men who denied to wash clothes of Harijans were brought round and they accepted serving Harijans without any discrimination whatsoever. Again 3 intercaste dinners were arranged to afford opportunities for intermixing of the two communities.

*Educational, Social and Economic Uplift*

To spread literacy amongst Harijans the branch conducted 2 'Pathshalas' 4 'Sanskar Kendras', 5 Night Pathshalas, a Literacy Centre at Jaipur and Creche at Bikaner. The creche at Bikaner and 'Sanskar Kendra' at Bhilwara both were run with the help of the Central Office. In these centres apart from the education of the adults, children were given pre-basic education to get them later admitted to schools. Further it made arrangements for the visual education and recreation of the Harijan children and adults. Workers conducted a mass drive to admit Harijan children of school-going age to schools and hostels. As such they were able to get 1436 children admitted to schools and 232 to hostels. 9589 forms for scholarships were got filled up and submitted to concerned authorities. Both children and adults made use of these centres and about 372 of them were taught reading and writing. Special mixed cultural programmes were organised on festivals and birth-days of religious and social reformers and political leaders which helped in bringing the two communities closer.

Cleaning of the Harijan 'basties' and the social and cultural uplift of the residents of these colonies were some other activities carried out with the result that a new life seemed to have pervaded all through.

Efforts were made to wean them from the evils of drink, gambling, eating carrion and borrowing money. 6500 people pledged to avoid taking liquor, 1938 pledged not to eat carrion and leavings from plates. 1879 pledged not to borrow money and 1494 promised not to gamble in future.

### *Hostels*

Since July 1961 two hostels with 25 inmates in each are run at Gulabpura in Bhilwara and at Shiv Ganj in Sirohi. The inmates were given free boarding and lodging, clothes and text books. Teachers strived hard to develop dignity of labour, discipline and culture in the children. About 50 children took advantage of these hostels during the year under report.

The 'balwadi' run at Bhilwara benefitted 40 children. They kept cleaner than before and were well disciplined. Teachers looked after their bodily, mental and spiritual development. Music and dancing were also taught. Occasionally people were invited from outside to address children on different subjects for their mental advancement and evolution.

It is a general feeling that Harijans need bilateral uplift i.e. on both social and economic fronts. With this end in view workers throughout their activities to remove social disparities tried to raise their economic status as well and for that they helped them in getting land for both cultivation and residential purposes. They put in efforts to get them suitable work and encourage their efforts in establish-

ing Small Scale Industries on co-operative basis and other activities with regard to improve their economic condition. All these efforts secured 156 families land for cultivation and 844 families land for housing. 312 Harijans were secured 'taccavi' for agricultural implements. 133 were secured employment and 192 were got Character Certificates for getting service. 173 families were secured grant for the construction of their houses. Further workers formed 13 Co-operative Societies for the betterment of Harijans.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Whereas workers endeavoured to remove disabilities from which Harijans suffered they also tried to better the lot of sweepers working in cities and redress their difficulties which they faced in their daily life.

The Government with the efforts of the branch sanctioned Rs. 1,85,000/- to 59 municipalities working all over the state for wheel-barrows. It is observed that sweepers face great difficulty for their drinking water and light requirements and it is for the shortage of water that their colonies also remain unclean. The poor sweepers have to bear all this due to the apathy of municipalities and therefore workers had to strive hard for getting them these amenities at Nahari-ka-Naka, Harijan 'basti', Jaipur; Babu-ka-Tola Harijan 'basti' Jaipur and the four Harijan colonies in Jodhpur.

### Tamil Nad

There are eleven districts in Tamil Nad and work with regard to removal of untouchability was carried out by seven *sevaks* under the intensive scheme. They contacted Harijans as well as caste Hindus and explained to them the evils of untouchability by holding meetings wherever necessary. They also arranged community dinners with the same end in view and a large number of people of both the communities participated without any disparity. They tried for allowing Harijans to draw water from public wells, enter into the tea-shops, hotels, barber-shops and to worship God in temples. If they found any restrictions for Harijans in public places they would arrange meetings, contact, local leaders, explain the evils of untouchability and solve the related problems.

Under the Central Government Scheme the removal of untouchability work was limited in scope to pamphlets and 'bhajans' only and therefore, there was no appreciable effect on the masses as such, even amongst the Harijans. The Caste Hindus could not be approached at all either by way of propaganda or direct appeal.

This year seven pamphlets in Tamil about the writings and speeches of Mahatmaji regarding removal of untouchability were printed. They were distributed freely in every nook and corner of the villages in the province. Selected passages on removal of untouchability written by eminent leaders and saints were printed and published. The new

achievement of the year was printing of Tamil Calendar which was used to carry home the message to the very doors of the people.

‘Bhajans, Kalakshepams’ and Dramas were performed in many villages. Various programmes of ‘Bhajans’ and ‘Kalakshepams’ were carried out in accordance with the local conditions

Selected books on religion, economics and sociology were purchased and distributed to all the various libraries in all the districts of the State.

As grants were received from the Government only by the fag end of the financial year, funds placed at our disposals could not be fully used. However, joint efforts of the workers were successful in getting open 129 temples, 63 wells, 47 hotels and restaurants and 46 barber-shops.

The branch organised 365 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences, 115 ‘Bhajan Kirtans’, 2 Dramas and 66 ‘Kalakshepams’ to bring the two communities closer to remove the orthodox notions henceforth cherished by the Savarns. 32 community dinners were also arranged with the same aim in view

It further distributed 1433 books on 45 topics to the libraries so that the educated class also be approached indirectly and more effectively through books

#### *Educational*

The branch conducted 28 hostels -19 for boys and 9 for girls- -with a total number of 2735 inmates out of whom 843 were girls—491 Harijans and 352 belonging to other communities. It received Rs. 16/-

per month per inmate for about 10 months in a year but it did not meet out the total expenditure incurred and therefore, the deficit was met by donations and other miscellaneous receipts. It also had 4 schools and 'Sanskar Kendras' running for the benefit of Harijans.

A training camp for the Harijan 'Sevaks' was conducted this year at Gandhi Museum Madurai.

In addition to the above noted activities two Rest Houses are being run by our Sangh, one at Palani and the other at Madurai.

#### *Welfare Work*

It is generally observed nearly in all parts of India that Harijans have to face great difficulties for procuring water for their drinking and cooking purposes and Tamil Nad is no exception to it. Therefore the branch constructed 9 new wells and repaired 650 old wells for the well-being of Harijans.

#### *Cases Reported against Untouchability (Offences) Act*

The branch reported 4 cases under this head for the maltreatment of Harijans out of which 2 were compromised and 2 are still pending.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The Scheme of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' was started only this year. Under this scheme 4 workers are working for the welfare of scavengers and sweepers in four Municipalities namely Devakottai Municipality in Ramnad District, Salem Municipality in Salem District, Dindigul Municipality in Madurai District and Kancheepuram Municipality in Chingle-

put District. One 'balwadi' has been started at Devakottai in Ramnad District for the children of scavengers and sweepers. Necessary steps have been taken for acquiring house sites and for constructing houses for the scavengers and sweepers working in the Kancheepuram municipality.

In Salem municipality workers took keen interest to form a Milk Co-operative Society and obtained permission from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

### Tripura

The Tripura Branch of the Sangh completed its 8th year of activities on 31st March, 1963. During the year under report the branch received a sum of Rs. 3113.06 nP. from the Central Office of the Sangh for salaries of the staff, book-money for Harijan students and 'mela' meetings, and conferences, expenses. Besides, the Sangh got grants from the Tripura Administration; Agartala municipality and from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Bengal branch, for Harijan Sanskar Kendras, Hrishidaspalli scheme and office establishment respectively.

#### *Secretary's tour*

The Secretary undertook an extensive tour of Kailasahar, Amarpur, Khowai, Udaipur and Dharma-nagar Sub-Divisions and the Works Projects of the Sangh in Sadar Sub-Divisions.

#### *Mela Meetings and Conferences*

The Sangh organised 126 meetings in towns and villages and discussed the evils of social

problems like untouchability, use of intoxicating drinks and drugs, illiteracy etc. 5 Social gatherings following Durga Puja, Kalipuja and Saraswati Puja were held. One Harijan conference was organised at Gokulnagar under the presidency of Zonal Sub-Divisional Officer, Kailasahar at the close of which a community dinner was arranged where about 1000 people of different communities took meals.

#### *Rehabilitation of Landless Harijans*

The work of the rehabilitation projects at Hrishidaspalli and Thakkar Bapa Nagar is in progress. At Hrishidaspalli, settlement of 68 landless Harijans had been completed. Further development such as excavation of a tank, and improvement of plots of land was in progress.

At Thakkar Bapa Nagar construction of houses and reclamation of land continued. In the year under report a sum of Rs. 20,100/- was secured from the Government for this scheme. This is a project for 67 families.

The Sangh secured a plot of about 5 acres of land from the Agartala Municipality for rehabilitation of 20 evicted scavenger families near the Agartala Town. A sum of Rs. 6,000/- was sanctioned by the Government and given to evicted people according to recommendation of the Sangh. The Sangh is helping people to settle them properly.

#### *Prohibition*

According to this Scheme the Sangh printed more than 12500 folders and pamphlets on Prohibition and distributed the same through its branches,



workers and Government Offices. The Tripura Administration on the request of the Sangh, declared 2nd October, 1962 as Dry-Day all over Tripura. The branch started Prohibition Pledge Campaign from 30th January, 1963. 62 pledges were received from Harijans, Tribals, and others during the period under report.

#### *Balwadi and Women's Education*

The branch conducted 3 'balwadis' at Hrishidaspalli, Rabidaspara and Gokulnagar. 93 children joined the 'balwadis'. The 'balwadi' at Hrishidaspalli was under the direct management of the Sangh while the other two worked under its supervision. Tiffin was served to children every day in the 'balwadi' run by the branch. There are two women literacy centres attached to 'balwadi' at Gokulnagar and Rabidaspara. Prizes were awarded to 7 women of Gokulnagar and 6 women of Rabidaspara for their proficiency in studies.

#### *Munda Settlement*

According to this scheme a plot of 7 'kanies 2 gandas' of paddy land has been purchased at a cost of about Rs. 4500 - and given to 14 Mundas.

#### *Harijan Sanskar Kendras*

Out of the grants received from the Tripura Administration the Sangh started 2 'Sanskar Kendras' at Kailasahar and Sadar. Two workers had been appointed. They toured villages, conducted meetings, organised Prohibition Committees, Clubs; 'Bhajan Mandlies' and collected prohibition pledges. In the event of the National Emergency they induced the

villagers to join Home Guards, Village Volunteer Force and contribute to National Defence Fund. They also collected National Integration Pledges and conducted a signatures drive against use of Nuclear Arms etc.

#### *Construction of Houses*

During the year under report 75 houses were constructed with G.C.I. sheets for the Harijans in Sadar Sub-Division out of grants secured from the Government.

#### *Other Welfare Works*

The worker at Gokulnagar organised 'Ramayan Path and Kirtan' at Gokulnagar regularly in the Harijan Ashram. One Community Receiving Set was given to Baija'ghat Gandhi Ghar. Book-money was given to two Harijan students within the year under report. One library has been started in the Office of the Sargh at Agartala with Scriptures, books on Gandhian thoughts, Sarvodaya and Bhoodan movements. One library will be opened at Kailasahar for which necessary books have been purchased.

#### *Housing Grants*

At the recommendations of the provincial branch 37 Harijans of Sadar and 20 Harijans of Dharmanagar received housing grant @ Rs. 300 - each and 8 landless Harijans of Bugjur got one 'drone 5 kanies' of khas land and settlement grant @ Rs. 300/- each.

#### *Visit of the Review Committee*

The Sub-committee comprising of Shri R. S. Dhotreji, Shri N.N.Sinha and Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas Secretary of the A.I. Harijan Sevak Sangh visited

Tripura from 28th January, 1963 to 30th January, 1963. They visited Rabidaspara, Hrishidaspalli, Mahatma Gandhi Colony and Udaipur. They attended prayer meeting and the opening of Prohibition Pledge Campaign at Gandhi Ghat (Agartala) on 30th January, 1963. The members of the Sub-Committee attended a meeting of the Provincial Board of the Sangh and discussed about organisational affairs.

*G.S.N. Workers' meeting*

Shri C.R. Dev, Secretary, attended the Annual meeting of the workers and representatives of the aided institution of the Nidhi at Senpur (Burdwan Dist.) West Bengal. Pujya Vinobaji inaugurated the Conference. The Secretary explained the activities of the Sangh in Tripura and met the old and veteran workers of Bengal who are associated with Harijan Welfare and Prohibition work from a long time and worked on their suggestions. He distributed folders and pamphlets to villagers and participants. He joined a 'Pad-Yatra' with Pujya Vinobaji through Baneshwarpur and Senpur villages.

**U.P. Central**

The branch conducted its untouchability removal activities in the 17 districts—Jhansi, Banda Hamirpur, Jalaun, Kanpur, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Etawa, Unnao, Lucknow, Raibareilly, Hardoi, Sitapur, Lakhimpur and Shahjahanpur through its district committees. Sitapur is the only district where no district committee has so far been formed.

In spite of the fact that the field of work was

very large yet the branch had only 4 workers and that too paid by the Centre. No help was received from the State in this direction.

### *Propaganda and Publicity*

The branch and its district committees organised 342 meetings and conferences to propagate the message of removal of untouchability and made efforts to bring about a change of heart for the successful attainment of the goal. Under an organised scheme untouchability removal conferences were held on the birthdays of social and religious leaders and on religious festivals because on these occasions the message could reach masses easily. Other means of propaganda to give a fillip to the work such as 'Pad Yatras', exhibition of films on the removal of Untouchability, Health and Hygiene, Prohibition, Family Planning etc. distribution of untouchability removal literature, 'Katha Kirtans' were also adopted. It also organised 5 untouchability removal 'shivirs' at Kanpur and Unnao and these were addressed by social and political leaders, M.L.As. and workers of the Sangh.

During the period 68 *Pad Yatras* were arranged by the Dist. branches of Hamirpur, Unnao, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Jalaun and Banda. Workers travelled over 300 miles and covered 68 villages. They held untouchability removal meetings, undertook survey of the villages they covered and conducted 'Bhajan Kirtans' in which Savarns also participated. This also afforded them information as to the various Harijan problems which beset their path.

The cinema van provided by the Central Office toured for about 25 days and gave 23 shows in 10 districts of the region. About 12,000 people saw these shows and were benefitted by the untouchability removal propaganda and other information provided by the documentaries shown.

#### *Intensive Region*

Three intensive regions of about 20 to 25 villages were run at Ghazipur, District Fatehpur; Kalookhera and Rathi District Unnao where work is progressing satisfactorily in the regions.

#### *Achievements*

Workers through their efforts were able to get open 45 temples, 78 wells, 12 hotels and restaurants and 42 barber-shops. Services of 14 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans without any disparity. The branch also arranged 68 inter-caste dinners to remove long cherished notions that eating together would pollute them. Workers also tried to wean Harijans from the evil habit of drink and as such 565 of them pledged not to take wine in future.

The branch co-operated in collecting donations for the Defence Fund of the Country and deposited Rs. 988/- and a few gold ornaments with the fund.

#### *Educational and Welfare Work*

Whereas the Sangh strives to remove untouchability it also puts in efforts for their social, educational and economical betterment. As such it conducted 2 'balwadis' and one hostel during the period under report :—

(i) Thakkar Bapa Junior High School, Kalpi had 90 students on roll.

(ii) Basic Primary Pathshala had 183 students on roll, while the

(iii) Kanya Pathshala Kalpi had 65 girl students.

The above 3 schools were given financial aid.

Trained teachers taught students free in these schools. Special care was taken for the character-building and cleanliness of the children. The schools were provided with some modern games as well.

Besides the branch maintained a dispensary and about 10,355 patients 1098 men, 1058 women and 8199 children were treated. Patients with the advice of the local State Dispensary doctor were given injections and medicines free. Sports were held in which winners were awarded prizes.

It is felt that so long as Harijans do not become independent in earning their livelihood they cannot stand erect with confidence in society and their problem of unemployment cannot be solved. With this end in view the branch conducted a Small Industrial Training Centre where training in paper-making, oil extraction and brick making was given. About 50 families earned their livelihood through these trades.

### **U.P. East**

The branch conducted its removal of untouchability campaign through its 17 districts with the help of 5 intensive workers-all paid by the Centre-and its 17 committees four of which were rather inactive. Work in the districts was mostly looked after by the district committees. The five intensive workers

worked in the 4 intensive regions of 15 to 25 villages each with centres at Ajgara and Daurhara, district Varanasi; Bhurkura district Ghazipur, and Marali district Ballia.

A trained lady worker Shrimati Ram Sanwari Behan started work in her own village Pesara district Jaunpur in spite of strong opposition of the residents. In spite of being a Savarn she kept a Harijan in her house and set a practical example to eradicate untouchability. The branch started an intensive region of 20 villages with the help of the provincial Secretary and two other workers at Pesara.

The provincial Secretary participated in most of the untouchability removal meetings and conferences held all over districts Varanasi, Mirzapur, Deoria, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ballia. In all about 505 meetings and conferences were held during the period under report and literature on the eradication of untouchability distributed. A special untouchability eradication number was published by the weekly paper 'Bihan' of Ballia on Gandhi Jayanti on the request of the provincial Secretary and was distributed free to the masses. Another such pamphlet "Mange Mile Nan Moti" written by the provincial Secretary was published and distributed.

Sarv Shri Rambarn Das, 'Mahant' Bhurkura Math; Ram Karan Singh, manager, Inter-College Bhurkura and Pt. Ram Surat Misra also helped in looking after the untouchability removal work carried out in intensive regions of Bhurkura and Ajgara.

Workers were able to secure permission of starting a Harijan hostel in the Inter-College Bhurkura.

*Pad-Yatras*

Workers organised 'Pad-Yatras' on the 'Sarvodaya' festival in districts Varanasi and Ghazipur for door to door propaganda and close contact with masses living far out of the way places which could not be contacted otherwise. Distribution of untouchability removal literature and speeches on the subject had very effective results. Another 'Pad-Yatra' of five workers was arranged from Varanasi to Lucknow by ShriOm Prakash, organiser, Prohibition Committee. Though it was mostly for prohibition propaganda, yet it arranged untouchability removal meetings wherever they stayed for night halt. National and religious festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, Janam Ashtmi, Holi, Nehru Jayanti, Bapa Jayanti, Gandhi Jayanti etc. were celebrated for creating opportunities of free mixing for Harijans and Savarns. On these occasions community dinners, tea-parties and mixed sports were also arranged. The branch organised 18 inter-caste dinners and tea-parties which served as a practical measure to eradicate untouchability. Harijan-Week Celebrations were organised from 24th September to 2nd October, 1962, when mass cleaning of Harijan 'basties' was carried out. Children were brought together for mixed sports and people were urged for the eradication of untouchability.

Films on the removal of Untouchability, Prohibition, Five-Year Plans, Health and Hygiene etc. were exhibited by the cinema van sent by the Centre.



All these activities were organised with the main object of eradicating untouchability from all walks of life and as a result of these efforts the branch was able to get open 23 temples, 97 wells and tanks, 12 hotels and restaurants and 14 barber-shops. Services of 6 washermen were also secured to wash the clothes of Harijans. 16 mutual disputes were got amicably settled.

*Educational, Social and Economic Welfare*

Two 'pathshalas' were run by the branch at Tanda and Piprol for the last 30 years under the guidance of Shri Mukat Bihari Lal M.P. but now since he mostly remains out of station he has handed them over to the Provincial Board. During the year under report there were 32 students reading at Piprol and 46 at Tanda. Both the schools get state aid also. Besides, the branch conducted 4 'Sanskar Kendras' where children were taught reading and writing. Sports, songs, prayers and cleaning of body and surroundings were some of the other activities carried out by the children there. Sevaks had to bring children from their homes as it was observed their parents were totally apathetic towards their education. Average attendance on these 'Kendras' ranged between 30 to 40. Besides it maintained 4 libraries.

The branch gave scholarship and book-money to 13 Harijan students. 7 Harijan families were given financial aid. The Rishikul Kanya Pathshala of Varanasi was given Rs. 50'- for the purchase of sports goods for the 'Pathshala.'

Towards economic aid the branch was helpful

in getting 12659 acres of land from the year 1959-1962 obtained in Bhoodan distributed to 8228 Harijan families in these 17 districts

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

A two pronged attack was launched by workers on this problem. On the one hand they re-established contact with the municipal authorities and tried to get improved type of scavenging implements and wheel-barrow distributed to scavengers, get improved receptacles placed in public latrines and finally to eradicate the old system of carrying night-soil as head or waist load. Another aspect of the work had been to bring about an awakening in 'Bhangis' as to the importance of educating their children, for sake the evil habits of drink and gambling, learn to live cleanly and observe principles of health and hygiene. Further workers tried that they learn in their spare times some profitable handicraft to supplement their income.

Since July 1962 this work was extended from Varanasi to Ballia and Ghazipur municipalities and Mownath Bhanjan in Azamgarh but unfortunately workers did not get cooperation from the three municipalities of these districts with the result that the Provincial Board entrusted this work to the local workers and transferred its workers to districts Azamgarh, Deoria and Gorakhpur. After strong efforts the Varanasi Corporation authorities have started taking interest in their work. In all 289 wheel-barrow were got distributed and a handicraft Exhibition was organised at Ghazipur to create interest in the 'bhangis' and their women folk to learn this

trade. Workers got admitted 159 children to schools and opened sports centres for them. At Mow sweepers were given training in spinning and all over their field of work they conducted Prohibition propaganda, urged their Union workers to conduct social welfare centres for their betterment.

Sevaks were able to get assurance from the Corporation authorities to reinstate sweepers who were suspended for striking work.

Further they conducted cleaning campaigns in the 'Bhangi' colonies and put in efforts to form Co-operative Societies.

#### U. P. West

The provincial branch comprises of 21 districts but due to paucity of funds work regarding removal of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' was carried out in only 12 districts with the help of 12 workers 5 of whom worked in the direction of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti.' Out of the remaining seven one was retrenched.

Both the President and the Secretary of the branch guided the untouchability eradication work through its 11 actively working district committees by bringing about a change of heart through holding public meetings, conferences, seminars, distribution of untouchability removal literature, exhibition of film shows on removal of untouchability, health, hygiene, family planning and other social vices. Getting open of temples, wells, barber-shops, hotels and restaurants etc. were other activities followed. Efforts

were also made to persuade washermen to serve Harijans as mostly they don't wash their clothes.

Even in Social Welfare work attention was directed to the fact that it should help in the removal of untouchability. Therefore, all activities of the branch drew in children from all the communities. For admissions of students to hostels it was endeavoured to include children of the lowest community to afford them opportunity to mix freely with children belonging to a society at a higher level.

#### *Achievements*

During the year under report the branch organised 362 public meetings, 'melas', social gatherings and 18 inter-caste teas and dinners with the single aim of the removal of untouchability in view. Workers were successful in getting open 7 temples, 31 wells, 28 hotels and restaurants and 5 barber-shops. 8 washermen were persuaded who willingly thereafter washed the clothes of Harijans.

The Cinema Van sent by the Central Office gave 9 shows of films pertaining to removal of Untouchability, Health and Hygiene, Five-Year Plans, Family Planning etc. for keeping Harijans in touch with the moving times.

Further the branch organised debates on Gandhi and Vinoba 'Jayanties' on district level and about 26 schools and inter-colleges participated. This gave Harijan students an opportunity to express themselves independently on public platform which lent them self-confidence and an opportunity to mix freely with Savarns.

On 15th August mass public spinning was organised all over the branch. People were urged to promise not to drink. 48 persons came forward and pledged for the same.

The branch could conduct only one intensive region Thati Kathood--at Tehri Garhwal--during the year under report.

Towards Educational and Social Welfare of Harijans the branch conducted one hostel, one 'balwadi' and one creche for Harijan children. The hostel had 13 children out of whom 3 were caste Hindus. Two industrial co-operative societies were also run by the branch to help Harijans carrying out industrial activities. One adult night 'pathshala' was started in a Harijan Colony in Meerut. The worker here was successful in getting an assurance for 50 acres of cultivable land for landless Harijans. Another 'sevak' working at Tehri was able to secure land which was distributed to deserving Harijans of the area.

Workers actively co-operated with State officials in collecting funds for the defence of the Country. A cultural programme comprising of One Act Plays, Dance and Drama etc. was organised at Dehra Dun through children and was inaugurated by Mrs. Dhan Singh Thapa wife of the NEFA hero. Rs 400/- were collected on this festival and same were offered to the Chief Minister for the Defence Fund.

## Workers' Training Camps

As usual Harijan Sevak Sangh organised three Workers' Training Camps at :--

(i) Delhi, (ii) Bihar and (iii) Tamil Nad which served as a sort of refresher course for the old workers and a training course for the new workers to apprise them as to how to bring about removal of untouchability and deal with the various problems which workers have to face during their work. Workers of the adjoining states were invited also to these camps so as to train as many workers as possible.

### Delhi

The first camp of the series was held at the premises of the Head Office of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh from first of November, 1962 to 18th November, 1962, with the aim of apprising workers, specially new workers, about the aims and objects of the institution with special reference to its background and how it came into being. Various suggestions as to how workers should tackle this knotty problem were given. 24 sevaks—7 from Rajasthan, 4 from Punjab, 11 from U.P. and 2 from Delhi--participated in the camp.

Since the camp was arranged at the Head Office able guidance and participation of Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shri Viyogi Hari Vice-President and Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary was easily available.

The programme of the camp started from 5 in the morning to 9-30 p.m. in the night with breaks in between for bath, meals, rest etc. During this training camp the following four categories of subjects were mainly discussed.

1. *Varnashram system.* Origin of caste system, Hindu religion, and ways and means for the removal of untouchability.

2. *Historical*—Temple Satyagraha, Fast of Yervada Jail, The history of removal of untouchability, Foundation of Harijan Sevak Sangh and a knowledge of the past and present workers and saints who fought for the removal of untouchability.

3. Getting open public-temples, wells, barber-shops, hostels and restaurants etc. Economic development and formation of co-operatives.

4. 'Bhangi Mukti' and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'.

The President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru and the following gentlemen guided workers during the camp :—

1. Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh.
2. Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh.
3. Shri Narayandasji.
4. Shri Banwari Lalji Choudry, Kasturba Trust, Indore.
5. Shri Mooldasji Vaishya, M.P. Gujarat.
6. Shri Kaka Kalelkar, Delhi.
7. Shri L. M. Shrikant, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi.

8. Shri Om Prakash Trikha, Sanchalak,  
Gardhi Smarak Nidhi, Patti Kalyana
9. Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Delhi.
10. Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Delhi.
11. Shri R. P. Bhatnagar, Harijan Udyogshala,  
Delhi.
12. Pt. Banarasi Das Chaturvedi.
13. Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak, Chhatarpur

In spite of her ill health Shrinmati Rameshwari Nehru addressed workers twice during the shivir and exhorted trainees to work for the ultimate goal of 'Bhangi Mukti' adapting 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' as an intermediary stage.

Shri Viyogi Hari, the Vice-President, spoke four times and while throwing light on the historical background of the Sangh, gave in detail the working of the institution since its inception. He apprised trainees about the various problems of Harijans and untouchability which came across their way and how they were able to overcome them. He, quoting from holy scriptures and saying of the saints, proved that it was something against the tennets of religion and therefore, workers should whole-heartedly work for its eradication at their earliest.

Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas spoke exhaustively on the working of co-operatives and how these can be of immense help to the Harijans. He was of opinion that if the economic condition of Harijans is improved, the pace of social reform will be accelerated.

Shri N.R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Conditions Advisory Committee dwelt elaborately on the



‘Bhangi Mukti’ and ‘Bhangi Kasht Mukti’ the two main problems which of late have become so very urgent. He advised ‘Shivirarthi’ to demonstrate the use of improved type of scavenging implements and study working and construction of various types of latrines which can be brought into use in the Country as a ‘Bhangi Kasht Mukti’ measure.

Shri Banwarilal Choudhry spoke on the economic, social, educational and cultural backwardness of 80% of the population. A committee for the inquiry of this fact was formed under the chairmanship of Shri Jai Prakash Narain who had suggested equal opportunities for all in the Community Development of the Country. He gave in brief about this report and told participants in the Shivir how the committee had suggested ways and means to remove backwardness of the people. A chapter was exclusively devoted for the welfare and uplift of Harijans in the report which, he said, was worthwhile studying by each Harijan Sevak Sangh worker.

Acharya Kaka Kalelkar spoke on Gandhian non-violence and the unprovoked attack of the Chinese on our sacred land and the duties we owe to the Country in this hour of need.

Shri Banarasi Dass Chaturvedi mostly gave reminiscences from the works of Mahatma Gandhi with regard to removal of untouchability and exhorted workers to carry on the sacred work with zeal and keen enthusiasm.

### **Bihar**

A training camp for the workers of Assam,

Bengal, Bihar and Utkal was arranged under the auspices of the Bihar branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Patna. The camp was inaugurated by the Governor Bihar Shri Annantshyanam Ayangar on 5th of February, 1963. Before inauguration the Secretary Bihar branch in his speech said that practically every year they arranged a camp but the speciality of the year was that besides the Governor Bihar, Sarv Shri R.S. Dhotre, Vice-President All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, K.V. Datey and Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretaries A.I. Harijan Sevak Sangh were amongst them. He, welcoming the participants, gave in brief the activities carried out by the provincial branch for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans. In this regard, he said, "the branch carries out 'prachar' for the eradication of untouchability on social, religious and National festivals. It publishes and distributes literature, amongst the educated masses in cities and villages, on the eradication of the stigma and for developing social equality and amity between the two communities." Through co-operatives, workers try to improve the economic conditions of 'bhangis'. These co-operatives advance them loans on nominal interest.

Shri Raghunath Dhotre appealed to embrace Gandhian ideology for the removal of untouchability.

During his inaugural speech the Governor Shri Anantshyanam Ayangar said, "I am acquainted with the movement since long past and had been serving Harijans in my province for quite long. Although we have achieved some success in this direction

but complete success can only be achieved if we work with a missionary zeal." He further said, "It was time that we worked enthusiastically and selflessly."

6th February, 1963 was a Red Letter Day in the history of the Provincial Sangh for on this day workers went to see Shri Rajen Babu who could not join the camp due to his ill health and exact 22 days after, expired.

Shri Rajen Babu was apprised of whatever work was carried out by the branch and thanked for his able guidance irrespective of his being away to Delhi where he was busy in the multifarious problems of the Country.

Shri Rajen Babu in his message to the workers said, "I am pleased that you are working in this direction but what makes me feel a little disappointed is that in spite of our working in the field for the last 32 years I see that untouchability is still rampant with its past vigour in villages. Whatever a little success we have achieved in cities is due to the changed times, the change in our outlook on life and change in our living conditions." He, however, said that he hoped that the Sangh would be able to eradicate this stigma outright and specially in villages by arranging common festivals, inter-caste dinners, by getting open wells, temples hotels etc. to Harijans. He hoped that with the expansion of the work untouchability would be eradicated.

Thereafter, the Secretary gave in brief about the

work being carried out for 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti.' Shri Rajendra Babu evinced keen interest and heard raptly the report of the Secretary. He at the end encouraged workers and said they were on the right path and wished them success in their mission.

The programme of the 'Shivir' comprised of mutual discussions, narration of the individual experiences of workers in this field, speeches and guidance by State officials, social reformers and social workers. At night there were 'Bhajan Kirtans' and exhibition of films on the removal of Untouchability, Five-Year Plans, Prohibition, Health and Hygiene etc.

Sarv Shri Hirday Narain Choudhry, Sukhdev Prasad Varma, Gopal Varma, Yugal Kishore Jha, Dhiraj Prasad Sahu, Tarkeshwari Prasad, R. S. Ranade, Jaylal Choudhry, Chandrika Ram, Sushri Nirmala Bahen, Lakshmeshwar Dayal, Sushri Ram Dulari Sinha, Ram Narain Shastri, Jagat Narain Lal, Bharat Mishra, Jai Narain Sahay, Jyoti Swaroop, Satendra Narain Singh and Bhola Paswan Shastri were some of the speakers who spoke on the occasion.

From one to all everybody deprecated untouchability and urged for its early eradication.

Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, Minister Social Welfare and who is himself a Harijan in his presidential speech said that the whole blame should not be fixed on Savarns as it is noticed that even Harijans observe untouchability amongst themselves. They do not eat from each other's hands. Continuing his speech he

said, no good would come out of criticising; rather we should join our heads and find out the solution of the problem. He was of the opinion that though it is a social and religious problem, yet as long as the economic condition of Harijans is not improved the stigma of untouchability would continue.

Further he affirmed that it was good that temples, wells, hotels and other public places were being opened for Harijans, but this was not quite enough; before getting his right to worship in a temple it is much more essential that he gets service, land, education and justice. If he got these things I am sure a change was bound to come in the society.

Continuing his speech he said, "we should not look to only one side of the problem. Our removal of untouchability would be of little value if Harijans were continuously tyrannised". He suggested that sevaks should work with great restraint and should not be discouraged if they found the problem knotty.

The co-operation and guidance of Shri K. V. Datey in spite of his frail health had all along, been very encouraging.

### **Tamil Nad**

The Harijan Sevak's Training Camp for South India i.e , Tamil Nad, Kerala Mysore and Andhra was held from 10-2-63 to 28-2-63 at Gandhi Museum, Madurai.

The following sevaks attended the training camp.

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Shri Chokkalingam | Tamil Nad |
| 2. „ P.O. Arumugam   | „         |

|     |   |              |          |
|-----|---|--------------|----------|
| 3.  | „ | Velu         | „        |
| 4.  | „ | Ganapathy    | „        |
| 5.  | „ | Balaraman    | „        |
| 6.  | „ | Sam Raj      | „        |
| 7.  | „ | Mahadevan    | „        |
| 8.  | „ | Venkatappiah | Andhra   |
| 9.  | „ | Satyanand    | „        |
| 10. | „ | Sudarsan     | „        |
| 11. | „ | Nyatappa     | „        |
| 12. | „ | Ramamurthy   | „        |
| 13. | „ | Gupta        | „        |
| 14. | „ | Hegde        | Karnatak |

According to the wishes of the distinguished persons and leaders of Sarvodaya movement here 10 Sarvodaya Harijan Sevak who were working in the villages under the Tamil Nad Grama Rajya Nirman Sangh were also included in the Training Camp.

Shri Narasimha Rao, Regional Sevak and Shri M. Muthukrishnan, Secretary, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh conducted the Training Camp with the assistance of the local sevaks.

The Training Camp was inaugurated on Sunday-10-2-1963-by Shri P. Kakkan Minister for Agriculture and Harijan Welfare at Gandhi Museum, Madurai. In the course of his inaugural address he appealed to the people that efforts should be made to bring about a change in the mental outlook of the people to root out untouchability from our land as Legislations alone would not be sufficient. He declared that the Government would not hesitate to enforce law in the matter of the removal of untouchability

whenever and wherever non violent and persuasive efforts had failed. Therefore, he said, it was the duty of those engaged in the task of uprooting untouchability to see that they before taking any strong action exhausted all persuasive and peaceful measures in a cordial manner without giving any room for hatred or animosity among the people.

He told he had extended many concessions to Harijans with regard to education, granting of loans, establishment of Co-operatives for the purchase of cattle and in providing them with lands for building houses or for cultivation.

He remarked that the measures undertaken for the uplift of Harijans had been on the increase from year to year. He called upon the trainees to explain to the people the salient features of various schemes and to enable them to avail of these facilities at the same time enlisting their co-operation to carry out the schemes. The Minister stressed the value of the proper and good propaganda and suggested the issue of pamphlets containing the activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the ameliorative measures of the Government.

Shri G. Ramachandran, Director Gandhi Gram, who presided, declared that unless casteism was wiped out there was no possibility of making untouchability disappear. He said that it was a matter for regret that in India, people's allegiance to Gandhi was diminishing day by day while all over the world, his name had become very popular and he was looked upon with adoration. He wondered how far we had

responded to the responsibilities which Gandhi ji had left with us with regard to untouchability and the Caste System. As long as there was a trace of caste in the minds of the people untouchability was bound to exist. The uplift work had not progressed much even after 30 years, when it was started. It only showed that there was something fundamentally wrong. We must cut at the very root of Casteism otherwise untouchability could never be eradicated. He regretted that even the Congress Party, like other political parties was making use of "Caste" for elections. "Today battle against untouchability should be a battle against the very roots of India's Casteism" he declared.

Shri N.M.R. Subbaraman, M.P., and president Madurai District Branch Harijan Sevak Sangh, said in his speech that there had been definite progress in the removal of untouchability and he had no doubt that in the course of coming years, this evil would be eradicated. He exhorted the trainees to remember the responsibilities cast on them in carrying out this great reform.

Earlier Mr. K. Arunachalam, Secretary, Tamil Nad Gandhi Smarak Nidhi welcomed the guests and Mr. M. Muthukrishnan, Secretary, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri P.K. Ramachari, Secretary, Madurai District Branch Harijan Sevak Sangh conducted the class about Hinduism and Untouchability and Spiritual Aspects of Man, explaining the good verses from Upanishads, Gita and spoke in detail about the



Temple Entry in Meenakashiamman Koil, Madurai. He emphasised that this work should be done on the basis of religion.

Shri T. Seshadri M.A., in his speech, pointed out the importance of 'Varnashram Dharma' and Social Customs in Hindu religion and proved that there was no concrete basis for untouchability in Hinduism.

Shri L.N. Gopalswami, President, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh narrated his interesting and most painful experiences in this field and gave the full history of the Harijan Sevak Sangh from its inception. He emphasised on trainees to have the religious background and spiritual courage for the eradication of this imaginary conception of untouchability and suggested useful methods of tackling this problem. He explained how to work against untouchability among Bhangis.

Dealing on the various subjects not less than 25 experienced leaders and social workers addressed the trainees and gave them practical suggestions and ways to fight out the stigma of untouchability.

Shri R. R. Krishnamurthy, spoke about 'Panchayat' Raj and Social Justice. Shri Swami Sivagnananda on the subject of 'Man and Man' Shri K. M. Natarajan on Sarvodaya Movement and Social Revolution; Dr. Aram, on 'Economics and Inequalities of Oneness of Humanity; Shri A. Ramaswamy on Social Evil among the Harijans and its abolition; Shri T. O. Thirumalai on the subject of "Precept and Practice" Shri Gopinath, Sub Registrar, on the

subject of 'Spiritual Aspects and Harijans' Uplift; Shri R. Varadan on 'Sarvodaya Movement and Harijan work; Shri Anandan on 'Caste Differences; Shri Kundrakkudi Adigalar on Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Men; Shri A. N. Rajan on Constructive programme on untouchability; Shri M. Chokalingam, B.Sc., B. L., on Mahatmaji and untouchability, Shri Somasundara Pramachariyaswami on Spiritual Development of man and Life after Death and Shri S. Pandian reviewed the 10th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India.

Trainees proceeded to Gandhi Niketen Ashram, T. Kallupatty. Particularly Shri R. Guruswamy, Secretary of Kallupatty Ashram, spoke about Harijan Movement and responsibilities of Harijan Sevak in his Ashram. He took classes for two days.

For two days the Camp was in Sarvodaya Ashram, Kanavaipatty 4 miles from Batlagundu and Shri R.R. Keithan, and Shri A. Avaiyar, Secretary, Tamil Nad Gram Rajya Nirmana Sangh took classes. They gave useful suggestions to work for the eradication of untouchability, pointing out its evils in all walks of life.

Finally, Shri R.R. Keithan encouraged workers to serve the Nation especially the poor untouchables, enthusiastically following the ideals of Mahatmaji.

The Camp was closed in his presence on 28-2-1963.

During the camp the trainees visited some villages and had group discussions amongst themselves

about their experiences and practical difficulties they faced in the field and were encouraged by learning new and good ideas from their discussions as well as from the instructions of the eminent leaders in the training classes.

In the evenings, during the camp, the trainees would assemble in surrounding villages and arrange prayer meetings and public meetings. Some time film shows were exhibited on the removal of Untouchability, Education, Health and Economics etc. in villages.



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# *ACCOUNTS*

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## AUDIT REPORT

The President,  
Harijan Sevak Sangh,  
Dear Madam,

Delhi,  
3rd July, 1963

We have audited the accounts of your Sangh relating to the year ending 31st March, 1963 and report thereon as under :—

1. Balance in personal accounts (whether in debit or credit) are in anticipation of confirmation by the parties concerned.
2. The sum of Rs. 5,300/- paid in account to Kasturba Balika Ashram is in excess of budget sanctioned and therefore, treated as advance to that Institution, to be adjusted in the account of the succeeding year.
3. The refund of Income Tax deducted at source from dividend has been received or otherwise settled up to 1958-59. We understand efforts are being made to pursue this matter in respect of the subsequent years.
4. We suggest starting of Investment Fluctuation Fund to which any rise in the value of shares and other securities would be credited and a fall in the same should be debited.
5. The sum of Rs. 1,094.28 shown against "Harijan Sweepers Sevak Allowance" was paid as under.

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Municipal Sweepers Sevak Allowance | 80.00    |
| Harijan Sweepers Sevak Allowance   | 1,014.28 |
6. The account of Lok Karya Kshetria shows a credit balance of Rs. 873/-. This is subject to confirmation by them after their accounts are audited.

7. In terms of the above remarks, we certify that the annexed Income & Expenditure Accounts and Balance Sheet (along with Schedule "A") exhibit a true and correct state of affairs of your Sangh according to the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account and registers presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,  
**Sd. Jagdish Prasad,**  
B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

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EXPENDITURE

**To Welfare Work**

(including Grants and Allowances)

|                                        |                 |                 |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Kingsway Colony Dispensary             | 1,918.50        |                 |
| less Grant from Municipal Corporation  | <u>500.00</u>   | 1,418.50        |
| „ Gandhi Scholarship                   | 7,652.62        |                 |
| „ <b>Grants</b>                        |                 |                 |
| to Institution (Direct)                | 2,685.00        |                 |
| to Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya              | 5,000.00        |                 |
| to Gandhi Smarak Shiksha Samiti        | 1,200.00        |                 |
| to Mahadev Desai Library               | 590.94          |                 |
| to Pani Fund                           | 1,496.34        |                 |
| to Kasturba Balika Ashram              | <u>7,006.83</u> | 25,631.73       |
| „ Nayadi Welfare Work                  | 825.00          |                 |
| „ Examination Fee and Books            | 966.00          |                 |
| „ Medical Aid for T.B. patients        | 290.00          |                 |
| „ Harijan Seva Publicity               | 2,717.69        |                 |
| „ Harijan Sweepers Sevak Allowance     | 1,094.28        |                 |
| „ Casual Help                          | 590.00          |                 |
| „ Remittance Charges                   | <u>175.91</u>   | 6,658.88        |
| „ <b>Kingsway Colony Expenses</b>      |                 |                 |
| Establishment and Conservancy Charges  | 5,946.55        |                 |
| „ Water Charges and Pipe fitting       | 2,837.11        |                 |
| „ Building Repairs                     | <u>888.83</u>   | 9,672.49        |
| „ <b>Expenses on Meetings</b>          |                 |                 |
| Central Board and Executive Committees |                 | <u>5,459.15</u> |
| Carried over                           |                 | 48 840.75       |

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**Sangh, Delhi**  
*the year ending 31st March, 1963*

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INCOME

|                                     |                  |                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>By Membership Fee</b>            |                  |                 |
| from Members of Central Board       |                  | 120.00          |
| ,, <b>Income from Investments</b>   |                  |                 |
| Dividend on Shares                  | 4,545.62         |                 |
| Interest on Securities              | <u>13,323.46</u> | 17,869.08       |
| ,, <b>Royalty (on Books)</b>        |                  |                 |
| from Navjivan Karyalaya Trust       |                  | 9,899.61        |
| ,, <b>Grants and Aids</b>           |                  |                 |
| from Ministry of Home Affairs       |                  | 32,560.00       |
| ,, <b>Contributions</b>             |                  |                 |
| Rajghat Samadhi Charity Box         |                  |                 |
| Collection                          |                  | 6,334.73        |
| ,, Donations                        |                  | 2,895.91        |
| ,, <b>House Rent</b>                |                  |                 |
| from Colony Staff                   |                  |                 |
|                                     |                  | <u>4,859.23</u> |
|                                     |                  | 74,538.68       |
| ,, Deficit-carried to Balance Sheet |                  | 15,279.10       |

Total Rs. 89,817.78

Carried over

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**Harijan Sevak**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

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| EXPENDITURE                      |                 |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
|                                  | Brought forward | 48,840.75 |
| „ <b>Administrative Expenses</b> |                 |           |
| Salaries and allowances          | 22,039.83       |           |
| Provident Fund Contribution      | 1,221.67        |           |
| Printing Charges                 | 1,469.42        |           |
| Stationery & Bank Charges        | 954.06          |           |
| Conveyance                       | 165.27          |           |
| Postage, Telegrams & Telephone   | 579.44          |           |
| Travelling Expenses              | 392.77          |           |
| Audit Charges                    | 450.00          |           |
| General Expenses                 | <u>1,044.57</u> | 28,317.03 |
| „ <b>Depreciation</b>            |                 |           |
| Immovable Property               |                 | 12,660.00 |

Total Rs. 89,817.78

Sd. Sahdev,  
*Accountant*

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

**Sangh, Delhi**  
*the year ending 31st March, 1963*

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INCOME

Brought forward 89817.78

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Total Rs. 89,817.78

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Certified in terms of our Report of even date.  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6  
20th April. 1963.

**Sd. Jagdish Prasad,**  
B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES             |             |              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>Funds</b>                      |             |              |
| <i>Buildings</i>                  |             |              |
| Kingsway Colony                   | 4,98,821.31 |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram            | 1,34,149.32 | 6,32,970.63  |
| <b>Endowment</b>                  |             |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala                | 5,50,000.00 |              |
| Shrimati Sumitra Devi Birla       | 1,73,956.21 |              |
| Kewal Krishna Saigal              | 2,000.00    | 7,25,956.21  |
| <b>General Funds</b>              |             |              |
| Mahadev Desai Library             | 7,217.69    |              |
| Building Construction             | 26,000.00   |              |
| Staff Welfare                     | 1,829.56    |              |
| Staff Branch Property             | 1,500.00    |              |
| Thakkar Bapa Biography Sale       | 2,794.09    | 39,341.34    |
| <b>Building Depreciation Fund</b> |             |              |
| per last Balance Sheet            | 64,093.15   |              |
| added this year                   | 12,669.00   | 76,763.15    |
| <b>Staff Provident Fund</b>       |             |              |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh               | 29,336.95   |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala                | 49,277.70   |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram            | 20,428.48   | 99,043.13    |
| <b>Staff Gratuity Fund</b>        |             |              |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh               | 1,380.00    |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala                | 1,777.50    |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram            | 756.00      | 3,913.50     |
| <b>Sundry Credit Balances</b>     |             |              |
| <i>Harijan Udyogshala</i>         |             |              |
| Income and Expenditure Account    | 52,384.02   |              |
| Special Equipment                 | 22,924.02   |              |
| Hostel Re-roofing                 | 24,000.00   |              |
| Sanatak Tools                     | 325.00      |              |
|                                   | 99,633.04   |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram            |             |              |
| Development                       | 23,650.00   |              |
| Lok Karya Kshetra                 | 873.00      |              |
| Legal Aid                         | 3,026.36    |              |
| President's Discretionary Account | 771.00      |              |
| Flood Relief Fund                 | 16.86       |              |
| Prarthana Mandir Painting         | 216.80      |              |
| Income-tax Reserve                | 34,573.94   |              |
| Electric Light Account            | 1,580.50    | 1,64,341.50  |
| Carried over                      |             | 17,42,319.46 |

**Sangh, Delhi**  
**31st March, 1963**

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

**Land and Buildings**

|                          |             |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Harijan Colony, Kingsway | 4,98,821.31 |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram   | 1,34,149.32 | 6,32,970.63 |

**Stock and Stores**

|                   |               |          |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|
| Dead Stock        | 1,415.00      |          |
| Building Material | 164.91        |          |
| Electric Bulbs    | <u>110.09</u> | 1,690.00 |

**Investment - at Cost**

(vide Schedule "A")

|                        |                  |              |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 3,88,782.00      |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 5,50,000.00      |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | 1,73,946.20      |              |
| Staff Provident Fund   | <u>99,143.13</u> | 12,11,771.33 |

**Loans and Advances**

|                                                                |                  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Harijan Udyogshala-- (for<br>special equipments)<br>in account | 18,000.00        |  |
|                                                                | <u>10,000.00</u> |  |
|                                                                | 28,000.00        |  |

Advance for Building Construction

33,729.52

Advance against Provident Fund

2,355.00

Kasturba Balika Ashram

5,300.00

Shri Mam Chand

110.00

Postage Imprest

189.10

Prof. N. R. Malkani

20.00

69,703.62

**Sundry Debit Balances**

|                        |              |           |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Income-tax Recoverable | 66,864.19    |           |
| Prohibition Account    | 235.60       |           |
| Electric Deposit       | 1,315.00     |           |
| Suspense Account       | <u>10.81</u> | 68,425.60 |

**Cash in Hand**

7,503.33

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Carried over

19,92,064.51

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**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as*

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| FUNDS & LIABILITIES                   |                  |              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                                       | Brought forward  | 17,42,319.46 |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                    |                  |              |
| Palni Rest House                      | 100.00           |              |
| Ajaipal Singh                         | 1,093.89         |              |
| Hari Krishan Shastri                  | 110.72           |              |
| Ballu Account                         | 140.00           |              |
| Shrimati R. Nehru's Account           | 325.00           |              |
| United Commercial Bank                | <u>2,370.15</u>  | 4,139.76     |
| <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b> |                  |              |
| per last Balance Sheet                | 2,60,884.39      |              |
| less Deficit of the year              | <u>15,279.10</u> | 2,45,605.29  |

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|                                 |                                            |                     |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                 | Total Rs.                                  | <u>19,92,064.51</u> |
| Sd. Sahdev<br><i>Accountant</i> | Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas<br><i>Secretary</i> |                     |

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Sangh, Delhi  
on 31st March, 1963

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PROPERTY & ASSETS

Brought forward

19,92,064.51

Total Rs.

19,92,064.51

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Certified in terms of our Report of even date.  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,

Sd. Jagdish Prasad,

B.Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6  
3rd July, 1963.

## Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi

*Investments as on 31st March, 1963*

### SCHEDULE—"A"

#### Harijan Sevak Sangh

|                                                                            |               |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank Ltd. Delhi                       | 2,50,000.00   |             |
| 4% U.P. Government Development Promissory Notes                            | 75,000.00     |             |
| Deposit with Motor & General Finance Ltd. Delhi                            | 2,000.00      |             |
| 357 Preference Shares in Orient Paper Mills Ltd. Calcutta                  | 35,922.00     |             |
| 200 Preference Shares in Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Calcutta      | 20,000.00     |             |
| 533 Ordinary Shares in Keshoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta | 5,560.00      |             |
| Jayshree Tea Industries Shares                                             | <u>300.00</u> | 3,88,782.00 |

#### Harijan Udyogshala

|                                                                       |                  |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank Ltd., Delhi                 | 1,02,600.00      |             |
| 35,000 Ordinary Shares in Orient Paper Mills Limited, Calcutta        | 3,50,000.00      |             |
| 800 Preference Shares in Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Calcutta | 80,600.00        |             |
| 150 Preference Shares in Jardine Henderson Ltd., Calcutta             | <u>16,800.00</u> | 5,50,000.00 |

#### Kasturba Balika Ashram

|                                                                                |                 |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 466 Preference Shares in Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta                     | 50,767.87       |                    |
| 300 Preference Shares in Hukam Chand Jute Mills Limited, Calcutta              | 34,175.00       |                    |
| 6,650 Ordinary Shares in Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta                     | 66,500.00       |                    |
| 2133 Ordinary Shares in Keshoram Industries and Cotton Mills Limited, Calcutta | 21,323.33       |                    |
| 118 Ordinary Shares in Jayshree Tea and Industries Limited, Calcutta           | <u>1,180.00</u> | <u>1,73,946.20</u> |
| Carried over                                                                   |                 | 11,12,728.00       |



|                                 |                  |                     |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
|                                 | Broought forward | 11,12,728.00        |
| <b>Staff Provident Fund</b>     |                  |                     |
| Fixed Deposit with United       |                  |                     |
| Commercial Bank Ltd., Delhi     | 35,000.00        |                     |
| 12-Year National Savings Certi- |                  |                     |
| ficates                         | 27,000.00        |                     |
| 10-Year Treasury Certificates   | 15,000.00        |                     |
| United Commercial Bank Ltd.,    |                  |                     |
| (in Savings Account)            | <u>22,043.13</u> | <u>99,043.13</u>    |
| Total Rs.                       |                  | <u>12,11,771.33</u> |

Sahdev  
Accountant

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6  
3rd July, 1963.

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,  
Sd. Jagdish Prasad  
B.Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Savak**  
 Central Government  
*For Schemes pertaining to Removal of*  
*1st April, 1962*

RECEIPTS

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Grant-in-Aid from Government of India, |             |
| Ministry of Home Affairs               | 4,12,500.00 |
| Interest from Bank                     | 14.66       |

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| Total Rs. | 4,12,514.66 |
|-----------|-------------|

B. Lal Kohli  
*Accountant*

Jiavnalal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

AUDITOR'S

We have audited the account of Grant-in-Aid received of Home Affairs for Schemes pertaining to the Removal of 31st March, 1963 and have examined the relative Statement vouchers for a total sum of Rs. 770/- were not supported by assured us that the same would be shown over to us when above statement of account exhibits a true and correct view thereout, as per the books of account and other relevant information supplied and the explanations given to us.

Sd. J. M. Kapoor & Co.,  
 Chartered Accountants

**Sangh, Delhi****Grant Account**

*Untouchability in respect of the year from  
to 31st March, 1963*

**PAYMENTS**

|                                                                            |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pay and Travelling Allowance of Harijan Sevak                              | 1,04,668.83 |
| Pay and Travelling Allowance of Contingencies<br>of Regional Sevak         | 4,778.06    |
| Pay and Travelling Allowance of Bhangi Kasht<br>Mukti Sevak and Supervisor | 58,097.60   |
| Training Camps for Workers                                                 | 8,148.75    |
| Conferences, Melas and Meetings                                            | 24,299.44   |
| Kirtan and Bhajan Mandlis                                                  | 809.58      |
| Purchase of Films and Documentaries                                        | 10,205.08   |
| Administration                                                             | 25,173.22   |
| Sanskar Kendras                                                            | 14,109.58   |
| Creches                                                                    | 18,382.87   |
| Tools for Outgoing Sanataks of Harijan Udyog-<br>shala                     | 7,413.54    |
| Printing of Booklets, Pamphlets & Posters                                  | 15,045.20   |
| Maintenance and Upkeep of 4 Old Cinema Vans                                | 29,191.79   |
| Scholarships to Caste Hindu students residing<br>in Harijan Hostels        | 30,000.00   |
|                                                                            | 3,50,323.54 |
| Unspent Balance- -refunded to Government<br>of India                       | 62,191.12   |
| Total Rs.                                                                  | 4,12,514.66 |

**REPORT**

by Harijan Sevak Sangh from Government of India, Ministry Untouchability in respect of the year from 1st April, 1962 to of Account as set forth above. Payments in respect of 5 receipts but the Secretary has sent for these receipts and has received by him. Subject to this remark, we report that the of the Grant-in-Aid received and of the expenditure made record presented to us for audit and in accordance with the

for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,

Sd. J. C. Khanna

B. Com., F.C.A.

Chartered Accountant

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
24th June, 1963.



## AUDIT REPORT

The Secretary,  
**Harijan Sevak Sangh**  
Dear Sir,

**Re : Harijan Udyogshala**

We have audited the accounts of Harijan Udyogshala relating to the year ending 31st March, 1963 and report thereon as under :—

1. Under some Heads of Accounts expenses have been incurred in excess of the sanctioned amounts. But the such excess is covered by more income under those heads than anticipated.
2. Out of the amount of Rs. 7,552/- a sum of Rs. 1,893.01 is considered doubtful.
3. Subject to the above remarks, the annexed Income & Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet and two Schedules "A" and "B", exhibit a true and correct state of affairs of your Udyogshala, according to the best of the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account and registers presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co,  
**Sd. Jagdish Prasad,**  
B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Udyogshala**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for the*

| EXPENDITURE                              |                 |                    |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>To Teaching Expenses</b>              |                 |                    |
| Staff Salaries                           | 8,220.00        |                    |
| Provident Fund Contribution              | 604.86          |                    |
| Gratuity                                 | 302.50          |                    |
| Teaching Material                        | 498.70          |                    |
| Examinations, Functions and Prizes       | <u>386.01</u>   | 10,012.07          |
| <b>„ Hostel Expenses</b>                 |                 |                    |
| Salaries— Superintendent                 | 3,456 75        |                    |
| — Kitchen Staff                          | 3,960.00        |                    |
| — Sanitary Staff                         | <u>1,696.16</u> |                    |
|                                          | 9,112.91        |                    |
| Provident Fund Contribution              | 583.92          |                    |
| Gratuity                                 | 292.50          |                    |
| Kitchen Provisions                       | 28,583 90       |                    |
| Clothing & Bedding                       | 6,945.91        |                    |
| Toilet & Laundry                         | 1,409.01        |                    |
| Electricity                              | 676.77          |                    |
| Sanitary Goods                           | 75.80           |                    |
| Water                                    | 2,407.18        |                    |
| Medical                                  | 484.29          |                    |
| Sports & Games                           | 252.22          |                    |
| Miscellaneous                            | <u>357.09</u>   | 51,181.50          |
| <b>„ Vocational Training</b>             |                 |                    |
| Net Deficit-vide Schedule “A”            |                 | 19,036.96          |
| <b>„ Administrative Expenses</b>         |                 |                    |
| Salaries                                 | 11,140.00       |                    |
| Provident Fund                           | 796.45          |                    |
| Gratuity                                 | <u>402.50</u>   |                    |
|                                          | 12,338.95       |                    |
| Stationery & Printing                    | 555.48          |                    |
| Postage, Telegrams & Telephone           | 436.42          |                    |
| Travelling and Conveyance                | 259.84          |                    |
| Building Repairs                         | 1,525.05        |                    |
| Audit & General Charges                  | <u>334.54</u>   | 15,450.28          |
| <b>„ Depreciation</b>                    |                 | <u>5,695.55</u>    |
|                                          |                 | 1,01,376.36        |
| <b>„ Surplus-carried to alance Sheet</b> |                 | <u>16,467.50</u>   |
| <b>Total Rs.</b>                         |                 | <u>1,17,843.86</u> |

Sd. Laxman Singh  
Accountant

Sd. Rajendra Prasad  
Superintendent

**Delhi***year ending 31st March, 1963***INCOME****By Fees**

|                             |               |        |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Admission                   | 355.00        |        |
| Tuition (from Caste Hindus) | <u>325.00</u> | 680.00 |

**„ Stipends for Students**

(from state Governments)

|                                 |         |                 |           |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| * U.P.                          | 1961-62 | 2,400.00        |           |
| Bihar                           | 1961-62 | 6,335.00        |           |
|                                 | 1962-63 | <u>1,960.00</u> | 10,695.00 |
| Delhi                           | 1962-63 |                 | 5,900.00  |
| * Punjab                        | 1961-62 | 3,360.00        |           |
|                                 | 1962-63 | <u>3,675.00</u> | 7,035.00  |
| * for Caste Hindus              |         |                 | 1,620.00  |
| * from Sympathisers             |         | <u>3,735.00</u> | 28,985.00 |
| * (Through Harijan Sevak Sangh) |         |                 |           |

**„ Donations—General** 36.50**„ Income from Investments**

|                                |                 |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Dividend on Shares             | 83,900.00       |           |
| Interest on Fixed Deposits     | <u>4,104.00</u> | 88,004.00 |
| „ Interest on Loans (To Staff) |                 | 138.36    |

Total Rs. 1,17,843.86Certified in terms of our Report of even date.  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,Sd. Jagdish Prasad  
B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6  
20th May, 1963

**Harijan Udyogshala***Balance Sheet as on***FUNDS AND LIABILITIES****Earmarked Funds**

|                            |               |           |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Equipment                  | 38,751.56     |           |
| Staff provident Fund       | 49,277.58     |           |
| Hostel Building Re-roofing | 6,000.00      |           |
| Student's Incussions       | 169.96        |           |
| Emergency Relief           | 159 21        |           |
| Snatak Tools Fund          | <u>325.00</u> | 94,683.31 |

**Deposits**

|                       |               |          |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|
| Student's Security    | 1,105.69      |          |
| Student's and Workers | <u>400.00</u> | 1,505.69 |

**Liabilities**

|                                  |                 |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Advance from Harijan Sevak Sangh | 10,000.00       |           |
| for Sales Tax                    | 116.63          |           |
| for Workers' Gratuity            | <u>1,777.50</u> | 11,894.13 |

**Income & Expenditure Account**

|                           |                  |             |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| per last Balance Sheet    | 1,00,153 22      |             |
| add Surplus for this year | <u>16,467.50</u> | 1,16,620.72 |

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Total Rs. | <u>2,24,703.85</u> |
|-----------|--------------------|

Certified in terms of our Report of even date.  
for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,

Sd. Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chwok, Delhi-6  
20th May, 1963

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant



Delhi

31st March, 1963

## PROPERTY AND ASSETS

**Equipment and Furniture**

|                                                                |                  |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Special Tools, Out of earmarked Funds from Harijan Sevak Sangh |                  |           |
| Fitter                                                         | 5,512.46         |           |
| Foundry                                                        | 6,307.55         |           |
| Tailoring                                                      | 215.00           |           |
| Carpentry                                                      | 6,024.25         |           |
|                                                                | <u>18,059.26</u> |           |
| Vide Schedule "B"                                              | <u>40,530.00</u> | 58,589.26 |

**Investment**

|                              |  |        |
|------------------------------|--|--------|
| National Savings Certificate |  | 250.00 |
|------------------------------|--|--------|

**Stocks in Hand**

(Certified by Superintendent)

|                |                 |           |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Raw Material   | 9,762.79        |           |
| Finished Goods | <u>7,232.90</u> | 16,995.69 |

**Book Debts (considered good)***with Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi*

|                       |                 |           |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Press & Iron Smithy   | 674.02          |           |
| Staff Provident Fund  | 49,277.70       |           |
| Hostel-Re-roofing     | 24,000.00       |           |
| for Special equipment | 4,250.00        |           |
| Sanatak Tools Fund    | 325.00          |           |
| Gratuity Amount       | <u>1,777.50</u> |           |
|                       | 80,304.22       |           |
| Due by Customers      | 7,552.00        |           |
| Advances to Staff     | 2,991.00        |           |
| Sundry Debtors        | <u>2,558.04</u> | 93,405.26 |

**Bank and Cash Balances**

with United Commercial

Bank Limited

with Harijan Sevak Sangh

Cash in hand

|           |                 |                    |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
|           | 1,957.94        |                    |
|           | 52,384.02       |                    |
|           | <u>1,121.68</u> |                    |
|           | 55,463.64       |                    |
| Total Rs. |                 | <u>2,24,703.85</u> |

Laxman Singh  
AccountantRajendra Prasad  
SuperintendentJivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

**Kasturba Balika**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

| EXPENDITURE                                    |                                                         |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>To Teaching Expenses</b>                    |                                                         |                 |
| Salaries                                       | 10,422.49                                               |                 |
| Provident Fund Contribution                    | 662.28                                                  |                 |
| Gratuity                                       | <u>421.00</u>                                           |                 |
|                                                | 11,505.77                                               |                 |
| Equipment                                      | 1,542.99                                                |                 |
| Examinations                                   | 679.05                                                  |                 |
| Function and Prizes                            | 203.06                                                  |                 |
| Educational Tour                               | 409.10                                                  |                 |
| Games and Sports                               | 79.70                                                   |                 |
| Miscellaneous                                  | <u>119.34</u>                                           | 14,539.01       |
| <b>„ Boarding Expenses</b>                     |                                                         |                 |
| Kitchen Provisions                             | 23,075.04                                               |                 |
| Clothing and Beddings                          | 5,998.35                                                |                 |
| Salaries                                       | 3,518.26                                                |                 |
| Provident Fund                                 | 250.92                                                  |                 |
| Gratuity                                       | <u>125.50</u>                                           |                 |
|                                                | 3,894.68                                                |                 |
| Toilet                                         | 1,500.37                                                |                 |
| Water                                          | 387.61                                                  |                 |
| Electricity                                    | 623.94                                                  |                 |
| House Tax                                      | 9.03                                                    |                 |
| Building Repairs                               | 5,960.83                                                |                 |
| Miscellaneous                                  | <u>200.47</u>                                           | 41,650.34       |
| „ Dispensary                                   |                                                         | 1,397.23        |
| <b>„ Garden</b>                                |                                                         |                 |
| Expenses                                       | 979.46                                                  |                 |
| less Income                                    | <u>752.33</u>                                           | 227.13          |
| <b>„ Administrative Expenses</b>               |                                                         |                 |
| Salaries                                       | 5,597.36                                                |                 |
| Provident Fund                                 | 325.03                                                  |                 |
| Gratuity                                       | <u>194.00</u>                                           |                 |
|                                                | 6,116.39                                                |                 |
| Stationery, Printing, Postage<br>and Telephone | 626.16                                                  |                 |
| Audit Fee                                      | 150.00                                                  |                 |
| Travelling Expenses                            | 190.36                                                  |                 |
| Uniforms                                       | 671.27                                                  |                 |
| Miscellaneous                                  | <u>149.57</u>                                           | 7,903.75        |
| „ Depreciation                                 |                                                         | <u>1,093.46</u> |
|                                                | Total                                                   | 66,810.92       |
| Purnarand Sharma<br>Superintendent             | Jivanlal Jairamdas<br>Secretary,<br>Harijan Sevak Sangh |                 |

**Ashram New Delhi**  
*the year ending 31st March, 1963*

| INCOME                                                            |                 |                  |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| <b>By Fees</b>                                                    |                 |                  |           |
| Admission                                                         | 145.00          |                  |           |
| Tuition                                                           | <u>2,645.00</u> | 2,790.00         |           |
| ,, <b>Tailoring Department</b>                                    |                 |                  |           |
| Income                                                            | 487.29          |                  |           |
| less Expenses                                                     | <u>433.35</u>   | 53.94            |           |
| ,, <b>Spinning Department</b>                                     |                 |                  |           |
| Income                                                            | 677.25          |                  |           |
| less Expenses                                                     | <u>443.57</u>   | 233.68           |           |
| ,, <b>Grant-in-aid from :</b>                                     |                 |                  |           |
| Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi for 1961-62                        | 8,000.00        |                  |           |
| Delhi Municipal Corporation                                       | 1,250.00        |                  |           |
| Dividend and Interest                                             | 23,016.88       |                  |           |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh                                               | 7,006.83        |                  |           |
| Caste Hindu Scholarship                                           | <u>3,960.00</u> | 43,233.71        |           |
| ,, <b>Grant from Governments</b><br>(through Harijan Sevak Sangh) |                 |                  |           |
| U.P. Government                                                   | 600.00          |                  |           |
| Punjab Government :                                               |                 |                  |           |
| for 1961-62                                                       | 5,460.00        |                  |           |
| for 1962-63                                                       | <u>6,510.00</u> | 11,970.00        |           |
| Central Government                                                | 7,630.00        |                  |           |
| less for Development Fund                                         | <u>2,180.00</u> | <u>5,450.00</u>  | 18,020.00 |
| ,, Donations                                                      |                 | 188.00           |           |
| ,, Other Income—Rent from Staff                                   |                 | <u>591.00</u>    |           |
|                                                                   |                 | 65,110.33        |           |
| ,, Deficit—carried to Balance Sheet                               |                 | 1,700.59         |           |
| <hr/>                                                             |                 |                  |           |
| Total Rs.                                                         |                 | <u>66,810.92</u> |           |

Certified in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet.  
 for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,  
**Sd. Jagdish Prasad,**  
 B. Com., G.C.A., F.C.A.,  
 Chartered Accountant

**Kasturba Balika**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

| <b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>               |                 |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <b>Land and Building Fund</b>              |                 |             |
| with Harijan Sevak Sangh                   |                 | 1,34,149.32 |
| <b>Development Fund</b>                    |                 | 23,650.00   |
| <b>Earmarked Funds</b>                     |                 |             |
| <i>Special Donation :</i>                  |                 |             |
| per last Balance Sheet                     | 5,823.43        |             |
| added this year                            | <u>868.24</u>   |             |
|                                            | 6,691.67        |             |
| less spent this year                       | <u>867.51</u>   | 5,824.16    |
| <b>Staff Provident Fund</b>                |                 | 20,428.48   |
| <b>Liabilities</b>                         |                 |             |
| Staff Gratuity                             | 756.00          |             |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh Advance-<br>adjustable | <u>5,300.00</u> | 6,056.00    |
| <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>      |                 |             |
| per last Balance Sheet                     | 2,177.81        |             |
| less Deficit for the year                  | <u>1,700.59</u> | 477.22      |

Total Rs. 1,90,585.18

This is to report that the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1963 exhibits true and correct view of the State of affairs of the Kasturba Balika Ashram to the best of our information and explanations given to us and in accordance with the books of the Ashram presented to us for audit.

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
7th August, 1963.

for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,  
**Sd. Jagdish Prasad**  
B.Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant

**Ashram, New Delhi**  
**31st March, 1963**

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS               |                 |                    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Land and Buildings</b>         |                 |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet            |                 | 1,34,149 32        |
| <b>Furniture etc.</b>             |                 |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet            | 3,059.95        |                    |
| added this year                   | <u>2,870.00</u> |                    |
|                                   | 5,929.95        |                    |
| less Depreciation                 | <u>347.26</u>   | 5,582.69           |
| <b>Apparatus and Tools</b>        |                 |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet            | 1,577.00        |                    |
| added this year                   | <u>272.94</u>   |                    |
|                                   | 1,849.94        |                    |
| less Depreciation                 | <u>370.94</u>   | 1,479.00           |
| <b>Typewriter— at Cost</b>        |                 | 1,188.45           |
| <b>Radio and Loud-Speaker</b>     |                 |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet            | 63.00           |                    |
| less Depreciation                 | <u>16.00</u>    | 47.00              |
| <b>Library</b>                    |                 |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet            | 878.00          |                    |
| less Depreciation                 | <u>219.00</u>   | 659.00             |
| <b>Utensils</b>                   |                 |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet            | 522.00          |                    |
| added this year                   | <u>172.26</u>   |                    |
|                                   | 694.26          |                    |
| less Depreciation                 | <u>140.26</u>   | 554.00             |
| <b>Deposits</b>                   |                 |                    |
| (with Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi) |                 |                    |
| Staff Provident Fund              | 20,428.48       |                    |
| Gratuity                          | 756.00          |                    |
| Development Fund                  | 23,650.00       |                    |
| Electric Deposit                  | 310.00          |                    |
| National Savings Certificates     | <u>250.00</u>   | 45,394.48          |
| <b>Advances—to Staff</b>          |                 | 950.00             |
| <b>Bank &amp; Cash Balances</b>   |                 |                    |
| With United Commercial Bank Ltd., | 103.03          |                    |
| Cash in Hand                      | <u>478.21</u>   | 581.24             |
| <b>Total Rs.</b>                  |                 | <u>1,90,585.18</u> |

Purnanand  
 Superintendent

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
 Secretary  
 Harijan Sevak Sangh

**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

| <b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>                                                 |                 |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Building Fund</b>                                                         |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    | 1,86,089.07     |                    |
| Add Transfer from Madras Government Grant                                    | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,88,059.07        |
| <b>Equipment Fund</b>                                                        |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    | 91,053.00       |                    |
| Add Transfer from Madras Government Grant                                    | <u>3,557.00</u> | 94,610.00          |
| <b>Library and Prayer Hall Fund</b>                                          |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    |                 | 63,596.12          |
| <b>Life Membership Fund</b>                                                  |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    |                 | 14,000.00          |
| <b>Thakkar Bapa Memorial Fund</b>                                            |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    |                 | 50,500.00          |
| <b>Other Funds</b>                                                           |                 |                    |
| Building Repairs Fund                                                        | 12,500.00       |                    |
| Equipment Equalisation Fund                                                  | 24,598.75       |                    |
| Reserve for repayment of Loans                                               | 22,465.32       |                    |
| Reserve for Hostel Boys' Equipment                                           | 14,704.11       |                    |
| Raw materials Fund                                                           | 15,000.00       |                    |
| Caste Hindu Boys' Scholarship Fund                                           | <u>1,605.00</u> | 90,873.18          |
| <b>Madras Government Grant</b><br>(Secured on Land, Buildings and Equipment) |                 |                    |
| For Buildings :                                                              |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    | 1,68,849.00     |                    |
| Less Transfer to Building Fund                                               | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,66,879.00        |
| For Equipment :                                                              |                 |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet                                                    | 21,565.96       |                    |
| Less Transfer to Equipment Fund                                              | <u>3,557.00</u> | 18,008.96          |
| <b>Loans</b>                                                                 |                 |                    |
| From Harijan Sevak Sangh                                                     |                 | 5,500.00           |
| <b>Sundry Creditors</b>                                                      |                 |                    |
| Provident Fund                                                               | 4,140.19        |                    |
| Boy's Deposits                                                               | 2,260.00        |                    |
| Advance against orders                                                       | 208.00          |                    |
| Outstanding Charges                                                          | 1,779.00        |                    |
| Others                                                                       | <u>4,555.60</u> | <u>12,942.79</u>   |
| Carried over                                                                 | Rs.             | <u>7,04,969.12</u> |

**Samiti, Madras**  
*31st March, 1963*

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS            |                  |                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Land</b>                    |                  |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet      |                  | 21,201.73          |
| <b>Buildings</b>               |                  |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet  | 3,64,271.43      |                    |
| Additions during the year      | <u>4,398.19</u>  |                    |
|                                | 3,68,669.62      |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>87,343.62</u> | 2,81,326.00        |
| <b>Library and Prayer Hall</b> |                  |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet  | 37,057.97        |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>6,798.97</u>  | 30,259.00          |
| <b>Machinery</b>               |                  |                    |
| Cost upto last Balance Sheet   | 75,277.10        |                    |
| Additions during the year      | <u>532.02</u>    |                    |
|                                | 75,809.12        |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>54,538.41</u> | 21,270.71          |
| <b>Equipment and Tools</b>     |                  |                    |
| Cost upto last Balance Sheet   | 29,999.73        |                    |
| Additions during the year      | <u>1,005.95</u>  |                    |
|                                | 31,005.68        |                    |
| Less Sold and Condemned        | <u>1,488.86</u>  |                    |
|                                | 29,516.82        |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>22,173.45</u> | 7,343.37           |
| <b>Furniture and Fittings</b>  |                  |                    |
| Cost upto last Balance Sheet   | 16,837.59        |                    |
| Additions during the year      | <u>280.00</u>    |                    |
|                                | 17,117.59        |                    |
| Less Sold and Condemned        | <u>130.07</u>    |                    |
|                                | 16,987.52        |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>8,966.03</u>  | 8,021.49           |
| <b>Electric Fittings</b>       |                  |                    |
| Cost upto last Balance Sheet   | 8,540.91         |                    |
| Additions during the year      | <u>801.50</u>    |                    |
|                                | 9,342.41         |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>6,898.91</u>  | 2,443.50           |
| <b>Library Books</b>           |                  |                    |
| Cost upto last Balance Sheet   | 4,105.72         |                    |
| Additions during the year      | <u>233.28</u>    |                    |
|                                | 4,339.00         |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date      | <u>2,306.00</u>  | 2,033.00           |
| Carried over                   | Rs.              | <u>3,73,898.80</u> |

**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

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FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Brought forward      7,04,969.12

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Total Rs.      7,04,969.12

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**Audit Report**

We have examined the accounts of Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya Samiti, Madras, for the year ended 31st March, 1963. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account exhibit a true and fair view of the State of affairs of the Samiti and of its Income according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Samiti.

Madras,  
Dated 12-6-1963

Swami & Vasani  
Chartered Accountants



**Samiti Madras**  
**31st March, 1963**

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS                                             |                  |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Brought forward                                                 | Rs.              | 3,73,898.80        |
| <b>Hostel Utensils and Spinning Equipment</b>                   |                  |                    |
| Cost upto last Balance Sheet                                    | 2,275.83         |                    |
| Additions during the year                                       | <u>177.21</u>    |                    |
|                                                                 | 2,453.04         |                    |
| Less Sold and Condemned                                         | <u>90.36</u>     |                    |
|                                                                 | 2,362.68         |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date                                       | <u>1,422.69</u>  | 939.99             |
| <b>Stock</b>                                                    |                  |                    |
| (As per Inventory taken, valued and certified by the Secretary) |                  |                    |
| Raw materials                                                   | 26,930.97        |                    |
| Finished goods                                                  | 5,391.64         |                    |
| Unfinished goods                                                | 294.00           |                    |
| Sundry Stores                                                   | 5,490.79         |                    |
| Machinery Stock                                                 | 385.66           |                    |
| Hostel provisions and clothing                                  | <u>558.58</u>    | 39,051.64          |
| <b>Investments (at cost)</b>                                    |                  |                    |
| Fixed Deposits in Banks                                         | 2,00,000.00      |                    |
| Shares in T.U.C.S.                                              | <u>50.00</u>     |                    |
|                                                                 |                  | 2,00,050.00        |
| <b>Advances and Deposits</b>                                    |                  |                    |
| Deposits                                                        | 390.00           |                    |
| Staff loans                                                     | <u>1,135.00</u>  | 1,525.00           |
| <b>Sundry Debtors</b>                                           |                  | 12,142.75          |
| <b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>                                   |                  |                    |
| Cash and petty cash on hand                                     | 3,173.30         |                    |
| Cash with Bank in Current account                               | 7,930.76         |                    |
| Cash with Bank in Savings account                               | <u>12,479.46</u> | 23,583.52          |
| <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>                           |                  |                    |
| Balance as per last Balance Sheet                               | 76,920.23        |                    |
| Less Excess of Income over Expenditure this year                | <u>23,142.81</u> | <u>53,777.42</u>   |
|                                                                 | <u>Total Rs.</u> | <u>7,04,969.12</u> |

Sd. L.N. Gopalswami,  
 Secretary

**Thakkar Bapa**  
*Consolidated Income and Expenditure*

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|                                                                                                |               |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| To Library Expenses                                                                            |               | 445.75    |
| „ Garden Expenses                                                                              |               | 892.69    |
| „ Depreciation :                                                                               |               |           |
| Buildings                                                                                      | 7,152.19      |           |
| Library and Prayer Hall                                                                        | 776.00        |           |
| Electric fittings                                                                              | 290.00        |           |
| Library Books                                                                                  | <u>215.28</u> | 8,433.47  |
| „ Excess of Expenditure over<br>Income in Hostel                                               |               | 10,325.51 |
| „ Balance, being Excess of Income<br>over Expenditure for the year<br>carried to Balance Sheet |               | 23,142.81 |

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Total Rs.      43,240.23

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Madras,  
Dated : 12-6-1963

Swami & Vasan  
Chartered Accountants

**Vidyalaya***Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1963***By Grant :**


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|                                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh                                | 5,000.00  |
| „ Interest and dividends                           | 8,111.70  |
| „ Donations                                        | 5,238.80  |
| „ Garden sales                                     | 1,594.91  |
| „ Miscellaneous receipts                           | 1,881.70  |
| „ Excess of Income over Expenditure in<br>Workshop | 21,413.12 |

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Total Rs. 43,240.23

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L. N. Gopalswami  
Secretary



**List of donors and donations and earmarked  
donations received by the Harijan Sevak Sangh  
during 1962-63**

|                                              |                |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh,<br>Ahmedabad | 900.00         |
| 2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, New Delhi            | 577.43         |
| 3. Shri Maganlal Keshavlal Shah, Bombay      | 301.00         |
| 4. Governor Madhya Pradesh                   | 201.00         |
| 5. M/S Colgate Palmolive Ltd., Bombay        | 200.00         |
| 6. Shri Des Raj                              | 125.00         |
| 7. Shri Govardhan Dass                       | 101.00         |
| 8. Shri L. M. Shrikant, New Delhi            | 100.00         |
| 9. Shri S. T. Thadani                        | 100.00         |
| 10. Sanchalak, Kirti Mandir, Porbandar       | 93.88          |
| 11. Shri Hardev Singh                        | 51.00          |
| 12. Shri Viyogi Hari, Delhi                  | 40.00          |
| 13. Shri K. V. Datey, Chhatarpur             | 25.00          |
| 14. Shri Harakh Chand Motichand              | 25.00          |
| 15. Through Shri Prabhu Dayal Keshwani       | 16.75          |
| 16. Smt. Bala Subramaniam, New Delhi         | 10.00          |
| 17. Shri Chhatar Singh                       | 10.00          |
| 18. Mahashya Nathi Ram                       | 10.00          |
| 19. Shri Mohar Singh                         | 4.50           |
| 20. Through Shri Chinta Mani                 | 2.35           |
| 21. Shri L. N. Rao                           | 2.00           |
| Total Rs.                                    | <hr/> 2,895.91 |

**Members of the Central Board of the  
Harijan Sevak Sangh, for the year 1962-63**

1. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9
2. Shri Viyogi Har, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, F 13 2 Model Town.
3. Shri R. S. Dhotre, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Seva Gram, Wardha.
4. Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.

*Ex-Officio Members as per Clause (a)*

All the Presidents and *Pratinidhis* of the Provincial and State Boards

*As per clause (b)*

1. Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa, 1, Shanki Street, Bangalore.
2. Shri J. Shiv Shanumugam Pillai, M.P. Chet Pet, Madras.
3. Prof. R.K. Yardev, 18 New Palasia Street No. 1, Indore.
4. Shri Shankar Saran, Iswar Saran Ashram Allaha-bad.
- 5 Shri Mooldas B. Vaishya, Sutarya Society, Outside Shahpur Gate, Ahmedabad.

6. Shri P.L. Majmudar, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad 13
7. Shri N.M.R. Subaraman, M.P., 'Ravi' Vallabhai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai-2.
8. Shri N.N. Sinha Annie Besant Road, Patna 4.
9. Shri N. R. Malkani, Lajpat Bhawan Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
10. Shri Shyanlal Ji, Kasturbagram, Indore.
11. Shri L.M. Shrikant, Secretary Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Rajghat, New Delhi
12. Shri Shamji Soonderdas Kozhikode-1, (Keral)
13. M.P. Birla, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
14. Prof. Ram Saran, Ganj, Moradabad.
15. Shri L.N. Gopalswami, 2, Conran Smith Road, Gopalpuram, Madras-6.

*Members of the Executive Committee for the  
year 1962-63*

1. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9
2. Shri Viyogi Hari. Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, F 13/2 Model Town.
3. Shri R. S. Dhotre, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Seva Gram, Wardha.
4. Shri Jivanlal Jaiaramdas, Secretary. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.
5. Shri Shyamla! Ji. Kasturbagram, P. O., Indore.
6. Shri P.L. Majmudar, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

( d )

7. Prof. N.R. Malkani, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
8. Shri N.S. Kajrolkar, M.P., 192, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.
9. Shri N.N. Sinha, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.
10. Shri K.V. Datey, Gandhi Smarak Bhavan, Chhatarpur. M.P.
11. Shri L.N. Gopalswami, 2, Conran Smith Road, Gopalpuram, Madras-6

*Invitees*

1. Shri L.M. Shrikant, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Rajghat, New Delhi.
2. Prof. R.K. Yardev, 18, New Palasia Street No. 1, Indore City.





**List of Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs  
with the addresses of the Presidents  
and Secretaries 1962-63**

1. *Andhra*—Shri Kallur Subbarao, President,  
Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, 'A' Block,  
Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

Shri M.B. Gautam, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh  
Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nampally Road, Hyderabad.

2. *Assam*—Shri Debeswar Sharma, President,  
Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nehru Park Road,  
Jorhat.

Shri S. Bordoloi, Secretary, Assam Harijan  
Sevak Sangh, Nehru Park Road, Jorhat.

Shri Bholanath Hazarika, Secretary, Assam  
Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nehru Park Road, Jorhat.

3. *Bengal*—Shri Sitaram Saxeria, President,  
Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1, Dover Lane,  
Calcutta-29.

Prof. P.R. Sen, Secretary Bengal Harijan Sevak  
Sangh, 1, Dover Lane, Calcutta-29.

4. *Bihar*—Shri Acharya Badrinath Varma,  
President, Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Annie Besant  
Road, Patna-4.

Shri N. N. Sinha, Secretary, Bihar Harijan  
Sevak Sangh, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.

5. *Bombay*—Shri N. S. Kajolkar, M. P., President, Bombay City Harijan Sevak Sangh, 112 Meadows Street, Bombay.

Shri H. N. Trivedi, Secretary, Bombay City Harijan Sevak Sangh, Congress House, Bombay-4.

6. *Gujarat* Shri P. L. Majmudar, President, Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

(i) Shri J. V. Patel, Secretary, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

(ii) Shri Chhotabhai Z. Patel, Secretary, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad 13.

7. *Himachal Pradesh* Shri Dharam Dev Shastri, President, Himachal Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Salogra, Distt. Mahasu.

Shri Rattanchand Rojhe, Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Salogra, Distt. Mahasu.

8. *Kerala*—Shri P.M. Vardhamanan, President, Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kozhikode-2.

Shri T. P. R. Nambisan, Secretary, Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kozhikode-2.

9. *Madhya Pradesh*—Shri Manohar Singh Mehta, President, Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh Raj Mohalla, Indore.

Shri Shankarlal Joshi, Secretary, M.P. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Moti Tabela No. 1, Indore.

Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak, Secretary, M. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur.

10. *Maharashtra*—Shri V. N. Upadhye, President, Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia, Distt. West Khandesh.

11. *Mysore*—Shri G. G. Karkhanis, President, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur.

Shri M. T. Srikantiuh, Secretary, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Srirampuram, Bangalore-21.

12. *Orissa*—Shri R.K. Bose, President, Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bengali Shahi, Cuttack.

Shri Sachidanand Mahanty, Secretary, Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gopbandhu Bhawan, Hera-gohiri Sahi, Puri.

13. *Punjab*—Dr. Gopichand Bhargav, President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Bhawan, Near Shitla Mandir, Jullundur.

Lala Mohanlal, M.L.C., Vice-President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur.

Dr. Ram Rakha Dhir, Secretary, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Bhawan, Near Shitla Mandir, Jullundur.

14. *Rajasthan*—Shri Bhagirath Kanoria, President, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh. 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada, Secretary, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kashi Kunj, Bhilwara.

Shri Ram Prasad, Organising Secretary, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kashi Kunj, Bhilwara.

15. *Tamil Nad* -Shri L.N. Gopalswami, President, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh, 2 Conran Smith Road, Gopalpuram, Madras -6.

16. *U. P. Central* -Shri Paripoomananda Varma, President, U.P. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

Sri Chandrabhan Vidyanthi, Secretary, U.P. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hindi Bhawan, Kalpi, Dist. Jalaun.

17. *U. P. East* -Acharya Birbati Singh President, U.P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kashi Vidyalaya, Varanasi.

Sri Ram Prakesh Shastri, Secretary, U. P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh, C. 22/92 Stripet Sahai Lane Kashi Churn, Varanasi.

18. *U.P. West* -Sri Baldev Singh, Arya, President, U. P. West Harijan Sevak Sangh, Lucknow.

Sri Paripoornanand Painuli, Secretary, U. P. West Harijan Sevak Sangh, 22, Subhas Marg, Dehradun.

19. *Tripura* -Shri Sachindralal Singh, President, Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh, No. 3 Second Lane, Joynagar, Agartala

Sri Chittaranjan Dev, Secretary, Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh, No. 3 Second Lane, Joynagar, Agartala.

## Receipts of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Office, and its 20 Branches for the Year 1962-63

| No.   | Name of Branch              | Opening Balance | Donation & Other Receipts | Grant from G. S. Nidhi | Grant from Central Office | Govt. & Local Body Grant | Loans and Advances | Total        |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh              | 5,586.16        | 736.60                    | —                      | 7,520.00                  | 6,000.00                 | 2,157.46           | 21,999.62    |
| 2     | Assam                       | 1,058.38        | —                         | —                      | 2,120.00                  | —                        | 200.00             | 3,428.38     |
| 3     | Bengal                      | 444.06          | 5,287.35                  | 8,347.47               | 4,407.95                  | —                        | 10,190.00          | 28,676.83    |
| 4     | Bihar                       | 16,228.60       | 450.96                    | —                      | 14,198.86                 | 1,06,628.28              | —                  | 1,37,506.70  |
| 5     | Delhi :                     |                 |                           |                        |                           |                          |                    |              |
|       | (a) Central Office          | 68,905.41       | 41,978.68                 | —                      | —                         | 32,560.00                | 2,370.15           | 1,45,814.24  |
|       | (b) Government Grant        | —               | —                         | —                      | —                         | 3,50,323.54              | —                  | 3,50,323.54  |
|       | (c) Harijan Udyogshala      | 70,521.93       | 94,213.86                 | —                      | —                         | 23,630.00                | —                  | 1,88,365.79  |
|       | (d) K.B. Ashram             | 1,231.24        | 26,873.50                 | 8,000.00               | 10,966.83                 | 19,270.00                | —                  | 66,341.57    |
| 6     | Gujarat                     | 1,49,504.83     | 79,416.57                 | —                      | 29,429.41                 | 2,38,935.18              | 67,956.81          | 5,65,242.80  |
| 7     | Himachal Pradesh            | 22,796.56       | 1,924.10                  | —                      | 5,085.48                  | 30,671.06                | 12,395.84          | 72,873.04    |
| 8     | Karnatak                    | 7,391.56        | 15,644.01                 | —                      | 12,209.00                 | 37,160.39                | —                  | 72,404.96    |
| 9     | Kerala                      | 5,232.68        | 1,884.74                  | —                      | 8,694.96                  | 63,374.20                | 3,379.09           | 82,566.27    |
| 10    | Maharashtra                 | 45,252.16       | 14,425.10                 | —                      | 11,072.30                 | 2,42,557.76              | 26,427.52          | 3,39,734.84  |
| 11    | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)     | 62,402.54       | 7,807.74                  | 12,811.84              | 22,847.83                 | 76,273.37                | —                  | 1,82,143.32  |
| 12    | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur) | 17,550.00       | 3,646.93                  | 13,204.02              | 11,097.20                 | 20,075.00                | —                  | 65,573.15    |
| 13    | Mysore                      | 5,628.51        | 4,736.69                  | —                      | 3,656.60                  | 9,193.39                 | 2,568.60           | 25,783.19    |
| 14    | Punjab                      | 8.02            | 1,429.66                  | 5,287.25               | 11,991.91                 | 8,600.00                 | 2,390.79           | 29,107.63    |
| 15    | Rajasthan                   | 9,274.02        | 5,917.90                  | —                      | 19,441.05                 | 29,779.57                | 2,792.06           | 67,204.00    |
| 16    | U.P. East (Varanasi)        | 779.75          | 1,910.00                  | —                      | 14,400.00                 | 1,600.00                 | 200.00             | 18,889.75    |
| 17    | U.P. West (Dehra Dun)       | 1,414.22        | 230.33                    | —                      | 18,902.17                 | 2,161.43                 | —                  | 22,708.15    |
| 18    | U.P. Central (Kalpi)        | 10,769.18       | 1,953.70                  | —                      | 4,200.00                  | —                        | 8,000.00           | 24,922.88    |
| 19    | Tamil Nad                   | 71,004.65       | 31,227.60                 | —                      | 24,764.56                 | 4,37,087.04              | 6,079.51           | 5,70,163.36  |
| 19 a) | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya      | 26,037.85       | 38,968.45                 | —                      | 5,000.00                  | 20,021.79                | —                  | 90,028.09    |
| 20    | Tripura                     | 58.70           | 449.25                    | 1,800.00               | 3,113.06                  | 5,500.00                 | 135.05             | 11,056.06    |
| 21    | Vidarbha                    | 8,430.38        | 10,362.18                 | 1,600.00               | 1,335.00                  | 39,647.05                | 4,407.33           | 65,781.94    |
|       | Total                       | 6,07,511.39     | 3,91,475.30               | 51,050.58              | 2,46,454.17               | 18,00,449.05             | 1,51,700.21        | 32,48,640.70 |

## Expenditure of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Office, and its 20 Branches for the Year 1962-63

| No.   | Name of Branch              | Administration<br>and<br>Maintenance | Pr opaganda | Welfare      | Loans and<br>Advances | Closing<br>Balances | Total        |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Andhra Prajesh              | 2,881.5                              | 14,751.98   | 1,784.50     | —                     | 2,581.59            | 21,999.62    |
| 2     | Assam                       | 326.11                               | 2,362.00    | 510.00       | —                     | 230.27              | 3,428.38     |
| 3     | Bengal                      | 2,212.51                             | 6,310.52    | 12,466.17    | 7,455.00              | 232.63              | 28,676.83    |
| 4     | Bihar                       | 3,310.95                             | 59,157.94   | 39,689.37    | 9,332.99              | 26,015.45           | 1,37,506.70  |
| 5     | Delhi :                     |                                      |             |              |                       |                     |              |
|       | (a) Central Office          | 13,448.67                            | —           | 33,709.11    | 61,153.13             | 7,503.33            | 1,45,814.24  |
|       | (b) Government Grant        | 25,173.22                            | 2,55,244.33 | 69,905.99    | —                     | —                   | 3,50,323.54  |
|       | (c) Harijan Udyogshala      | 15,450.23                            | —           | 80,230.53    | 37,221.34             | 55,463.64           | 1,88,365.79  |
|       | (d) K.B. Ashram             | 8,173.75                             | —           | 57,586.58    | —                     | 581.24              | 66,341.57    |
| 6     | Gujarat                     | 11,095.44                            | 1,11,979.33 | 2,39,710.57  | —                     | 1,99,177.46         | 5,65,212.80  |
| 7     | Himachal Pradesh            | 2,955.09                             | 6,323.98    | 30,601.06    | —                     | 33,492.91           | 72,873.04    |
| 8     | Karnatak                    | 1,158.99                             | 12,704.52   | 52,833.52    | 2,730.60              | 1,977.12            | 72,404.93    |
| 9     | Kerala                      | 2,939.92                             | 6,875.43    | 62,541.18    | 3,523.51              | 6,686.19            | 82,565.27    |
| 10    | Madhyas'ra                  | 12,619.87                            | 89,370.77   | 2,13,934.38  | 3,818.26              | 19,961.56           | 3,59,754.84  |
| 11    | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)     | 12,608.91                            | 65,484.87   | 41,362.46    | 4,509.37              | 58,136.71           | 1,82,113.32  |
| 12    | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatrapur) | 6,455.39                             | 29,235.69   | 3,421.10     | 3,416.29              | 23,015.68           | 65,733.15    |
| 13    | Mysore                      | 3,614.12                             | 6,334.85    | 13,345.45    | 1,632.50              | 856.27              | 25,773.19    |
| 14    | Punjab                      | 4,125.09                             | 9,929.12    | 3,947.06     | —                     | 11,105.53           | 29,106.83    |
| 15    | R ajasthan                  | 25,663.24                            | 25,043.41   | 11,544.80    | —                     | 4,953.15            | 67,204.60    |
| 16    | U.P. East (Varanasi)        | 3,368.87                             | 11,378.36   | 3,881.93     | 99.54                 | 161.65              | 18,899.75    |
| 17    | U.P. West (Dehra Dun)       | 2,942.66                             | 13,399.21   | 5,068.95     | 1,179.29              | 178.04              | 22,708.15    |
| 18    | U.P. Central (Kalpi)        | 2,636.55                             | 14,293.89   | 2,325.82     | 2,698.47              | 2,968.15            | 24,922.88    |
| 19    | Tamil Nad                   | 13,625.08                            | 27,841.81   | 4,40,079.99  | —                     | 88,613.48           | 5,70,163.36  |
| 19 a) | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya      | 9,316.16                             | —           | 31,521.27    | 25,607.14             | 23,583.52           | 90,628.09    |
| 20    | Tripura                     | 3,408.93                             | 754.79      | 5,184.05     | 310.05                | 1,308.24            | 11,056.06    |
| 21    | Vidarbha                    | 5,509.20                             | 37,018.45   | 7,916.01     | 2,876.51              | 12,461.77           | 65,781.94    |
|       | Total                       | 2,24,570.46                          | 8,69,795.25 | 14,65,072.65 | 1,67,554.12           | 5,81,648.22         | 32,48,640.70 |

**Statewise Total Population, Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes population as per  
Census figures of 1961**

| <i>Name of the states</i>                      | <i>Total Population</i> | <i>S. Castes</i> | <i>S. Tribes</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh                              | 35,983,447              | 4,973,616        | 1,324,368        |
| 2. Assam                                       | 11,872,772              | 732,756          | 2,068,364        |
| 3. Bihar                                       | 46,455,610              | 6,536,875        | 4,204,770        |
| 4. Gujarat                                     | 20,633,350              | 1,367,255        | 2,754,446        |
| 5. Jammu & Kashmir                             | 3,560,976               | 268,530          | —                |
| 6. Kerala                                      | 16,903,715              | 1,422,057        | 207,996          |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh                              | 32,372,408              | 4,253,024        | 6,678,410        |
| 8. Madras                                      | 33,686,953              | 6,072,536        | 252,646          |
| 9. Maharashtra                                 | 39,553,718              | 2,226,914        | 2,397,159        |
| 10. Mysore                                     | 23,586,772              | 3,117,232        | 192,096          |
| 11. Orissa                                     | 17,548,846              | 2,763,858        | 4,223,757        |
| 12. Punjab                                     | 20,306,812              | 4,139,106        | 14,132           |
| 13. Rajasthan                                  | 20,155,602              | 3,359,640        | 2,309,447        |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh                              | 73,746,401              | 15,417,245       | —                |
| 15. West Bengal                                | 34,926,279              | 6,950,726        | 2,063,883        |
| 16. Andaman Nicobar                            | 63,548                  | —                | 14,122           |
| 17. Delhi                                      | 2,658,612               | 341,252          | —                |
| 18. Himachal Pradesh                           | 1,351,144               | 369,916          | 108,194          |
| 19. Lacadive, Minicoy<br>and Aminidivi Islands | 24,108                  | —                | 23,391           |
| 20. Manipur                                    | 780,037                 | 13,376           | 249,049          |
| 21. Tripura                                    | 1,142,005               | 119,725          | 360,070          |
| 22. Dadra Nigar Haveli                         | 57,963                  | 1,184            | 51,261           |
| 23. NEFA                                       | 3,36,558                | —                | 5,042            |
| 24. Nagaland                                   | 3,69,200                | 126              | 343,697          |
| 25. Pandecheri                                 | 3,69,079                | 56,861           | —                |
| India                                          | 439,235,082             | 64,511,313       | 29,883,470       |

# AIMS AND OBJECTS

OF

## The Harijan Sevak Sangh

The object of the Sangh shall be the eradication, by truthful and non-violent means, of untouchability in Hindu society with all its incidental evils and disabilities, suffered by the so called untouchables, hereafter described as Harijans, in all walks of life and to secure for them absolute equality of status with the rest of the Hindus.

In furtherance of its object, the Harijan Sevak Sangh will seek to establish contact with caste Hindus throughout India and show them that untouchability as it is practised in Hindu society, is repugnant to the fundamental principles of Hinduism and to the best instinct of humanity, and it will also seek to serve Harijans so as to promote their moral, social and material welfare.

(Section 2 & 3 of the Constitution)



# HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)

## *Annual Report*

From 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964



"Unless and until we befriend the Harijan, unless and until we treat him as our own brother; we cannot treat humanity as one brotherhood. The whole movement for the removal of untouchability is a movement for the establishment of universal brotherhood, and nothing less."

Gandhiji

'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 17 of the Constitution



*Head Quarters*

**KINGSWAY**

**DELHI-9.**

February, 1965

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

### Articles Relating to Scheduled Castes

15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, restriction or condition with regard to
- (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainment; or
  - (b) the use of the wells, tanks, bathing ghats, road and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the public.
23. Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- (2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.
334. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of the Constitution relating to—
- (a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the State and;
  - (b) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Houses of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

Shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution : Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House Assembly as the case may be.

# HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

(HEAD OFFICE-DELHI)

## ANNUAL REPORT

*From 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964*

### *Report of the Secretary*

The 31st Annual Meeting of the Central Board of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh was convened on 2nd and 3rd December, 1963 at Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, under the chairmanship of Shri. Rameshwari Nehru, President of the Institution.

The Annual Meeting was attended by 17 members of the Central Board, 7 representatives, 9 special invitees and workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

After introduction of the members, condolence resolutions on the sad demises of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Sukhdev Trivedi of Gujarat, Shri Mool Chand late president of Etawah District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shri Bhau Saheb Hirey of Maharashtra and Rani Yogeshwari, mother of Shri G. D. Birla were unanimously passed, all finding.

Shri Shankar Saran, the president of the Managing Board of Shri Ishwar Saran Ashram welcomed the members, invitees and workers. He was glad to have all the prominent workers of Harijan Sevak Sangh gathered in the Ashram narrating their wide activities and sought advice and guidance from the experienced colleagues of Bapa.

Thereafter proceedings of the last meeting of the Central Board which was held on 30th November and 1st December, 1962 at Madras, already circulated were approved and confirmed.

During the course of the meeting while discussing the audited statement of accounts of the Central Government for propaganda for the removal of Untouchability the Secretary replied to a question regarding Caste Hindu scholarships and said that the Ministry of Home Affairs had discontinued the scheme of grant of Caste Hindu scholarships.

The Central Board resolved to request the Government of India to direct the Provincial Governments to register all the hostels run by various organisations and communities to make it obligatory on their part to admit Harijan students in the hostels. This will avoid segregation of Harijans in Harijan hostels and turn all hostels into cosmopolitan hostels. However, the response so far has not been encouraging.

While presenting the annual report to the Central Board, the Secretary gave his impression about the work of various provinces. Citing an example of Madhya Pradesh, he recommended the utility of 'Pad-Yatras' for assessing and formulating the programme for the eradication of untouchability. He said that emphasis on follow up programme and consolidation of achievements was lacking. The temple or well etc. can be treated as open only when Harijans continue to have access to it.

Comparing the achievements of the various

provinces, he said that better results have been achieved by intensive work rather than extensive work. He also drew the attention to the genuine fears of Harijans about decentralisation of power. He recommended the sevaks to have thorough study of the Panchayati Raj Act to guide the Harijans. Further he told the Board that Khadi and Village Industries Commission has various schemes which could be utilised for the economic rehabilitation of Harijans and sevaks should be aware of all these schemes. He recommended the Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs to come in contact with the State Khadi Boards for the same as the Boards are anxious to implement some schemes for the Weaker Sections. He advised the branches to work in co-operation and co-ordination with other constructive organisations—as a number of the branches are doing—as constructive programme is an integrated programme and compartmentalization will not fulfil our object of raising the economic, social and cultural standards of the Harijans.

He further gave impression to the Board that barring very few provinces Harijan Sevak Sangh has not put in efforts to educate and organise co-operative societies in the Harijans as the progressive policy of the Government is to encourage co-operative movement. Again he stressed the need of enrolling voluntary workers as working through full time workers only is not advisable.

Shri L. M. Shrikant drew the attention of the Board to the deteriorating position of Harijans in

villages after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj. He suggested that the collectors of the districts should have the power to see that the allotment of funds for scheduled castes is spent properly.

Intervening in the discussions, the president suggested that the Government of India be approached for including the eradication of Untouchability programme in the curriculum of training of Panchs and Pradhans of Gram Panchayats.

On the renewed sitting of the Board on 3rd, December the Secretary requested the members to devote more time to the suggestions of the Review Committee which have been offered not for criticism's sake but for improving the method of work in each province.

Shri Shankarlal Joshi of Indore gave his impressions of 'Pad-Yatras' in Madhya Pradesh and was suggested to circulate his comprehensive report to all provinces for their guidance. Shri Tongaonkar of Maharashtra also narrated his experiences of 'Pad-Yatras'. Shri Parixitlal Majmudar recommended the inviting of Harijan boys and girls in the caste Hindu families on auspicious occasions as this practice, he said, created good impressions in Saurashtra. Shri U. C. Das of Assam said that the non-Assamese Harijans were the worst sufferers among the Harijans in Assam. The provincial branch is concentrating on Harijans who deserve immediate attention. Shri Kurmayya, narrating the history of Harijan Movement and the work of Harijan Sevak Sangh in

Andhra, said, that there was great impact of education on the Harijans. The disparity in the towns has considerably decreased. Villages are still conservative. He hoped that the work of Harijan Sevak Sangh would be much improved after implementation of the recommendations of the Review Sub-Committee.

The Board after adopting the provincial annual reports took up the discussions on the suggestions of the Review Sub-Committee.

Prof. Malkani gave his impressions of the tours of various provinces in the capacity of the Chairman of Advisory Committee on Scavenging. He narrated the poor housing conditions and the apathetic attitude of majority of the municipalities to improve working conditions of the sweepers and scavengers. He stressed the role of educating 'Mehtars' to resent against the continuance of old filthy latrines.

Other valuable suggestions from other members also were recorded for future guidance.

Shrimati Yashodhara Dasappa Minister Social Welfare, Mysore State, gave a glimpse of the Schemes in vogue in Mysore State. She felt that emphasis of work by Harijan Sevak Sangh will have to be shifted to villages. She assured the Board that she would be always ready to extend her helping hand to the workers of Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The President in her concluding address raised the warning against the tendency of reporting by some quarters that untouchability has been eradicated. She said that the Harijans in rural areas were

still experiencing discrimination in one form or the other.

### *Vice-President's Tour*

As usual the Vice-President toured through various provinces to make a survey of the work done with regard to eradication of untouchability, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and 'Bhangi Mukti'. He went thrice to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, twice to Uttar Pradesh and once to Gujarat and Rajasthan. His these visits also helped in encouraging workers to work enthusiastically in this direction.

He visited altogether 44 places in these provinces and addressed 67 gatherings of Harijans, Savarns, Social Workers and Municipal Staff with regard to the eradication of untouchability, 'Bhangi Mukti', 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', 'Sarvodaya', 'Lok Karya Kshetra' and Welfare of Harijans.

Wherever he went he contacted concerned officials, ministers, students and teachers in public schools, social workers and municipal staff for getting Harijans all civic rights which savarns enjoy. He in his discourses urged savarns to treat them as equals and give up cherishing old dogmas which are detrimental to the very spirit of National integration and common brotherhood. He visited 17 Harijan 'basties' and was sad to see them living in sub-human conditions in some of the 'basties'. He therefore contacted 4 municipalities and other concerned officials to better their lot. Municipal authorities at Murena and other places were urged to supply wheel-barrow and improved type of scavenging implements to



sweepers. At Ahmedabad he suggested organisers of 'Sanskar Kendras' run by Harijan Sevak Sangh that they should not limit their activities to the four walls of the 'Kendras' but should extend them to the far ends of villages, towns and cities. They should create an atmosphere of good will and homogeneity.

#### *Secretary's Tour*

As agreed by the Board to resolution No. 7 of the Executive Committee the Secretary along with the concerned members of the zone toured through Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, U. P. West, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bombay, Andhra, Tamil Nad, Kerala and Mysore for reviewing the working of these provinces and suggesting organisational changes and methods to intensify work.

The Secretary made a very comprehensive survey of the provinces, from the number of sevaks working in each province paid by the centre, State and the Sangh to the total population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, number of Ashram Schools, 'Sanskar Kendras', 'Balwadis', Hostels, number of children reading and residing in these schools and hostels respectively. A survey of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work in relation to the distribution of wheelbarrows was also made. 6699 wheelbarrows were distributed in 6 provinces, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nad and U. P. during the year. The information of Gujarat and Assam could not be obtained.

He along with the committee members visited Harijan 'basties' and saw the sub-human conditions

in which Harijans lived. They met municipal officers and concerned officials to lend their helping hand to better their lot. Many questions pertaining to allotment of agricultural land, housing sites, provision of light and water taps, entry to temples, hotels, barber-shops and access to wells were discussed.

### *Propaganda*

Actually speaking the movement for the eradication of Untouchability was started by Gandhiji who was an apostle of Truth and Non-violence. Following his principles the institution also put in efforts to bring about this change through change of heart by non-violent means and to achieve this goal propaganda proved to be a very important means. The Sangh chalked out an intensive scheme of work which involved 'prachar' and propaganda specially in rural areas in small units of 20 to 25 villages in which workers concentrated their energies to eradicate all the disabilities from which Harijans suffered. The Sangh with its limited resources could not undertake the scheme and therefore Government aid was sought. 107 workers were engaged during the year under report and Rs. 1,18,948.67 was spent under this head.

Besides 217 'Sevaks' and 'Pracharaks' worked under the State branches for whom they received the matching grant from the respective State Governments. These workers besides intensive propaganda through public meetings, seminars, distribution of untouchability removal literature and film

shows, conducted schools, 'balwadis' 'Sanskar Kendras', Social Centres, hostels and co-operative societies for social, cultural and economic advancement of the Harijans.

Provincewise distribution of these 'sevaks' and for other afore mentioned activities please see table No. I below :—

Table No. I

| S. No.               | Name of the State Branches | No. of District Committees | No. of Intensive Sevaks |                   | No. of Ashram Schools, 'Sanskar Kendras' 'Balwadis' 'Creches, Recreation Centres, Industrial Schools | No. of students in Ashram & Ind. Schools, S.K., Balwadis, creches etc. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                            |                            | Centrally paid          | Paid by the State |                                                                                                      |                                                                        |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    |                            | 14                         | 9                       | —                 | —                                                                                                    | —                                                                      |
| 2. Bengal            |                            | 3                          | 5                       | —                 | 4                                                                                                    | 165                                                                    |
| 3. Bihar             |                            | 17                         | 7                       | 8                 | 15                                                                                                   | Fig. not available                                                     |
| 4. Delhi             |                            | —                          | 2                       | —                 | 3                                                                                                    | 270                                                                    |
| 5. Gujarat           |                            | 11                         | 6                       | 62                | 35                                                                                                   | 1655                                                                   |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh  |                            | 5                          | 3                       | —                 | 2                                                                                                    | 43                                                                     |
| 7. Karnatak          |                            | 4                          | 7                       | —                 | —                                                                                                    | —                                                                      |
| 8. Kerala            | Kerala State Board         | 4                          | —                       | —                 | 2                                                                                                    | 60                                                                     |
| 9. M.P. (Chhatarpur) |                            | 19                         | 4                       | 22                | 2                                                                                                    | 75                                                                     |
| 10. M.P. (Indore)    |                            | —                          | 5                       | 19                | 5                                                                                                    | 132                                                                    |
| 11. Maharashtra      |                            | 7                          | 4                       | 85                | 19                                                                                                   | Fig. not available                                                     |
| 12. Mysore           |                            | 5                          | 2                       | 6                 | —                                                                                                    | —                                                                      |
| 13. Punjab           |                            | 4                          | 2                       | 3                 | 11                                                                                                   | 257                                                                    |
| 14. Rajasthan        |                            | 6                          | 12                      | 8                 | 15                                                                                                   | 334                                                                    |
| 15. Tamil Nad        |                            | 12                         | 9                       | —                 | 1                                                                                                    | 25                                                                     |
| 16. Tripura          |                            | 1                          | 2                       | 3                 | 10                                                                                                   | 172                                                                    |
| 17. U.P. Central     |                            | 16                         | 4                       | —                 | 5                                                                                                    | —                                                                      |
| 18. U.P. East        |                            | 15                         | 9                       | —                 | 4                                                                                                    | 123                                                                    |
| 19. U.P. West        |                            | 11                         | 10                      | 1                 | 8                                                                                                    | 144                                                                    |
| 20. Utkal            |                            | —                          | 1                       | —                 | —                                                                                                    | —                                                                      |
| Total                |                            | 150                        | 107                     | 217               | 141                                                                                                  | 3455                                                                   |

Another scheme to raise the economic status of Harijans was through co-operative societies but the Sangh has not been able to achieve much in this respect. Only 4 out of the 21 provincial branches are actively making use of the scheme. Gujarat and Bihar are most active of the lot. For details kindly refer to able No. III ahead.

### *Mela Meetings and Conferences*

Since Mela Meetings have proved very useful in the eradication of untouchability. Rs. 14,75.25 was spent besides expenditure incurred by provincial branches for organising 7646 such functions in which both Savarns and Harijans participated. Eminent social and religious leaders besides Govt. officials were invited to address these meetings and conferences thus reaching out the message of the Sangh to masses.

Big meetings, conferences and publicity have their utility but they don't yield concrete results if definite follow up programme is not worked out. The attitude to take the conferences as an end will have to be changed. They can be utilised as the means to establish contacts with the Harijans and others to intensify the programme.

The meetings and conferences of Mehtar community prove useful to make them conscious to improve their living conditions. The draft of the resolutions to be passed in such meetings and conferences had already been circulated.

Emphasis is to be laid on the 'Pad-Yatras' in rural areas on the lines of Madhya Pradesh. Such

'Pad-Yatras' help us in surveying the social conditions of the villages which serve as a data for planning our work in that particular area. Absence of properly chalked out follow up programme will reduce the utility of the 'Pad-Yatras.' For figures refer to table No. V.

(ii) *Cinema Van*

As in previous years the seven cinema vans four under the Central Government scheme with headquarters at Ahmedabad, Madras and Delhi and three stationed at Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra under the State Schemes covered practically the whole of the country and exhibited films on the removal Untouchability, Prohibition, Village Development, Family Planning and Five Year Plans. Bihar, however, had a projector and a propaganda van under the State scheme.

The four vans under the Central Government Scheme covered Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, U. P., Himachal Pradesh, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala, Saurashtra, Kutch, Maharashtra and Vidarbha.

The bigger van alone stationed at Delhi covered 5408 miles and gave 243 shows in Punjab, U. P. Rajasthan and Delhi. The smaller van traversed 3443 miles in the hills of Punjab and plains of Rajasthan, Delhi and arranged 122 film shows. Total expense incurred on the 4 vans under Central Govt. Scheme was Rs. 35,226.35

(iii) *Printing and Publicity*

'Harijan Seva' a Hindi bi-monthly and Harijan Seva Supplement an English quarterly, the two

main publications of the institution, were published as usual. These contained articles on the removal of untouchability by political, social and religious thinkers and the actual achievements of the Sangh through its provincial branches in the direction of the removal of untouchability.

Besides 80,000 posters with three different ideas were printed to carry home to Savarns the harm of observing untouchability. Out of these, 30,000 were printed without headings to have proper titles in the respective regional languages in South as masses cannot understand Hindi there.

The distribution of poster and pamphlets was not satisfactory. I hardly get a requisition from the provincial branches. A list of posters and pamphlets in stock had been circulated. The provincial branches should take help of Gram Panchayats, Block Development Officers, Harijan Organisations, teachers and constructive organisations to get the literature distributed in all villages, schools, libraries etc. The sevaks posted at various places should have sufficient stock of publicity matter. This needs to be activated. The Central Office will meet with the demand promptly.

Total amount spent under this head was Rs. 10,396.88 which included printing, packing, postage and railway freight for sending posters, pamphlets and the two publications to provincial branches. 'Amrit', 'Harijan Varta', 'Antyodaya' and 'Praishchit'—all Hindi monthlies—were published by Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh (Indore branch) and Gujarat from the State funds.

All these publications dealt with the activities of the provincial branches and the Centre with regards to removal of untouchability. These also published illuminating articles by reformers on the removal of this social stigma.

(iv) *Training Camps*

The Sangh arranged three workers' training camps this year. Two of the three camps were for the 'Removal of Untouchability' training and were held at Rajasthan and Bihar. 70 workers participated. The third was exclusively organised for the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and 'Bhangi Mukti' training and was held at Nasik, Maharashtra. 16 savaks under-went a three-month training at Safai Vidyalaya, Nasik conducted by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

A very comprehensive curriculam for rural sanitation was gone through. The trainees were given both theoretical and practical training in the scavenging profession. Rs. 6,114.56 was spent under this head.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Since the commencement of this scheme the institution is steadily progressing in its achievements but it is really disappointing to see that majority of the municipalities are not as keen to adopt the improvements as the Governments and the Sangh are. However, workers are trying to pave a way and are actively on the march. They persuaded municipalities to distribute improved type of scavenging implements recommended by the Malkani Committee, wheel-barrows and other accessories such as

gloves, gum-boots, overalls etc., so that sweepers have not to come in bodily contact with the night-soil during their work of cleaning.

Our workers actively participated with the Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions during its tours in the provinces.

The Sangh had employed 51 'Bhangi Sevaks' and extended its work to 4 more branches than last year. In all, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work was conducted in 14 branches this year—Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, M.P. (Chhatarpur), M.P. (Indore), Mysore, Punjab, Tamil Nad, U.P. Central, U.P. East, U.P. West and Orissa.

The workers besides contacting municipal authorities for the betterment of the working conditions of sweepers worked among sweeper families of their respective areas to improve their working conditions, get them civic amenities and help them in raising their economic and social status.

Sevaks visited both public and private latrines and insisted on septic latrines failing which to have pucca latrines according to the Malkani Committee Report. According to this they got some of the latrines improved and receptacles replaced or placed where there were none.

They collected a data regarding number of municipalities in their region and the facilities they provided to their scavenging staff. The sevaks got 6699 wheel-barrows distributed among the sweepers to facilitate removal of night-soil and filth. For



provincewise distribution of wheel-barrowes see table No. II below :—

Table No. II

| S. No. | Name of State Branches | No. of B.K.M. Sevakhs | No. of municipalities      | No. of wheel-barrowes distributed | No. of houses constructed |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.     | Bengal                 | 3                     | —                          | —                                 | —                         |
| 2.     | Bihar                  | 5                     | 86                         | 1010                              | —                         |
| 3.     | Gujarat                | 6                     | No information is given    |                                   |                           |
| 4.     | Himachal Pradesh       | 1                     | 7                          | —                                 | —                         |
| 5.     | Kerala                 | 1                     | 29                         | 430                               | —                         |
| 6.     | M.P. (Chhatarpur)      | 6                     | 58                         | 10                                | 43                        |
| 7.     | M.P. Indore            | 7                     | 112                        | 164                               | 112                       |
| 8.     | Mysore                 | 1                     | 63                         | —                                 | —                         |
| 9.     | Punjab                 | 6                     | 176                        | —                                 | —                         |
| 10.    | Rajasthan              | —                     | 142                        | 2700                              | —                         |
| 11.    | Tamil Nad              | 3                     | 65                         | 2280                              | —                         |
| 12.    | U.P. Central           | 1                     | —                          | —                                 | —                         |
| 13.    | U.P. East              | 5                     | 35                         | 105                               | 230                       |
| 14.    | U.P. West              | 5                     | No information is supplied |                                   |                           |
| 15.    | Utkal                  | 1                     | 24                         | —                                 | —                         |
| Total  |                        | 51                    | 797                        | 6699                              | 385                       |

‘Balwadis’, creches and ‘Pathshalas’ were conducted for sweeper children and efforts were made to send them to schools.

The necessity of Ashram Schools for the children of sweepers and scavengers was long felt by the

workers of Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs have issued directives to the State Governments to open 10 Ashram Schools during Third Five-Year Plan as an experimental basis. The scope of the scheme is likely to be increased in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

I have already circulated among the provincial branches the communication of the Government of India and the main features of the Ashram School. 80% of the inmates will be Mehtar children and so far as the expenditure is concerned, the Government of India will bear 75% and the State has to contribute 25%.

We have to persuade the State Governments to see the utility of this scheme which will revolutionise the lives of the lowest among the low.

Provincial branches should volunteer to run such institutions if offered by the Government to impress on the Mehtars to change their hereditary occupation which has kept them at the lowest social strata.

The sevaks also helped in the formation of Credit Co-operative Societies to serve them in their hour of need by giving them loans on low interests thus saving them from the tyranny of the money lenders. During the year under report the Sangh conducted 125 Credit Co-operative Societies. In addition workers helped in sponsoring 67 more societies which are run by the sweepers themselves. See table III ahead.

Besides cleaning campaigns were organised in sweeper colonies to develop in them sense of clean living and save them from epidemics which spread due to insanitary surroundings. Attempts were made to wean them from the evil habits of drink, gambling, carrion eating and eating leavings from the plates.

Regular contacts were maintained with families through meetings, 'Bhajan Kirtans', Puppet and Cinema-shows and thus keep them moving with the times.

The Sangh spent Rs. 1,08,857.68 out of Rs. 1,19,200.00 sanctioned by the Government on this head.

### *Co-operative Societies*

This year four more provinces Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and Mysore started co-operative societies to improve the economic conditions of Harijans. Bengal started one Agricultural; while Punjab started 6 credit co-operatives, Madhya Pradesh (Indore) 17 Industrial and 3 agricultural and Mysore one Housing Co-operative to help sweepers and Harijans.

The Central Office further instructed its provincial branches to follow up conducting and sponsoring of co-operative societies for Harijans to enable them to have housing-sites and loans and subsidies for constructing houses and running credit co-operative societies to better their lot. The provincewise

list of different co-operative societies is as under :—

Table No. III

| S.No. | Name of State Branches | No. of Co-operative Societies Categorywise               |            |         |              | No. of Co-op. Societies sponsored by the H. S. Sangh |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|       |                        | Credit                                                   | Industrial | Housing | Agricultural |                                                      |
| 1.    | Bengal                 | —                                                        | —          | —       | 1            | 1                                                    |
| 2.    | Bihar                  | 66                                                       | —          | —       | —            | 66                                                   |
| 3.    | Gujarat                | 48                                                       | 139        | 43      | 19           | 22                                                   |
| 4.    | Kerala                 | —                                                        | —          | —       | —            | 1                                                    |
| 5.    | M.P. (Indore)          | —                                                        | 17         | —       | 3            | —                                                    |
| 6.    | Mysore                 | —                                                        | —          | 1       | —            | —                                                    |
| 7.    | Punjab                 | 6                                                        | —          | —       | —            | —                                                    |
| 8.    | Rajasthan              | 12 co-operative societies but not conducted by the Sangh |            |         |              |                                                      |
| 9.    | U.P. Central           | 5                                                        | —          | —       | —            | —                                                    |
| 10.   | Tripura                | 1                                                        | 1          | 1       | 1            | 4                                                    |
| Total |                        | 138                                                      | 157        | 45      | 24           | 71                                                   |

The question of organising various types of co-operative societies such as Housing, Industrial and Credit Societies was discussed by the Central Board last year. Special emphasis was laid on the immediate formation of co-operative credit societies for the sweepers and scavengers. This could easily be done by inviting the municipality to take a lead. The response has not been encouraging from the provincial branches. They will have to fix up a

target to be fulfilled by each worker. This type of work, if successfully carried out, will help the Mehtars economically and bring them in receptive mood. We have to gain their confidence by constructive work such as education of their children, organising co-operative credit societies etc. and active contacts with the trade unions.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission has approved some schemes for the economic uplift of the weaker sections specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These schemes have been circulated among the provincial branches and are to be implemented either by taking direct financial responsibility or by sponsoring co-operative societies among the Harijans. I personally prefer the latter course as that will not involve Harijan Sevak Sangh into financial liabilities. The provincial branches may undertake the responsibility where it is absolutely unavoidable and where the organisation of co-operative societies is not possible. Suitable amendment in our Constitution is being proposed to enable Khadi and Village Industries Commission to sanction loan and subsidies to the provincial branches.

#### *Funds for providing drinking water*

This fund is exclusively meant for the repairs of old wells or for the construction of new wells for Harijans at places where they have no other arrangement for this most essential necessity of life. Generally we get help of the Block Development Officers or Zila Parishads but whenever the Sangh does not

get help from any quarter it extends its helping hand to reach them relief from its own resources and under this head it spent Rs. 3,100/-.

### *Educational Activities*

(a) Gandhi Scholarships—As stated in our previous reports, work under this hand is gradually decreasing for State and Central Government have taken up this work in their own hands and large sums are spent by them all over the country on the education and maintenance of hostels for the benefit of Harijans. However, it is found that some of the deserving students specially girls either through their ignorance or otherwise are unable to avail of this facility. Therefore, Sangh has to come to their help and offer them Gandhi Scholarships of varying amounts. During the year under report 166 Gandhi Scholarships of Rs. 7,462/- were sanctioned.

(b) Hostel and Schools—The Central Office and its Provincial branches maintained 138 schools, 'Balwadis, Sanskar Kendras', Creches; 113 hostels and 3 Industrial Training Centres for boys and girls all over the country for it is observed that Government hostels are far too expensive for the poor class of society from which Harijans come. They simply cannot afford to bear the heavy cost of living in these hostels. The following table shows number of hostels provincewise with their inmates. As for number of schools, 'sanskar kendras, balwadis' with inmates please see table No. I.

Table No. IV

| S.No. | Name of State<br>Branches   | No. of Hostels | No. of<br>Harijans |       | No. of<br>Non-<br>Harijans |       | Grand<br>Total |      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|------|
|       |                             |                | Boys               | Girls | Boys                       | Girls |                |      |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh              | 3              | —                  | 262   | —                          | 17    | —              | 279  |
| 2.    | Bengal                      | 2              | —                  | 20    | —                          | 14    | —              | 34   |
| 3.    | Delhi                       | 2              | 1                  | 147   | 68                         | 15    | 15             | 245  |
| 4.    | Gujarat                     | 20             | 6                  | 717   | 393                        | 63    | 31             | 1204 |
| 5.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 7              | —                  | 80    | —                          | 35    | —              | 115  |
| 6.    | Karnatak                    | 1              | 2                  | 103   | 68                         | 1     | 5              | 177  |
| 7.    | Kerala                      | 5              | 3                  | 153   | 103                        | —     | 3              | 259  |
| 8.    | M.P. (Chhatarpur)           | 2              | —                  | 52    | —                          | 1     | —              | 53   |
| 9.    | M.P. (Indore)               | 6              | —                  | 104   | 11                         | 5     | —              | 120  |
| 10.   | Maharashtra and<br>Vidarbha | 9              | 6                  | 332   | 347                        | —     | —              | 679  |
| 11.   | Mysore                      | 5              | —                  | 247   | —                          | 3     | —              | 250  |
| 12.   | Rajasthan                   | 5              | —                  | 125   | —                          | —     | —              | 125  |
| 13.   | Tamil Nad                   | 19             | 9                  | 1249  | 340                        | 631   | 366            | 2586 |
| Total |                             | 86             | 27                 | 3591  | 1330                       | 785   | 420            | 6126 |

(c) Caste-Hindu scholarships :—The scheme was dropped for the Central Government stopped giving grant for this head.

(d) Examination Fee and Book-money Deserving intelligent Harijan students -boys and girls- - who could not prosecute their studies for want of means and were not able to secure Government Scholarship etc. were helped in the form of examination fee or book-money by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The institution spent Rs. 561.00 on this head. As for number of 'Ashram Schools, Balwadis, Sanskar Kendras' and the inmates see table No. I.

(c) Technical Training—There is great scope of selfemployment and employment in various industries of the technically trained Harijans through the industrial training institutes conducted by the Ministry of Labour. The Government have reserved 15% of admissions in the technical institutes for the scheduled castes. The statistics reveal that the percentage of scheduled castes is 7.5 against 15%. I think we should popularise this type of training in the Harijans. Each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 25 - P.M.

According to the programme of Ministry of Labour, there will be 300 such training institutes in India by the end of Third Five-Year Plan i.e. almost each district will have one. This programme is likely to be doubled in Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Our efforts of training the Harijans in our Udyogshala at Delhi and Madras will have to be supplemented by getting them admitted in other industrial institutes spread over in the country. Special attention will have to be paid to persuade the children of Mehtars.

(f) Direct Grants to Institutions—The Central Office further helped 18 Harijan institutions for boys and girls conducted by both Harijans and savarns in the shape of monthly grant-in-aid from the funds of the Harijan Sevak Sangh direct from the Central Office. These institutions included Nayadi Welfare Centre, Kerala; Educational-cum-Cultural centre of Bhangi Colony, New Delhi; Mahadev Desai Library and some of the provincial branches. This expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,871.39.



Besides these institutions the Central Office is maintaining three Industrial-cum-educational centres from its own funds. Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras for giving technical training to boys, the Harijan Udyogshala the second institution—is situated in Delhi and had 157 students during the year who had come from all over India. Technical and vocational training is imparted at the centre which is affiliated to the National Council for Technical Training. The third institution Kasturba Balika Ashram is situated at Okhla in Delhi. This is exclusively meant for girls and had 83 girls on 101 who got academic education—Gram Praveshika, Gram Vinodini and Vidushi and training in Tailoring, Music etc. at the centre.

(viii) *Other Achievements*

In spite of strong opposition of the savarns, workers were successful in achieving hopeful results in getting them civic rights in practically all walks of life which savarns enjoyed such as allowing Harijan bride-grooms to ride a horse on marriages, wearing of ornaments by their womenfolk, performance of 'puja' and other religious rites, worshipping in temples, access to wells, barber-shops, hotels, schools etc.

Further workers directed their attention for the economic betterment of Harijans and as such helped them in getting employment, land for cultivation and house sites, redeeming them of their professional taxes, fighting for them to get increase in their salaries etc.

The following table shows various achievements provincewise :—

Table No. V

| S. No. | Name of State Branches | Thrown open to Harijans |              |                 |                        |              | No. of public meetings held & social gatherings | No. of community teas and dinners |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|        |                        | Temples                 | Dharamshalas | Wells and tanks | Hotels and Restaurants | Barber shops |                                                 |                                   |
| 1.     | Andhra                 | 272                     | —            | 192             | 186                    | 32           | —                                               | 734                               |
| 2.     | Bengal                 | —                       | —            | —               | —                      | —            | —                                               | 40                                |
| 3.     | Bihar                  | 25                      | —            | 86              | 10                     | 13           | 5                                               | 51                                |
| 4.     | Delhi                  | 3                       | —            | —               | —                      | 9            | —                                               | 18                                |
| 5.     | Gujarat                | 227                     | 162          | 512             | 1111                   | 568          | 335                                             | 414                               |
| 6.     | Himachal               | 18                      | 18           | 13              | 6                      | —            | —                                               | 178                               |
| 7.     | Karnatak               | 38                      | All are open | 90              | 77                     | 63           | —                                               | 170                               |
| 8.     | Kerala                 | 2                       | —            | 17              | 89                     | 14           | —                                               | 30                                |
| 9.     | M.P. (Chhatarpur)      | 34                      | 1            | 75              | 60                     | 52           | 6                                               | 810                               |
| 10.    | M.P. (Indore)          | 68                      | 7            | 30              | 38                     | 37           | 23                                              | 762                               |
| 11.    | Maharashtra & Vidarbha | 423                     | —            | 357             | 328                    | 237          | —                                               | 1520                              |
| 12.    | Mysore                 | 1                       | —            | 5               | 7                      | 7            | 3                                               | 240                               |
| 13.    | Punjab                 | —                       | —            | 1               | 2                      | 1            | —                                               | 370                               |
| 14.    | Rajasthan              | 4                       | —            | 19              | 83                     | 41           | 8                                               | 315                               |
| 15.    | Tamil Nad              | 26                      | —            | 15              | 21                     | 18           | —                                               | 148                               |
| 16.    | U.P. Central           | 32                      | —            | 73              | 6                      | 31           | 7                                               | 464                               |
| 17.    | U.P. East              | 18                      | —            | 219             | 8                      | 52           | 22                                              | 865                               |
| 18.    | U.P. West              | 14                      | 1            | 23              | 27                     | 13           | —                                               | 318                               |
| 19.    | Utkal                  | —                       | —            | —               | —                      | —            | —                                               | 50                                |
| 20.    | Tripura                | —                       | —            | —               | —                      | —            | —                                               | 149                               |
| Total  |                        | 1205                    | 189          | 1727            | 2059                   | 1188         | 409                                             | 7646                              |

These achievements were attained through constant efforts and had practically to cover the whole country to accomplish them. Propaganda tours, 'Pad-Yatras', Meetings and Conferences were organised which were addressed by religious and social reformers, ministers and officials of the Central and Provincial Governments, officials of the local

bodies, municipalities and corporations and saints and sadhus of the various sects.

Inter-caste dinners, 'Bhajan Kirtans' and cultural and cinema shows, untouchability removal exhibitions were some other means adopted to bring the two communities together.

(ix) *Cases Reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act.*

In spite of all these persuasive methods it was observed that caste Hindus still offered resistance and put in hurdles in bringing about this change and therefore, workers had to very hesitatingly seek help of law. As a consequence 181 cases as against 202 in 1962-63 were lodged with police and courts of law under the Untouchability (Offences) Act out of which 10 were decided in favour of Harijans and the offenders were convicted, 106 were compromised and dismissed and 65 are still pending as detailed below:-

Table No. VI

| S. No. | Name of State Branches | Cases Reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act |           |                          |         |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|
|        |                        | Total No. of cases                                 | Convicted | Compromised or dismissed | Pending |
| 1.     | Bengal                 | 1                                                  | —         | —                        | 1       |
| 2.     | Gujarat                | 127                                                | 2         | 89                       | 36      |
| 3.     | Kerala                 | 1                                                  | —         | 1                        | —       |
| 4.     | M.P. (Chhatarpur)      | 7                                                  | —         | 3                        | 4       |
| 5.     | M.P. (Indore)          | 28                                                 | 4         | 6                        | 18      |
| 6.     | Mysore                 | 2                                                  | —         | 2                        | —       |
| 7.     | Rajasthan              | 7                                                  | 1         | 1                        | 5       |
| 8.     | Tamil Nad              | 4                                                  | 3         | 1                        | —       |
| 9.     | U.P. Central           | 3                                                  | —         | 2                        | 1       |
| 10.    | Tripura                | 1                                                  | —         | 1                        | —       |
|        |                        | 181                                                | 10        | 106                      | 65      |

### *Unveiling of Bapa's Bust*

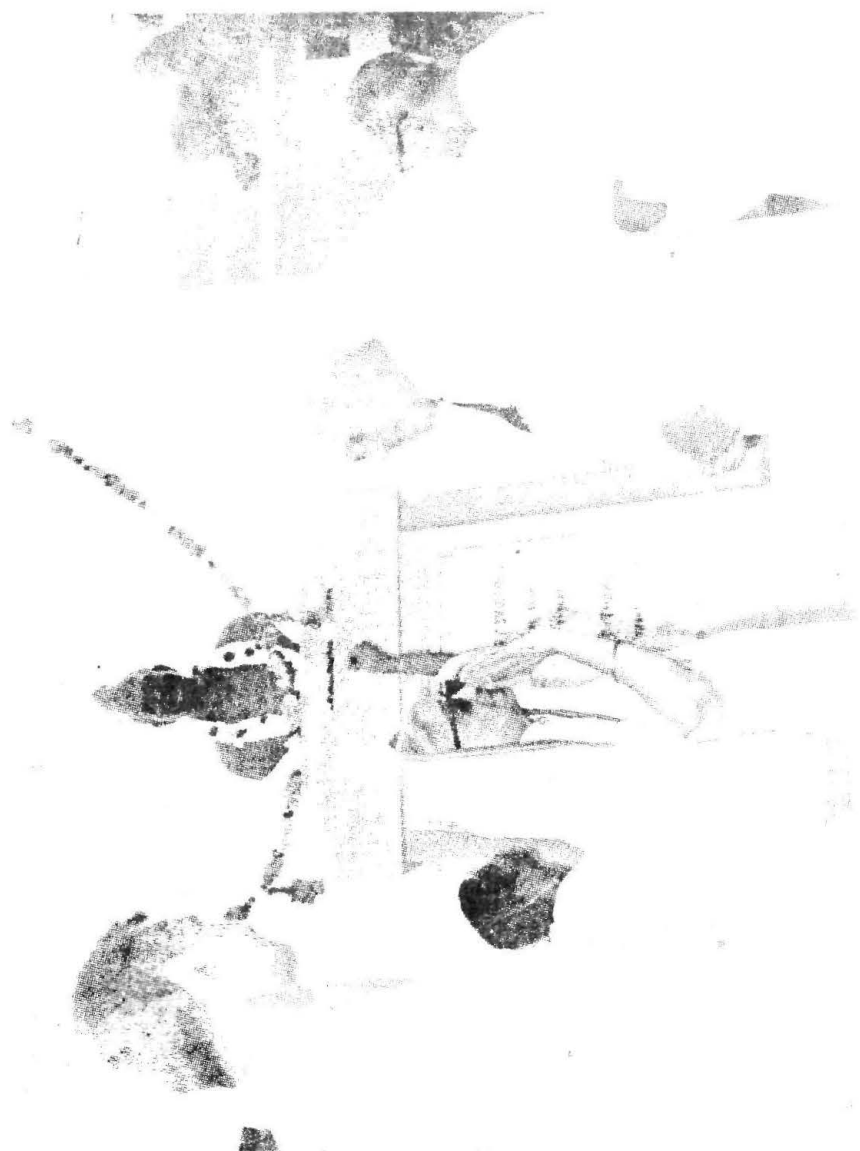
A notable feature of the year had been the unveiling of the bust of late Shri Thakkar Bapa on 5th May, 1963 by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at the Harijan Sevak Sangh premises.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru while unveiling the bust said that India's socialist pattern of society aimed at providing to the people equality of opportunity for economic, social and cultural progress. Any socialist democratic order, however, would be a misnomer of socialism if it did not keep in view the uplift of the common man.

While paying tributes to the memory of late Shri Thakkar Bapa he said, "Thakkar Bapa, an associate, of Mahatma Gandhi, was one of the founders of Harijan Sevak Sangh. He did not indulge in politics but devoted his life to the cause of the untouchables and tribals. He served them with all sincerity and devotion and in return received their affection. We respect him, but still more, respect his work he did for the down trodden. Now that we have installed his bust we should not start worshipping it but a befitting homage to him would be to practise what he preached." Mr. Nehru further said that the Harijans were treated better now, but until and unless the heart of the upper class changed, the task of Harijan uplift could not be fully accomplished.

He criticised casteism and asked people to shun parochialism and work for the prosperity of the country.

Earlier Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, President of





the Harijan Sevak Sangh, welcomed the Prime Minister and said that the problem facing the Harijans was mainly economic.

Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President of the Sangh said that the Sangh had ventured to provide opportunities to Harijans to make themselves fit for employment in fields earlier denied to them because of many reasons and to act in equal social status in the society.

### *Conclusion*

During the year under report the Home Ministry, Government of India sanctioned Rs. 3,39,100.00 for the eradication of Untouchability through propaganda out of which Rs. 8,021 77 was refunded as unspent balance.

No doubt the figures given above give some idea of our achievements but they cannot be taken by themselves as the yardstick for measuring the change we have been able to bring about in the minds of savarns. It will not be an exaggeration if we state that the Sangh has been quite able to produce a congenial atomshpere and people have started feeling for the Harijans who were detested so far. In cities untouchability has practically vanished and in villages the past rigour is losing its sting. No doubt sporadic cases of the tyranny of savarns do come from some quarters but their number is also on decline.

At the end the Sangh expressess its deep sense of gratitude to the Central and State Governments, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, other constructive organi-

sations and the general public for their co-operation in this noble cause.

Before concluding, I wish to emphasize that we have to take constructive programme as an integrated programme. We can't compartmentalize it, that isolates a worker from a worker. A Harijan worker is expected to be a Khadi worker, a Bhoodan worker, and a prohibition worker etc. and vice versa. We have, therefore, to work in co-operation with other constructive organisations and seek their help. The office bearers and organisers of such organisations may be invited to the meetings of the Provincial and District Committees.

**Jivanlal Jairamdas**  
*Secretary*



# Work in States

## Andhra

The Harijan Sevak Sangh continued its propaganda for the removal of untouchability in the rural areas of the State with its depleted strength for there were only 8 sevaks—paid by the centre—working this year as compared to the 23 workers working last year. 16 of these sevaks were working under the State scheme which was completely withdrawn towards the end of the year 1962-63. However, some of them rendered voluntary service to the Sangh.

The 'sevaks' carried on their work by touring through villages, holding anti-untouchability meetings and conducting temple entry programmes, persuading caste Hindus to allow Harijans to draw water from common wells along with Savarns and obtaining access to all other public places without any discrimination. Further anti-untouchability literature in the shape of pamphlets, tracts and booklets was distributed and also exhibited on important public places. Workers further organised exhibitions, anti-untouchability film shows and conferences on district levels.

An anti-untouchability scheme for Rs. 52,000/- was submitted to the State Government but it sanctioned only Rs. 10,930/- for the whole Andhra

Pradesh towards the close of the financial year and therefore the grant could not be availed of. However, on representation the authorities had subsequently promised to revalidate the same. Consequently the branch had to face great difficulty in meeting the expenditure.

### *Village Tours and Meetings*

During the period under report the sevaks toured through 584 villages and conducted 734 anti-untouchability meetings and group meetings.

### *Achievements*

The combined efforts of workers were successful in getting open 272 temples, 192 wells, 186 hotels and restaurants and 32 barber-shops. 224 community dinners and tea-parties were also organised to bring together the long segregated communities on one table thereby impressing the public that inter-dining in no way would harm their religion, rather it will, on the other hand, foster fraternal feelings between the two communities.

### *Miscellaneous Activities*

The sevaks organised 44 cleaning campaigns in rural areas and Harijans were urged for a clean and sanitary living.

This year also the Sangh put up a stall at the All-India Industrial Exhibition for a period of 40 days—from 1st January to 10th February, 1964. Daily one show on the Removal of Untouchability and Prohibition was shown at the stall. Thousands of people visited the stall and appreciated the efforts

of the Sangh. The Exhibition Committee awarded a cup this year also as the best Public Service Stall.

### *Conferences*

The Sangh conducted one Conference at Nagarkurnool, District Mahaboob Nagar. This Conference of Telangana district was presided over by Dr. M. Lakshminarasayya, Minister for Small Scale Industries and was inaugurated by Shri N. Sanjivareddy, the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh (now the Union Minister for Steel and Mines). Sri P. Mahendra Nath, M.L.A., who organised the Conference, gave the reception address. Earlier, Shri M. B. Gautam, the regional Secretary, read a brief report of the Sangh. Shri Egoori Chinnappa, President Mahboob Nagar District Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shri Achutareddy, Ex-Chariman, Telangana Regional Committee, addressed the Conference. People, more than fifty thousand, from far off villages attended the Conference.

Among other activities, Harijan Week, during Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated with great enthusiasm by all the District Committees.

### **Bengal**

The Provincial Board held four meetings as in last year and transacted administrative business with necessary changes to give impetus to the untouchability removal work. It expressed its deep sorrow on its first meeting at the loss of one of the veteran worker, Shri Pran Krishna Mitra. Pran Krishna Mitra was a bold worker, who came from Arambagh

and who later changed his mind and activities towards social work. He was well-known for the Khadi work and spent some 20 years of his life in building up a Harijan 'Chhatravas' at Chandra in Bankura District.

The branch was able to collect Rs. 1996/- by enacting a drama named Haba Haladhar based on one of the stories of Tolstoy and further expected Rs. 712.50 which had been promised. The Board increased the emoluments of Shri B C. Mandal and Shri Mukul Sarkar from Rs. 70/- and Rs. 50/- to Rs. 80/- and Rs. 60/- respectively.

Shri Chandranath Basu strenuously exerted himself to preserve and restore communal peace and harmony in border regions during the dark January days. A Harijan Sevak Sangh Conference presided over by Prof. Priyaranjan Sen, the Provincial Secretary, was held in Pasang on 15th and 16th February. Shri Basu organised the Conference which was attended among others by Sriyut Gita Mukherjee, Shri Phani Bhattacharya, Captain Bhag Singh and Dr. Hari Singh. He accompanied the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Souren Misra during the latter's visit to Pasang in the last week of February. The Minister was said to have been much impressed by the picture of general upliftment that he saw there. Shri Basu maintained constant touch with the Pasang Harijan 'Chhatravas' and sustained interest in the affairs of Thakurnagar Harijan activities started by the Sikhs, Tangrakhali Harijan College, (Dist. 24 Parganas), Ramchandrapur Higher Secondary School for Harijans (District 24

Parganas), and the schools at Bagcola, Gorapota and Baranbaria in Nadia District. In the middle of March, he inaugurated an exhibition and a text-book Library at the Thakurnagar institution. He had received promises from Babaji Mahashaya of Kantapukur to have 9 acres of land and Rs. 20,000 - for the establishment of a hospital, and from Jatin Babu of Minpur a donation of 5 acres of land and Rs. 10,000/- for a technical school; this is not exclusively for Harijans but to show the enthusiasm that our worker can call forth.

The other intensive worker, Sri Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, was attached to Santigarh Sabar Colony, District Midnapore. He was in charge of three schools in the colony. The difficulty in finding suitable teachers continued. He had to take classes personally and regularly. The work in the colony was many sided including conservation of the soil, construction of contour bunds, maintenance of a farm for growing vegetables and fruits and fencing of newly reclaimed plots. Shri Ghosh had started an experimental scheme relating to the rural housing problem. The local people were reported to be deeply interested in the experiment. A student's hostel has been built in the colony which has an accommodation for 24 boys.

#### *Schools and Hostels*

The Sangh conducted a Junior Basic School at Madhusudanpur, District 24 Parganas; a Senior Basic, a Junior Basic and a Pre-Basic School at Santigarh, District Midnapore. Workers also conducted a Primary School at Patul, District Hooghly and an Adult

Education Centre in Aheripara, District Murshidabad. The Sangh maintained a hostel in Pasang, District Midnapore. A hostel was also under construction at Santigarh. The Pasang hostel was managed well. There had been some unfortunate trouble in the management of the three schools at Santigarh.

#### *Work among Municipal Sweepers*

The branch had three workers to do this work. Shri Hariprasad Choudhury in Howrah, Sri Madhusudan Srivastava in Jiaganj and Shri Ramchiz Thakur in Krishnanagar, Nadia.

Shri Hariprasad Choudhury tried to introduce 'takli' spinning among young boys. He read out Ramayana to old people as usual in the evening and organised a 'Saraswati Puja' function. He took part in the solemn observance of 30th January. He also maintained a Harijan library which he started some time ago.

Shri Madhusudan Srivastava took some classes. He established contact with the Labour Union at Jiaganj and had stopped payment of illegal gratification among the lower employees. He distributed anti-untouchability posters, collected statistics about the number of workers, their pay, their accommodation etc. The branch celebrated Republic Day with keen enthusiasm and workers and residents of the Harijan 'basti' took part in it.

Shri Ramchiz Thakur did his usual work in Krishnanagar with his characteristic energy, tirelessness and charm. He had paid special attention to

freeing the sweepers gradually from debts. A urinal was also put up in his locality for the sweepers.

### *Untouchability*

Shri Chandranath Basu and the other three workers carried on propaganda against untouchability among municipal sweepers through personal contacts, lectures, posters etc.

A case was lodged in Krishnanagar against a high-caste (Mahishya) person who assaulted a cobbler and abused him for his caste. The man was prosecuted by the Government at the instance of the Sangh and the case is still pending.

## **Bihar**

### *Removal of Untouchability Scheme*

Under the removal of untouchability scheme grant was received from the State Government for execution of the scheme in 9 districts namely Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Santhal Pargana, Monghyr, Purnea and Saharsa. Due to emergency conditions the State Government reduced the grant by half and further it was received in the end of March, 1964. As such the Sangh was obliged to disband some of the workers and stop functioning of some social centres. However attempts were made to fully utilise the available means and carry out the work as best as possible under the circumstances. Removal of untouchability work was also conducted in the remaining eight districts with the help of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Harijan Sevak Sangh funds.

One Organiser and eight District 'pracharaks' worked for the implementation of Untouchability Scheme in the nine districts for which Government grant was received. The Organiser and two of the district 'pracharaks' worked for the whole year whereas other 'pracharaks' worked for two to four months. During the year under report 25 temples were thrown open to Harijans and restrictions over 86 wells were withdrawn. Services, without discrimination, were extended to Harijans in 10 tea-stalls and restaurants. At the instance of the 'sevaks' 13 barbers, 5 'dhobis' (washermen) and 16 'purohits' (priests) offered their services to the Harijans.

Pamphlets and booklets were distributed, people were contacted individually and in groups and 'goshtis' were held to discuss the evils of untouchability. 39 public meetings and 12 social gatherings were organised in the 9 districts, and Harijans distributed 'prasad' to the congregations.

#### *Social Centre*

In the year under report only 9 Social Welfare Centres functioned. Most of the centres were discontinued as the State Government had informed earlier that there was little hope of resuming the grant under the Removal of Untouchability Scheme for the year 1963-64 due to emergency conditions.

The social centres imparted education to adults and children. They organised village cleaning and sanitation campaigns. 'Yarvada Charkhas, Ambar Charkhas' and Sewing Machines were provided in the centres to enable the poor Harijans and Caste



Hindus to learn spinning and sewing and supplement their income. Musical instruments were also provided such as Harmonium, 'Dholak, Jhals' etc. for 'Bhajan Kirtans' and recreation. The social centres were popular and helped the Harijans and caste Hindus to come in closer contact.

### *Social Melas*

12 Social 'melas' as stated earlier were organised from the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh funds in the State. These Social 'melas' worked to foster cordial relations between the caste Hindus and the Harijans. Invariably 'puja' was performed jointly by the caste Hindus and the Harijans and 'prasad' distributed by Harijans to all present. The Social 'melas' helped considerably in removing the menace of untouchability.

### *Publication of Amrit*

The publication of 'Amrit' (A monthly Hindi magazine) was continued regularly though the Government grant was reduced by half. Both priced and complimentary copies were sent to numerous readers and institutions through-out the country. The publication of 'Amrit' considerably helped the execution of the Removal of Untouchability Scheme.

### *Training Camp*

A seven-day worker's Training Camp for Eastern Zone was organised at Patna. 40 workers attended the camp. The camp was conducted by Sri Gopal Lal Varma, President of Santhal Parganas District Harijan Sevak Sangh. It was inaugurated by Sri Bhagwat Prasad and was closed by Sri Viyogi

Hari, Vice-President of All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. Among the notable personalities who addressed the campers the following may be mentioned—Sri Viyogi Hari, Sri Acharya Badri Nath Varma, Sri Nagendra Narayan Sinha, Sri Swami Harinarayanand, Sri Hridaya Narayan Chaudhry, Sri Jaglal Chaudhry, Sri Nand Kishore Narayan, and Shri K.K. Leuva, Assistant Regional Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

Two 'Lok Karya Kshetras', one urban at Patna and another rural at Bodh Gaya were conducted in the year under report. A third 'Lok Karya Kshetra' was started at Chandanpatti (Muzaffarpur) from February, 1964.

In the Patna urban 'Lok Karya Kshetra' the following programmes were carried out :—

(a) Character building (b) Co-operative Societies (c) Running of 'Balwadis' and 'Sanskar Kendras' (d) Health and Sanitation Campaigns (e) Conducting of Adult Social Centres (f) Organisation of 'Bal Mangal Dal, Yuvak Mandal and Mahila Mandal (g) 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work and Slum Clearance work.

Three inter-caste marriages were arranged in which one party was Harijan and the other Caste Hindu or Backward Hindu. 14 meetings were organised to help Prohibition in the 'Kshetra.'

The four walls of a Night-Centre and a Kacha road, about a furlong long was constructed by

'shramdan'. 25 cleaning campaigns were organised in which about 260 persons took part.

22 'Bhajan Kintans' were organised. Two Adult Education Centres and two 'balwadis' were conducted in the 'Lok Karya Kshetra'. Cinema shows were arranged to educate the people.

*Bodh Gaya 'Lok Karya Kshetra'*

The 'Lok Karya Kshetra' workers gave a gallant fight against the spreading of small pox epidemic and the work was much appreciated.

Paths and lanes were repaired and improved by 'shramdan' in all the 10 villages included in the 'Karya Kshetra.'

Village Mocharim was electrified at the instance of the 'sahyogis' which helped the irrigation of the village considerably. Also channels were cleaned and desilted to help irrigation.

The 'sahyogis' worked as a connecting link between the Government and the people. They helped the Government in the execution of Development Schemes and the people by securing necessary help from the Government.

Attempts were made to settle local disputes amicably. Endeavours were put in to impress the people to use scientific methods in agriculture to ensure better crops. Co-operatives were formed, cleaning campaigns were carried out and 'Shrama Seva Shivir' organised successfully.

*Chandrapatti 'Lok Karya Kshetra'*

It was started from February, 1964. In a short

period of two months nothing considerable could be achieved except propaganda work and repairing of lanes and paths by 'shramdan'. A 'balwadi' and a library cum-reading room was also started.

*'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Work*

'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work was carried out in 5 districts namely Ranchi, Gaya, Santhal Pargana, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur by the aid of the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh. Work was also conducted at Patna by the workers of the Sangh and Patna 'Lok Kalya Kshetra sahyogis'.

In the year under report the 'Safai Sevaks' and the Sangh workers kept themselves in regular contact with about 800 'Bhangi' families. The branch was successful in getting 933 night-soil wheel-barrow supplied to scavengers to facilitate transportation to night-soil depots. 250 latrines were repaired or otherwise improved and receptacles in 1166 latrines were replaced. At the instance of the 'Safai Sevaks' 49 latrines were changed into septic ones. 82 'bhangis' were given employment on the recommendation of the 'Safai Sevaks', 229 were reinstated and 77 were acquitted of charges. 39 cases of disputes were amicably settled. Arrangement for adequate light and water was made in 8 places and 14 cleaning campaigns were carried out. 71 persons were extended medical help. 53 children were sent to school and 33 sent for other technical training. Scavenging tools were also supplied for better working at the instance of the Sangh workers.

*Balwadi and Creche*

A creche with 20 cradles was conducted for the

'bhangii' infants. The mothers, while going on duty, take their children to the creche where they are nursed and fed and taken care of till the mothers return and take them back. Average attendance of the infants was 16 per day.

A 'balwadi' was also run. The average attendance of the children in the 'balwadi' was 40 per day. The children, apart from teaching alphabets and numerals were taught clean habits and cultural activities, such as singing, dancing etc. Care was taken to induce them to inculcate clean and healthy habits.

Those who passed the 'balwadi' stage were sent to Primary Schools and were followed up, so that they continued their studies.

### *Slum Clearance Work*

Slum Clearance work was taken up in the Purandarpur 'Mohalla' of Patna. Cleaning campaigns were carried out. Attempts were made to improve supply of water and light. The local people were persuaded to keep themselves and the 'basti' clean. The municipal authorities were moved to keep vigil on the work of the 'Safai' labourers. Attempts were also made to cover drains and improve lanes and persuade people to change service latrines to septic latrines. A Sewing Centre a 'balwadi' and a Spinning Centre were also started.

### *Harijan Co-operative Societies*

It is observed that majority of sweepers and scavengers working in the city corporations are addicted to drink and gambling which compels

stationery continued and more students than ever before took advantage of this.

The Sangh did its best to encourage Harijans for small scale industries. More and more deserving Harijans were recommended and secured loans for development of home industries. During the year Harijans secured loans from Rs. 200/- to 1,000/- by the help of the Sangh.

Embroidery Classes, Gymnasiums, *Belmandirs* etc. continued during the year and it is the dream of the Sangh to see that almost all Harijan boys and girls are educated, trained and employed. The Sangh is grateful to Smt. Kamalaben Vakil for her voluntary services at these Centres. Maintenance of Medical Boxes at Harijan Chawls, distribution of medicines, guidance to Harijans, their families and children to keep their houses clean, was carried out throughout the year. More and more Harijans and caste Hindus took interest to see that Harijan children developed decent habits of cleanliness and took greater interest in education and other welfare activities.

'Samuh Bhojans' as the best means for removal of untouchability continued throughout the year. Persons from Caste-Hindu families showed interest and took active part in sitting and eating with Harijan children, and adults.

### Delhi

As usual the Central Office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh besides controlling and guiding all the activities of its 20 provincial branches and 150 District Committees all over India led Untouchability

Eradication, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and Prohibition activities in the Union Territory of Delhi, its suburbs and the adjoining districts of U.P. West and Punjab, through its three intensive sevaks. It organised 51 anti-untouchability meetings and 'sammelans' which were addressed by the Union Ministers, M.P.s., Municipal Councillors and Social reformers and all with one voice urged Savarns to give up old dogmas and muster strong to foster fraternal feelings between the two communities. Further 52 'Satsangs' were arranged with a view to afford opportunity to the two communities to mix together.

### *Achievements*

Delhi being the capital and a cosmopolitan city not much of untouchability is observed here, but in suburbs where sevaks had been working it is still being practised though the vigour of the stigma is much decreased. Workers were able to get open 6 temples, 15 barber-shops, 10 restaurants and two wells. Two inter-caste dinners were also arranged and both Savarns and Harijans participated without any discrimination. This year the Central Office received about 44 complaints about the high handedness of Savarns and it is gratifying to report that 38 of them were amicably settled through the efforts of the sevaks, 2 are still running in the courts and the other four had to be reported to authorities for settlements.

### *Social, Economic and Educational Welfare*

Besides its untouchability removal activities it looked after their economic, educational and social betterment. One of the sevaks conducted a Harijan

'pathshala' and Harijan 'Chhatravas'—hostel—for poor Harijan boys who could not find admission to Govt. schools for one reason or the other. Expenses of both 'pathsalas' and hostel were met out through public donations. Besides 70 Harijan boys were got admitted to schools and 27 to various colleges. Arrangements were also made for their freeships and scholarships. Books worth Rs. 70/- were provided to the poor. Further one of the worker through his own initiative conducted a small library and a reading-room both for Harijans and general public which fulfilled a long standing need of the area. He further organised pre-high school classes and 27 Harijan boys availed of its services.

For the economic betterment of Harijans, workers tried to get them employment and secured certificates as to their being Harijans and got their names registered in employment exchanges which would help them in searching jobs. 16 Harijan youths were got employed as peons and clerks in the various departments of the State, Municipal Corporation and some private firms. Names of 21 were got registered in Employment Exchanges and 117 were secured Harijan certificates from the Deputy Commissioner.

16 Harijan widows were secured aid from the State. Small financial help was also sometimes arranged through donations for the deserving and as such Rs. 50/- were distributed to the poor, ailing and invalids.

25 ailing Harijans—both male and female—



were got admitted to hospitals. A charitable dispensary was run at Malka Ganj through the efforts of our worker all through the year and it served free about 11000 patients—both Harijans and Savarns—of the vicinity. Patients who were very poor were occasionally provided milk and clothings. A very encouraging feature of the 'prachar' had been that Harijans were invited on dinner in 8 Savarn marriages.

The two cinema vans stationed at Delhi which served the hilly areas and plains of north covered 5408 miles and gave 248 shows in Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and Delhi.

#### *Work on Festivals*

Harijan week was celebrated from 24th September to 2nd October 1963 on which 'prabhat pheries' were taken out and untouchability removal meetings were held jointly by Savarns and Harijans. Mixed sports for Harijan and Savarn children were also organised and winners were awarded prizes. Further 'pyaos'-water centres—were got conducted by Harijans which were patronised by all the communities.

#### *Educational Work*

The Central Office conducted a Harijan Udyogshala—a residential industrial training-cum-educational centre for boys, and Kasturba Balika Ashram for Harijan girls as before. It further aided Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti for Bhangi children in New Delhi.

### *Harijan Udyogshala*

This industrial—residential institution functioned with renewed enthusiasm for the National Council of Technical Education had sanctioned affiliation to the institution for the first time. Further a new trade—Electric Wiremen's Course—was added to the trades already taught in the institution.

With this heartening achievement a complete overhaul with regard to the syllabus, curriculum, duration of the courses, timings of the institution etc. was made. Now the duration of the Engineering Courses will be 2 years which includes 6 months of practical training. Similarly non-engineering courses will be covered in one year. Necessary adjustments in the teaching of Hindi, Arithmetic and General Knowledge with the teaching of the Crafts were also made.

Another achievement of the year had been that the Secretary was successful in persuading the Delhi Administration and Nagaland Government to sanction stipends to their trainees at Rs. 20/- p.m. and Rs. 40/- p.m. respectively. Efforts are also afoot for an increase in stipends of trainees from other States as well. The Ministry of Home Affairs was also approached to subsidize the expenditure incurred on the instructors and office of the Udyogshala.

The institution provided training in Carpentry, Tailoring, Leather Shoe-Making, Fitter's trade, Press Composing, Moulding and Electric Wiremen's trade. There were 157 students hailing from almost all Indian States out of whom 15 were non-Harijans. We

had 33 more trainees than last year. Tradewise their distribution is given as under : -

|                     | 1962-63 | 1963-64 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Carpentry        | 28      | 35      |
| 2. Shoe-making      | 17      | 22      |
| 3. Tailoring        | 30      | 37      |
| 4. Press Composing  | 21      | 18      |
| 5. Fitter           | 27      | 30      |
| 6. Moulding         | 1       | —       |
| 7. Electric Wireman | —       | 15      |
| Total               | 124     | 157     |

#### *Kasturba Balika Ashram*

Like Harijan Udyogshala Kasturba Balika Ashram admits girls from all over India. Total number of girls on roll during the year was 83 out of whom 15 were non-Harijans. There were 38 girls in class 6th, 16 in Gram Praveshika, 20 in Gram Vinodini and 9 in Vidushi classes of the institution. Girls were given training in Tailoring, Sewing, Embroidery, Spinning, Carding, Home Science, Cooking and Music in addition to general education for Gram Praveshika, Gram Vinodini and Vidushi of Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth. The institution was affiliated to Mahila Gram Vidyapeeth instead of Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth to which it was hitherto affiliated. Change in affiliation was effected, for the University of Delhi and the Secondary Board of U.P. had announced to withdraw its recognition.

Gram Praveshika and Gram Vinodini were two new classes started with a special subject on Rural

Science. The Committee also recommended to have English as one of the subjects for Vinodini which would be treated as equivalent to Vidushi for all purposes such as admission to Gram Sevika, Mid-Wifery, Primary Teacher's Training Scheme etc. This will save 2 years of the girls as hardly any girl goes to college after Vidushi. They join courses for which Vinodini with English is prescribed eligible.

Previously the institution used to admit girls who had passed 4th primary class but from the year under report this lower limit has also been raised and only girls who have passed 5th primary class are admitted.

*Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, Bhangi Colony, New Delhi :*

The 'Samiti' is an aided institution having its own managing committee to look after its working. It was started in October, 1950 as a week-end project for the welfare and uplift of Harijan children of 'Bhargi' colony and which has now expanded into 4 welfare centres in three Harijan and Scheduled Caste colonies as below :—

- |    |                     |                 |
|----|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1  | Reading Road Centre | 'Bhargi' Colony |
| 2. | Bapa Nagar No. 1    | Dev Nagar       |
| 3  | Sabzi Mandi Centre  | Balmiki Bara    |
| 4. | Bapa Nagar No. 2    | Dev Nagar       |

#### *Aims and Objects*

The aims and objects of the centre are—(i) Uplift of Harijans and Backward Classes, (ii) Removal of Untouchability through social work, (iii) Prevention of delinquency through Family Planning.

Under these aims one creche was run at each place—‘Bhangi’ Colony and Sabzi Mandi Centres—to look after the children of the working mothers in their absence for the better development and growth of the children. A nursery was run at Bapa Nagar No. 1 for children of 3-6 years age group. Preparatory classes for 6 to 10 years age group boys were also arranged who for some chance could not go to regular schools. These boys were later admitted to Municipal Schools at the end of the year.

Other activities of the institution were : a boy’s club; sewing classes for adult ladies and males; night classes for males desirous to learn reading and writing; Health and Hygiene programmes for toddlers, cultural and recreational programmes for children and adults etc. Music classes were conducted thrice a week.

Total number of beneficiaries in the year 1963-64 at all centres was 795 and total number of children who were admitted to Municipal Schools was 525.

#### *‘Bhangi Kasht Mukti’ Work*

As stated last year the scheme was extended to 14 provinces all over India and work done by each province in this direction has been given under each State. Work in Delhi State was stopped towards the end of the year for lack of good responsible workers. There were two ‘sevak’ working under this scheme in Delhi region. A door to door contact was made with ‘Bhangis’ of the Ajmeri Gate, Balmiki ‘basti’ Karol Bagh and Raj Ghat areas, and as a preliminary measure, to win over their confi-

dence, First Aid medicines were distributed and along with that efforts were made to prepare an atmosphere for willing acceptance of wheel-barrows.

Another mode adopted to win over their sympathy was of coaching classes for their children and getting them admission to schools.

Further, Corporation authorities were contacted to provide sweeper staff improved type of scavenging implements and long-handled brooms and the staff working at dumping grounds to be supplied with gum boots, gloves, uniform and soap etc. Efforts were also made to settle their disputes with the Corporation amicably.

### *Prohibition*

Two years back this new activity was added on to the other social programmes of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and it had been conducting the Karol Bagh Prohibition Centre opened at 100-Quarters with all confidence and zeal to wean Harijans, specially sweeper community who are worst addicts, of this evil.

Workers tried to develop a strong hatred for this vice, for it is felt that only then, addicts would be able to free themselves from its clutches.

They held 25 Prohibition meetings at different places all over the centre and addressed gatherings on the evils of this vice. Sarv Shri Gopi Nath Aman, N.R. Malkani, Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Surajbal Sharma, Pyarelal, Chintamani and Baljit Sharma inspected the centre from time to time, and besides guiding workers gave their valuable advice to the masses.

Other means of propaganda adopted by the workers were of arranging film shows, puppet shows, 'Bhajan Kirtans' and exhibitions and as such they arranged 7 puppet shows, 70 film shows and 19 'Bhajan Kirtans' to achieve this end. During the year under report it arranged two week-long Prohibition exhibitions at Bapa Bhavan Satya Nagar and at Ajmal Khan Park. Shri Gopi Nath Aman chairman Public Relations Committee inaugurated the exhibition at Satya Nagar who in his inaugural speech spoke very eloquently on its vices. Others who spoke on the occasion were Sarv Shri Dr. Raju, Dr. Ratan Lal Sharda, and Naval Prabhakar M.P. A drama was also played on this function.

Workers further arranged 11 meetings of the school teachers to request them to **advise** their wards to abstain themselves from this evil. **They** contacted 350 families and drawing their attention to their meagre incomes urged them to forsake drink habits. Three families were persuaded to open their savings accounts in post offices to set aside something for their rainy days.

Lastly they carried out a general survey of about 30 random families and found that 13 of them did not use liquor, 7 used on special occasions, 2 were hard drunkards and spent on an average Rs. 60/- p.m. Eight families did not take liquor out side their premises but did use it at their homes. Five out of these 30 families gave up drinking on coming in contact with workers of the Sargh and 19 individuals who took liquor pledged not to drink in future.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

The scheme of Lok Karya Kshetra was sponsored and aided by Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi and centres were allotted to various voluntary social organisations working all over India. The Harijan Sevak Sangh had its share of 5 Kshetras working in the five States of Bihar, Delhi, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh (Indore) and Rajasthan and work done under this head by these centres has been given under the respective States.

In Delhi, intensive work was started at four selected areas namely Ashok Nagar, Faiz Road, Idgan and Tikoni Pahari while for extensive work the areas of Jhandewalan Road, Nabi Kareem and Ram Nagar Khatta Plot were selected.

Since major activities of the Sangh have been the eradication of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', 'sevak' employed under this head worked mostly for the same two schemes. To attract people, workers started work which had immediate appeal to the people of the locality.

As such Youth Clubs and 'Mahila Mandals' were organised which discussed about the moral development and Prohibition programmes among masses. One Consumer's Co-operative Society was formed for the benefit of the poor.

The 'Sahyogis' further conducted adult education centre and strived to get Harijan children admission to schools. A literacy centre and reading-room was opened for the benefit of the people of the locality.



Other activities of the centre comprised of, cultural programmes, public contacts, cleaning and 'shramdan' drives in sweeper colonies and the introduction of wheel-barrows. In this connection the Centre held a number of meetings with the co-operation of the Harijan Welfare Officer and Sevaks were successful in convincing sweepers about the utility of the wheel-barrows which would add a great deal to their convenience. They quite agreed to leave the age-old practice of removing night-soil as head-load. However, it is regretful that the Delhi Corporation did not take interest or initiative to supply improved implements of work to scavengers. The matter was discussed a number of times when leaders of the sweepers, social workers, Harijan Welfare Officer, Municipal authorities, Assistant Commissioner Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Prof. N.R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee participated. Shri Gopi Nath Aman Chairman Public Relations Committee also arranged two meetings at his office to discuss the same problem with sweepers and social workers of Delhi.

However, after lot of higgling workers were successful in getting 160 wheel-barrows distributed in municipal and private scavengers. There were demands for more wheel-barrows but the D.M.C. was unable to supply more, for it did not have wheel-barrows of the right pattern. This was a major achievement. The branch as a matter of fact was opened in making wheel-barrows popular amongst private scavengers who have realized their usefulness and the convenience they afford in carrying night-

soil from one place to another. Since it had achieved its aim in this region the branch has been transferred to Shahdara block.

### Gujarat

The Gujarat branch of Harijan Sevak Sangh completed its 31st year of eradication of untouchability work with the close of the year 1963-64. The branch with its limited resources did its best to uplift Harijans socially, economically and educationally. But with all that it still receives complaints about the inhuman treatment of Savarns meted out to this down trodden community which goes to show that still extensive propaganda is needed to root out this evil completely.

#### *Propaganda*

Work in this direction was carried out through its 11 district committees and 68 workers, 6 of whom were paid by the Centre. The branch organised 414 'Mela' meetings and 'Bhajan Kirtans' to carry home the message of the Sangh to masses and bring round Savarns to give up their orthodox views about untouchability and treat Harijans as their brethren. It arranged 137 inter-caste dinners and 272 tea-parties to bring together the long segregated communities and develop in them a feeling of mutual brotherhood. The cinema van of the Sangh toured all over the province covering 8331 miles and served to impress through audio-visual propaganda that untouchability was against all ethical codes. It arranged 201 film shows on the removal of Untouchability, Five

Year Plans, Life of Mahatma Gandhi and documentaries on Health and Sanitation, Family Planning etc.

### *Achievements*

Following the principles laid down by the great social reformer Mahatma Gandhi workers were able to get open 227 temples, 162 'Dharam-shalas', 512 water works and wells, 1111 hotels and restaurants and 568 barber-shops. Services of 335 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans.

### *Educational and Social Welfare*

It was experienced long back that education could play a great role in uplifting Harijans socially in the society and therefore the branch had been paying its keen attention towards this activity. Till now it has been expanding its activity in this direction and as such during the year under report it conducted 35 Ashram Schools, 'Sanskar Kendras', 'Balwadis' Creches and Recreation Centres with 1685 students as detailed below :—

|                   | Number | Boys | Girls              | Total |
|-------------------|--------|------|--------------------|-------|
| Ashram Schools    | 2      | 113  | 37                 | 180   |
| 'Sanskar Kendras' | 17     | 515  | 258                | 773   |
| 'Balwadis'        | 13     | 362  | 223                | 585   |
| Creches           | 2      | 45   | 32                 | 77    |
| Recreation Centre | 1      | 40   | Average<br>per day | 40    |
| Total             | 35     | 1105 | 550                | 1655  |

The institutions were able to serve adults and

children of all ages and men following different pursuits.

Further it managed 26 hostels—20 for boys and 6 for girls. 780 boys and 424 girls resided in these hostels out of whom 63 were non-Harijan boys and 31 non-Harijan girls. Savarns were admitted to these hostels to provide Harijans opportunity to mix with them and thus help in the eradication of untouchability. Workers were also successful to some extent-- in getting Harijan boys admitted to different hostels run for different communities in the province.

For the economic betterment the branch conducted 249 co-operative societies, got them loan to start Small Scale Industries and land for the landless. Categorywise number of co-operative societies was as under :

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Credit Co-operative Societies                     | 48  |
| Industrial Co-operative Societies                 | 139 |
| Housing                   ,,                   ,, | 43  |
| Agricultural           ,,                   ,,    | 19  |

Workers secured loans for Harijans of 17 different villages in district Sabar Kantha. Rs 3,000/- were secured for an electric pumping set for Harijans of village Panapur. Rs. 1,165/- were secured for improved implements of agriculture. Rs. 400/- were secured for two sewing machines for two Harijans of village Siasan. Rs. 800 - were secured for bullocks and camels for ploughing and Rs. 350/- were secured for the repair of irrigation wells. Further the branch donated Rs. 4,525 - to Harijans whose houses had been burnt and Rs. 850/- to flood afflicted Harijans

and backward class people. Besides workers secured Rs. 6,640/- from the Social Welfare Department and donors for fire afflicted and Rs. 15,010/- for people who suffered due to floods. Besides workers got them loan amounting to Rs. 1,21,708/- for the repair and digging of new wells, installation of irrigation pumps, for building houses and other professions. These loans were obtained from the Social Welfare Department with the efforts of the sevaks working in different districts. The provincial branch financed in getting 11 new wells dug and three old repaired for Harijans. Efforts were also made to settle Harijans permanently in life and with that end in view 13,054 acres of land was secured for the residents of 22 villages in districts Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabar Kantha, Ameli and Kutch.

#### *Cases Reported*

During the year under report the branch lodged 127 cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act out of which 81 were mutually settled, two were dismissed and 36 are still pending.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

As in previous years 10 workers 6 of whom were paid by the Centre and 4 by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi put in their efforts to introduce improved type of scavenging implements, wheel-barrows etc. as recommended by the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee. They met concerned State officials and Municipal and Corporation authorities for these reforms and the redress of various other grievances of the Scavenging staff. Public was also contacted and

urged to co-operate fully in converting their old type latrines into water borne latrines failing which to repair, provide or replace receptacles where there were none. Special achievement of the workers this year had been the admission of sweeper children to schools. 10% of the seats in hostels run by the provincial branch were reserved for sweeper children. These children were given clothes and books free to encourage them to study. In all 445 sweeper children were got admitted to schools and 60 children to hostels.

The branch this year introduced a new activity with the help of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. Due to some reason or the other sweeper children do not find admission to schools. In hostels, they are admitted from 5th primary class but it is observed that very few boys from villages reach this standard and, therefore, it rather becomes difficult for them to avail of these facilities. The branch, therefore, kept these young children in their hostels along with other students and provided them all facilities of boarding, lodging and education and were sent to primary schools. During the year under report 50 children both boys and girls lived in the Sangh's hostels and studied in different schools. This is altogether a new change throughout India and has met considerable success. The branch intends to expand this activity further for it realizes that 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work would be easier to achieve if sweepers and their children are educated.

The branch conducted two creches, one at Rajkot and the other at Baroda and about 30 children

availed of this facility. Each creche had a superintendent and two ayahs to look after the children. Light refreshment and milk also were provided at the centres.

#### *'Lok Karya Kshetras'*

The branch conducted two 'Sanskar Kendras' under this scheme at Surat which were looked after by two 'Sanchalaks' and one 'Sahyogi'. The Rudrapura Centre had 30 children and the Kazipur Centre 45. Workers strove hard to secure employment for sweepers and get their other grievances redressed. The District authorities were pleased to see the working of the 'Sanskar Kendras' and 'Balwadis' where children were looked after nicely and were given elementary education. National and religious festivals were also celebrated which created healthy impression on the minds of children attending these centres.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

With the close of the year 1964 the branch completed its 10th year of work regarding eradication of untouchability which was carried out through 'prachar' in the intensive regions, organising anti-untouchability meetings, seminars and 'sammelans', tours and 'pad-yatras'; propaganda through cinema van, seeking co-operation of local people, leaders and village 'panchayats' etc.

With regard to their education the branch conducted 'balwadi' centres, 'pathshalas', hostels etc. and for the economic welfare it helped in securing them

employment, aid for running Small Scale Industries and looking after their other problems in life. Lastly the branch also directed its attention to the Social Welfare of Harijans along with the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work.

### *Intensive Regions*

The branch conducted three intensive regions in the State namely (i) Bilaspur District Mandi, (ii) Renuka District Sirmor and (iii) Solan.

Shri Hiteshi looked after the Bilaspur intensive region and had been working at this centre since last year. A new tehsil Bhatyat of District Chamba was added to this centre during the year under report. Besides the usual untouchability removal work he looked after the other activities, running of industrial schools and hostels etc. in these districts as well. Renuka centre was started in December, 1963 at the request of the local people and, therefore, much ground is yet to be traversed there. Shri Rojhe besides organising the untouchability removal work in the State looked after the Solan centre as well. He further worked in Dhami Centre tehsil Arki and tehsil Rajgarh District Sirmor. As he left the service of the Sangh in 1963 a new worker was appointed in his place to look after these centres who reported that no doubt, the rigour of untouchability is slowly decreasing in this area but still it needs a vigorous propaganda and work to be carried out in the region.

### *Propaganda, Publicity and Achievements*

In spite of all the hurdles workers had to cross,



they organised 178 untouchability removal meetings and conferences which include 'sammelans' held at Badripur, Bilaspur, Salogara, Devthi (Solan) and Raj Garh (Simor). For extensive 'prachar' and distribution of untouchability removal literature workers took advantage of the local festivals which are annually held at Rampur, Buslahar, Bilaspur, Mandi, Choharpur, Panvta, Salogara and Badripur where thousands of people assemble. State officials and social workers of other organisations were also invited to address people on these occasions.

Besides usual 'prachar' 'pad-yatras' for mass contact with people far out of the way places where transport facilities were lacking, were conducted. The provincial president, traversed through Kalsooi, Garol, Bharmor, Sarol, Palyoor and Tessa. At all these places anti-untouchability meetings were held to carry home the message of the Sangh to masses. Further he toured thrice through Panvta and Nihal Garh and supervised and guided the untouchability removal work carried out by the sevaks. He also laid foundation stone of a 'balwadi' at Devi Nagar Centre. Besides the provincial president and workers of the Sangh Sarv Shri Dhebar Bhai, Chairman Kh. di and Village Industries Commission, Chhagan Lal Joshi, Y. M. Parnekar, Secretary Gosamvardhan Committee also participated in these 'pad-yatras' and guided workers in the removal of untouchability work. The cinema van sent by the Head-Office toured all over the province and exhibited films on the removal of Untouchability, Health, Sanitation and Family Planning. Further the branch was successful

in getting full co-operation of the districts Arya Samajs, Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Gram Panchayats and State officials in their mission.

*Social and Economic Betterment*

As is known the Machine Age dealt a death blow to all handicraft and village industries and, therefore Harijans were the worst sufferers since it is they who dealt mostly in these professions. However, the Central and State Governments came to their help and put in efforts to revive the old hand industries. The Sangh also did its best and opened training centres to train Harijans in their old pursuits to better their lot.

During the year under report the branch conducted four training centres at (i) Nihal Garh (ii) Khamotoo (iii) Manva and (iv) Dali. The Dali centre had its one branch working at Chalag. Fifteen to twenty boys and girls attended these centres and had their training in spinning, weaving, sewing and embroidery. All these centres except Nihal Garh were shifted to other places after these had trained people of their respective localities.

The Nihal Garh centre produced 912 metres of cloth worth Rs. 1024.11 while Manva centre stitched 1739 pieces of garments which included shirts—both male and female—pyjamas, salwars, vests, shorts, underwears, pants, bushshirts and various other garments of house-hold use. The Dali and Chalag centres stitched 8771 pieces of garments and embroidered 2126 pieces of articles including pillow cases, table cloths, kerchiefs, blouses etc.

Besides this, basket making with plastic cane and knitting was also taught.

At Khannotoo centre 109 metres of cloth was woven and 44 pieces of garments were stitched.

These centres not only helped in the economic uplift of Harijans but they also helped in the removal of untouchability as well since trainees of both the communities were admitted.

#### *Hostels and 'Balwadis'*

The Sangh conducted seven Gandhi hostels one each at (i) Panvta (ii) Kunihar (iii) Nerva (iv) Rampur (v) Chamba (vi) Bilaspur and (vii) Guru Kotha and two 'balwadis' at Devi Nagar and Salogara. These provided Harijan children facilities to live and continue their education uninterrupted. Besides these helped in the eradication of untouchability since according to the tradition of the Sangh 25% of the admissions were of Savarns which afforded a free mixing and bringing up of the children in such a way that from the very childhood Savarn children loved Harijans and did not shun them.

#### *'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'*

Work in this direction was started in the year 1961-62 but a paid worker was employed from 20th January, 1963 who commenced work in the Sirmor municipal area in district Nahan. He made a survey of the 'bhangi' colonies to find out their difficulties and approached municipal authorities for their redress. He also put in efforts to bring about a change in the old methods of removing night-soil and for this requested the municipality to supply them improved modern implements as recommended by the

Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee. Besides weekly 'Havan Yagya' was performed in the 'Bhangi' colonies to mould their mental outlook on life and live hygienically. He was further successful in running a 'pathshala' in a 'Palmiki' temple for adults and about 15 to 20 people attended it daily.

### **Karnatak**

Work for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans was carried out under the guidance of Shri G. G. Karkhanis, the provincial president, with a band of 6 workers all paid by the centre. Active propaganda was conducted in four districts—Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar—out of the 7 districts of the State since no help was forthcoming from the State or elsewhere and the centre was not in a position to provide more workers. Repeated requests even failed to get any aid for the remaining 3 districts.

The 'sevaks' toured through about 844 villages, held anti-untouchability meetings and carried home the message of the Sangh. The president alone addressed about 170 meetings quoting copiously from scriptures, sayings of the saints and stalwart social reformers like Sarv Shri Tukaram, Gyaneshwar, Swami Ram Das, Basweshwar and Vivekanand, all of whom had proved to the hilt that the practice of observing untouchability was against 'Shastras', religion and ethical code, and that all human beings were equal in all respects.

The combined efforts of the workers were successful in getting open 38 temples, 90 wells, 77,

hotels and restaurants and 63 barber-shops. In big cities it was observed that tea-shops and barber-shops were open to Harijans without the least compunction but in villages, although there had been some awakening, condition of Harijans was still deplorable.

### *Educational Work*

The branch conducted a Backward Class hostel for boys, a Harijan 'Kanya Mandir' and an 'Ahilyodhar Mandir'—Remand Home—for Harijan girls and women.

#### *B. C. Boys' Hostel Bijapur*

There were 104 boys in this hostel on 31-3-64 as against 96 boys during the last year. Of these 24 boys appeared for the S.S.L.C. examination and four for the P. U. C. examination and the rest appeared for the lower standard examinations. 13 boys passed in the S. S. L. C. examination. 3 failed in the P.U.C. examination and the rest who appeared for the lower standards passed in their annual examinations and were promoted to the next higher standards. 25 boys had appeared in the Drawing examination and 12 in the Hindi examination and it is gratifying that all passed. Out of these 104 students 5 had joined N. C. C. and 50 joined A. C. C. course.

In addition to these 104 boys, 19 boys were committed to this hostel by the Juvenile Court Magistrate under the Bombay Children's Act. Such boys are detained in the hostel till they attain majority. These boys also were taught in different standards according to their age and ability and one of them had joined A.C.C.

There were 49 girls in the Kanya Mandir on 31-3-1964. Formerly State had fixed a limit of 50 girls for this institution but as there was a large number of girls requesting for their admission they approached the authorities to raise the limit to 75 to which the authorities were kind enough to agree. Out of the 49 girls, 5 appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination but unfortunately all failed while the rest were successful in their exams and were promoted to the next higher classes. All the girls in this institution were Harijans. Number of inmates in this Remand Home—Ahilyodhar Mandir—was 24—14 Harijan and 10 non-Harijans who were committed to the institution by the Juvenile Court Magistrate. Of these 17 girls attended the school regularly and the remaining 7 who were aged and could not attend school were taught tailoring, knitting, spinning and rope-making at the Remand Home itself. Out of these 17 girls one had appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination but failed and the rest were successful in their exams.

### *Health*

The inmates of these institutions were nicely looked after and their health all along the year remained good. There was no case of serious illness. Those who suffered from minor ailments were got treated in the Civil Hospital or by some doctor friends of the president free of charge. They were provided simple nourishing food but on festivals they were entertained to special feasts.

The per capita grant sanctioned for the B. C.

Boys' Hostel and the Harijan 'Kanya Mandir' was Rs. 15/- which was meagre, looking to the high prices of commodities and consequently the branch incurred debts to maintain the three institutions. A representation to the State and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was made which came to their help and sanctioned Rs. 9,000 - and 5,000/- respectively which enabled them to clear off the debts. However efforts are still afoot to increase the per capita allowance.

#### *General*

There is no doubt that untouchability is fast vanishing from the cities but in villages the progress in this direction is rather slow. This is attributed to two main reasons; one that village people are more orthodox than the people living in cities and secondly Harijans in villages are completely dependent on Savarns economically, therefore, they cannot assert their social rights. If at all they do it they are socially boycotted, manhandled and put to great tortures. To relieve them of these troubles we still need intensive propaganda.

Regarding other social ills, it is however gratifying to report, that majority of Harijans have given up gambling and eating carrion. Drinking wine has also decreased but the 'Devdasi' problem is quite tantalizing still. This was brought to the notice of the State Scheduled Castes Advisory Board and besides intensive propaganda by the Sangh the question of some amendments in the 'Devdasi Act' is under consideration of the Government.

## Kerala

The year under report was an year full of events. The Taliparamba Block 'Lok Karya Kshetra' started functioning this year. The General Secretary toured the State intensively and gave valuable suggestions regarding untouchability removal work. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government of India was in State although for a few hours.

The Kerala Board met five times this year. The important decisions were to take over the management of Nayanar Memorial Hostel, Alathur; to frame service rules for the staff and workers; closure of Gandhi Sadan, Kattukulam; holding of a workers' conference to discuss about the working of 3rd Five-Year Plan Schemes etc.

Although it was resolved to take over the Management of Nayanar Memorial Hostel and application submitted jointly with Shri Vella Eacharan, (the Secretary of the above said hostel) the decision of the Government dragged on, and perhaps for that, Shri Eacharan withdrew his willingness to transfer the same.

A sub-committee consisting of the president, Shri Radhakrishna Menon and Kumari V. Parukutty, a teacher, was formed to draft the service rules and the same was drafted. It was circulated among the members but the final approval of the Kerala Board is still awaited.

Gandhi Sadan, Kattukulam was closed as the



Government turned down the application for recognition on the ground that there were enough hostels at present in the erstwhile Malabar area.

The workers' conference, to discuss about the working of Third Five-Year Plan schemes was held on 18-10-1963, and important decisions were taken.

The work of eradication of untouchability and uplift of Harijans in the State was carried out under the guidance of the president and secretary of the branch with 3 workers all of whom were paid by the Centre. The branch organised 30 public meetings, 'melas' and social gatherings all over the State and propagated for the eradication of untouchability stressing the need of public co-operation to make the movement a success. It arranged 58 film shows of film Sujata—a film exclusively propagating for the removal of untouchability—at Trichur, Palaghat, Calicut and Cannanore districts.

Further propaganda was also carried out through posters and pamphlets. Four kinds of posters - 1200 copies of each - were newly printed during the year and distributed extensively to the masses. Workers conducted 'Pad-Yatra' from Ramanatkara to Thirunnavaya from 30-1-1964 to 12-2-1964 and toured through 10 villages. They contacted Harijan families of these villages and tried to redress their grievances. Trench latrines were dug in their colonies to make these villages and the surroundings clean and sanitary.

#### *Achievements*

The branch was successful in getting open 2

temples, 17 wells, 89 hostels and restaurants and 14 barber-shops for Harijans. It further repaired three wells at Azhinjilam, Ezhuvanthuruthy and Mookkuthala with a total cost of Rs. 950/-.

#### *Drama for Collections*

A drama called "Mother, the vacation has come" (Home coming of Tagore) was staged by the inmates of Kasturba Balika Sadan, Puthiyara on 23-2-1964 in Town Hall, Calicut and Rs. 933/- was collected.

#### *Exhibitions*

Stalls in Khadi and Village Industries Exhibitions held at Thirunnavaya and Calicut were taken and charts, posters and pamphlets regarding removal of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' etc. were displayed and about 2800 copies were distributed to schools, libraries and other institutions. Pickles were got prepared by Kasturba Balika Sadan, Puthiyara and exhibited at the stalls for sale.

#### *Welfare Work*

Forms for hostel admission and housing grants were got printed and distributed. Shri Trikkuttisseri Vellan was given a legal aid of Rs. 50/- to fight his case in the court against the Jenmi who was trying to get him convicted. Rs. 50/- each was also paid as legal aid for two cases in Punnasseri and Tannur.

#### *Nayadi Welfare Work*

Nayadi welfare work was centred in the following Nayadi colonies :—

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kadavanad,     | 2. Engandiyur, |
| 3. Munnurcode and | 4. Muthur.     |

In Kadavanad there were 13 students attending schools of which seven were girls. They were provided lunch, dresses and books. In other centres there were 15 students in all, helped by the branch. The children of Engandiyur etc. were given aid only for dress, and books. Shri E. M. Sankaran supervised this work.

Workers thatched the huts in Kadavanad and Munnurcode Colonies.

It is gratifying to note that one boy from Engandiyur joined the Government College, Chittur during the year. The total amount spent came to Rs. 993.83.

#### *Education*

The branch conducted the following eight hostels at the places mentioned below with the number of students residing in each hostel :—

|                                                    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Kasturba Balika Sadan, Puthiyara                | 50 |
| 2.     "             "             "     Ottapalam | 28 |
| 3.     "             "             "     Guruvayur | 28 |
| 4. Gandhi Sadan, Nediyrup                          | 30 |
| 5.     "             "     Pakkanarpuram           | 30 |
| 6.     "             "     Edapal                  | 29 |
| 7. Thakkar Bapa Sadan. Cherukunnu                  | 34 |
| 8. Sabari Ashram, Olavakkode                       | 30 |

The total expenditure incurred on hostels was Rs. 69,781.05. Hostels were managed mostly by local committees. The committees met frequently and took decisions on the effective management of the hostels. Shri P. C. Sankerji, Chairman of Sabari Ashram Committee and Shri V. Ponnuswami an

active member passed away last year which affected the hostel considerably. Their loss is irreparable.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

The 'Lok Karya Kshetra' functioned smoothly in 1963-64. As the branch had the money in advance, it could carry out the work satisfactorily. Three full-time workers (one chief organiser, one assistant organiser and one organiser) and a part-time 'mahila' worker were appointed by the 'Lok Karya Kshetra' Managing Committee.

Shri P. M. Kunhiraman Nambiar, M. L. A. was the Chairman and the provincial Secretary of the branch acted as Secretary.

The 'Lok Karya Kshetra' runs a 'balwadi' at Pallikkara which is a backward area full of Harijans. The class was run in a shed adjacent to the local L. P. School. Pallikkara unit 'Lok Karya Kshetra' managed the running of 'balwadi'. 'Lok Karya Kshetra' work was concentrated in two villages, Cherukunnu and Kannapuram. Five units were formed in Keezhara, Pallikkara, Mottammal, Kannapuram, Ayyoth and Othayanadam. Keezhara unit conducted a library. Two co-operative societies one for Khadi and other cottage industries, and another for mat-weaving have been organised.

'Lok Karya Kshetra' also distributed seeds, manure coconut, areacunut and seedlings of other varieties to peasant folk.

Fifty compost-pits were dug and two sports clubs formed. They have also organised a 'Mahila

Samaj' in Keezhara. The 'Lok Karya Kshetra' also distributed ten W. H. O. latrines.

Workers conducted a 'pad-yatra' from Ramana-kara to Thirunnavaya from 30-1-1964 to 12-2-1964. They visited 10 villages and wherever they went, enquired about the well being of the Harijans in the villages. They dug trench-latrines in their colonies and in the evening held meetings wherein they spoke as to how to tackle Harijan problem.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The Central Harijan Sevak Sangh sanctioned a worker for Scavenger Welfare Work. Accordingly Shri K. Ravichandran was appointed as a 'sevak'. A Scavenger Welfare Committee with Kumari V. Parukutty as Chairman was formed. The committee met two or three times. It went through the recommendations of Shri Malkani Committee and represented to the Calicut Corporation for implementation of the same. It is gratifying to note that the 'sevak' could get implemented most of the recommendations.

The committee celebrated its first Anniversary on 23-2-1964 in Calicut Town Hall with Kumari V. Parukutty in the chair and Shri O. P. Raman and K. M. Raman as speakers.

A 'balwadi' was run till the end of the year in Nadakkavu Colony. The branch applied for grants to State Social Welfare Board as well as to the Calicut Corporation. Since no grant was received the branch could not appoint either a trained teacher or supply enough play-materials. 'Sevaks' also tried to

mediate between the two communal organisations working among them. A committee of influential people was formed and representations of both organisations invited for discussion. A joint appeal was placed before them to sign, that they would work for the welfare of scavengers jointly. Unfortunately they could not agree. Hence the branch had to withdraw, dissolving the committee.

The 'sevak' visited their colonies frequently and individual grievances were attended to and were got redressed through the Commissioner of the Corporation.

### **Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur Branch)**

While presenting the annual report of the branch and looking to the progress of the movement it seems the Sanatanist Hindu of India still needs a long time for the change of his heart; for even after independence it is observed the average Indian has not developed that broad outlook which was expected of him, therefore, the branch feels that for the eradication of untouchability we need to bring about a revolutionary change in the outlook of society. However, the branch following the path shown by Bapu and Bapa and under the guidance of the provincial president and Secretary worked for the eradication of untouchability in Vindhya Mahakoshal region with zeal and enthusiasm.

#### *Presidents tour*

The ex-president Shri K. V. Dacey toured through districts Tikam Garh, Chhatarpur, Panna,

Rewa, Saugar, Jabbalpur, Narsinghpur, Sirni and Balaghat and guided sevaks working in this region. He further presided over a number of meetings held in connection with the national integration, Panchayati Raj, workers' camps etc, and apprised masses of the importance of these movements.

The provincial Secretary toured over districts Tikam Garh, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Seedhe, Shahdol, Mandla, Balaghat, Drug, Sivni, Damoh and Narsinghpur to give a further filip to untouchability eradication work already being carried out by the 'sevaks' there. He further accompanied the Vice-President Harijan Sevak Sangh in his tours of the area, attended various workers' seminars and camps held in Rajasthan and co-operated in the various activities carried out by other social organisations e.g. Bharat Sevak Samaj, Sarvodaya Samaj etc.

#### *Propaganda, Publicity and Achievements*

During the year under report the 'pracharaks' reached out their message in about 3221 villages and held 810 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences and 1446 corner meetings all over the region which proved very useful in the eradication of the stigma and mutual exchange of thoughts. Propaganda further was carried out through distribution of untouchability literature and arranging of untouchability removal exhibitions. New subscribers were enrolled for the bi-monthly organ Harijan Seva, Antyodaya, Safai Darshan, Bhoodan and Bhoomi Kranti.

The continued efforts of workers were successful in getting open 34 temples, one Dharmshala, 75

wells, 60 hotels and restaurants and 52 barber-shops. Services of 6 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans without any discrimination.

In spite of all efforts to bring about a change in their religious and social susceptibilities the Hindu still cherishes a belief that interdining would pollute him and as such does not at all like to dine with Harijans. To bring him round and to agree that this is only a wrong feeling which he has developed need strong efforts. However, their long peaceful propaganda and reference to scriptures where the saints had dinner with the low caste people did bear results and they arranged about 103 community teas and dinners in which both savarns and Harijans participated.

#### *Celebrations of Social, Religious and National Festivals*

Birth-days of Sarv Shri Gandhi, Nehru, Tilak, Raidas, Balmiki and national festivals etc., were celebrated to bring about the two communities together. A programme of mass spinning, meetings, seminars, prayers and cleanning of the Harijan colonies was conducted on these festivals and personal contacts were establised.

#### *Educational, Social and Welfare Work*

The branch conducted Martand Harijan Ashram at Rewa. Though it was financed by the State help but it was run under the direct management and supervision of the Sangh. During the year under report 53 students were on roll out of whom 49 succeeded in their examinations.



Besides it conducted two 'balwadis' one each at Chhatarpur and Narsinghpur. Total number of boys on roll in each of these centres was 50.

The main object of the Sangh in running these centres had been to inculcate fine breeding along with academic education in the Harijan youths. The students were also taught spinning, weaving, sewing, agriculture and gardening. Through gardening and agriculture it had an income of about Rs. 500/-.

The inmates were very well looked after and maintained good health and the few who got ill were treated in the Ashram dispensary. Besides workers helped Harijan students in getting admissions to schools and caste certificates, to secure state scholarships, allotted for Harijans. For this they drew the attention of the D.C., District Educational authorities and Headmasters etc., so that students were not put to any inconvenience.

### *Training Camps*

During the year under report the branch conducted 2 training camps out of which one was a normal feature i.e. annual training camp of branch workers. It was held from 25th March, 1964 to 27th March, 1964 at Gandhi Smarak Bhavan Chhatarpur.

Eminent educationists, social reformers and State officials were invited to address workers who spoke on different subjects concerned with the economic, social and cultural uplift of the Harijans.

The second was Harijan Students' Seminar organised from 1st June, 63 to 3rd June, 1963 and about 80 students participated. Sarv Shri Akhil

Chand Pandya, Director, Tar Gur Vidyalaya, Tikam Garh; Tej Pal Rastogi, professor, Maharaja College, Chhatarpur; Shrimati Vidya Vati Chaturvedi, ex-M.L.A. from Chhatarpur; Hans Raj, M.L.A. from Navgaon and the provincial Secretary addressed students.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The branch put in all its efforts to bring about a radical change in the performance of this detestable but very important work. Work to this end during the period under report, was conducted in Jabbalpur, Satna, Shahdol, Sarguja, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh and Raipur municipal areas.

Although a very comprehensive programme for the improvement in the working conditions of scavenging and providing facilities to the sweeping staff had been chalked out but to start with workers approached municipalities of the above noted towns for getting improved type of scavenging implements and wheel-barrows for removing night-soil and refuse from latrines to the dumping grounds and stop the most detestable practice of carrying night-soil as head loads. As such they were able to get 50 wheel-barrows distributed by the Jabbalpur municipal Corporation and pots were got placed in 50 latrines.

Further they helped them in getting their wages increased, in providing them residential accommodation and in getting their children educated. Workers visited various sweeper colonies and advised the residents to observe principles of hygiene and sanitation and keep their surroundings clean.

Education centres were conducted in nine sweeper colonies and about 250 children availed of their services. 9 students were secured admission to schools. Workers further secured Rs. 250/- from the Corporation as book-money for poor sweeper students and books worth Rs. 163.16 were distributed.

In Tikamgarh workers secured Rs. 500/- from the municipality for the construction of a 'Prarthna Mandir' in a sweeper colony and an equal amount was given by the Sangh. Since the dumping ground was quite near to the city efforts were made to shift that to some other convenient site.

To provide sweepers alternative profession workers arranged lectures by the head of the 'Tar Gur Vidyalaya' who spoke on the methods of preparation of 'Tar Gur' and other allied crafts. Efforts were made to restart a multipurpose co-operative society for their benefit.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Seminar*

A 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Seminar and an exhibition of improved scavenging implements was organised by the city Harijan Sevak Sangh Jabbalpur and a committee of seven members inspected various sweeper colonies in the city to get their grievances redressed.

#### *Miscellaneous*

The branch fully co-operated in 'Safai Shivirs' organised by Sarvodaya Samiti and also sent its three workers for training at the Safai Vidyalaya Nasik. The trained workers at these shivirs gave

practical demonstration by constructing septic tanks, urinals, drains, trench latrines etc.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

The branch was allotted a centre by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and was run at Badhvar Dist. Seedhee.

The main object of these centres is to awaken masses and get their co-operation in the national integration of the country. Since a village is the smallest unit in the political set up of the country and if we are able to bring about an awakening in this unit the country as a whole would be on the path of peace and progress. With this end in view the Bharat Sevak Samaj sponsored this comprehensive scheme and for this the branch chalked out a five pronged programme of (i) Education (ii) Social awakening (iii) Co-operation (iv) Panchayati Raj and National integration.

The centre comprises of 15 villages and has a total population of 8428 out of which 1572 are Adivasis and 688 belong to ex-criminal tribes.

Since the centre was opened only this year much could not be done except that the 'Sahyogi' toured through all the villages and apprised people of the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It was observed that the area is very backward and therefore the first thing which attracted their attention was education of the people. For this they tried to reconstruct the old 'pathshala' building with the help of local donations. Since this was a bad year for peasants they could not help financially but offered 'shramdan' with the result that 35000 bricks were

prepared with their co-operation. To give a face-lift to the centre workers constructed approach roads, drains and levelled pits etc., with the co-operation of the Block Development Department.

Further people were distributed land for cultivation obtained from 'Bhoodan' and applications of six Adivasi families were got submitted for a grant Rs. 500/- per family. 2 Adivasi families and one Harijan family were got Rs. 500/- per family from the State for the purchase of bullocks and implements for cultivation of their land.

Help was also given to Basore community of District Seedhee to get them bamboos from the Forest Department to manufacture baskets and thus eke out their living. Further legal aid was also provided to the people who were falsely implicated.

### **Madhya Pradesh (Indore Branch)**

During the year under report the branch conducted its untouchability eradication work in its 22 districts through 24 workers five of whom were paid by the Centre.

#### *Propaganda, Publicity and Achievements*

During this period they traversed over 2116 villages and organised 762 anti-untouchability meetings in as many villages and propagated for an early eradication of the stigma. Besides the branch organised 20 'sammelans' on tehsil level in nine districts with the same end in view and were addressed by ministers, social reformers and eminent people of the State.

All this propaganda was backed up with cinema shows arranged through the cinema van of the Sangh. It gave 98 film-shows in villages in seven districts. Documentaries on Health, Sanitation, Five-Year Plans, Prohibition, Family Planning etc. were exhibited. Along with these film shows workers addressed public on the Eradication of Untouchability, National Integration and National Saving Schemes etc.

Further their incessant efforts were successful in getting open 68 temples, 7 'dharamshalas', 30 wells, 38 hotels and restaurants. Services of 37 barbers and 23 washermen were all secured to serve Harijans. In 24 cases they got removed restrictions imposed on Harijans on riding a horse or wearing of ornaments on marriages.

As usual the branch conducted 'pad-yatras' from 2nd October to 24th October, 1964 and traversed about 1500 miles covering 309 villages. During these 'pad-yatras' they contacted 10,037 Harijan families and made a comprehensive survey regarding their economic, social and educational problems. It was observed that out of these 10,037 families 4,772 families possessed land and 5,265 families were landless and worked as labourers on fields. 1,808 children attended schools out of whom 193 were scholarship holders and 4,058 children of school-going age did not attend any school whatsoever.

The monthly magazine 'Antyodaya' was published as usual which embraced comprehensive infor-

mation about the activities of the Sangh, facilities provided both by State and the Central Governments, and articles by social and religious reformers and political thinkers about the uplift of Harijans.

The branch conducted six hostels -5 for boys and one a mixed hostel- during the period under report and had 120 inmates. Out of these 120 inmates 109 were boys and the rest were girls. This included 5 non-Harijan (caste-Hindu) boys who resided with Harijans in these hostels.

#### *Economic Uplift*

Workers for the uplift of Harijans economically, helped in the formation of 17 industrial and 3 agricultural co-operative societies. Besides they secured employment for 100 candidates in the various municipalities and Health, Education and Police Departments of the State. Further 1039 Harijan families were obtained 6697 acres of cultivable land in districts Shajapur, Mandsore, Datiya, Bhind, Rajgarh, Raisen and Devas.

#### *Exhibitions*

Untouchability removal and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Exhibitions were arranged at Sone Kachh and the children's festival at Indore. Pictures, posters, pamphlets, charts and graphs about the various activities of the Sangh were exhibited. About 40,000 people saw and appreciated the enterprise.

#### *Training Camp*

Instead of holding a joint training camp of the entire provincial workers the Sangh this year arranged regional camps of 'sevaks' working in four to five

adjacent districts. This led to consider about the problems of these particular regions and put before workers new line of action to achieve their goal. The branch arranged two such camps at Indore.

*Cases reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act*

Although the Sangh believes in the removal of untouchability through change of heart and non-violent means, yet at times it was compelled to take recourse to law when all its entreaties failed to settle the issues amicably. Accordingly it lodged 28 cases with police or courts of law out of which 3 related to temple entry, 1 for not allowing Harijans to use a common well, 5 for the refusal of barbers to serve Harijans, 5 for not allowing Harijans to enter hotels and there were 14 other miscellaneous cases lodged. But it is disappointing that in only 4 cases Savarns were convicted and punished, 5 were compromised, 1 was discharged and 18 still are pending.

Most unfortunate event of the year was a calculated attack by Savarns on Harijans of village Kachhotia, District Rajgarh, when a number of them were killed. The case was fought by Harijan 'sevak' on behalf of the aggrieved for about an year and were successful in getting 35 Savarns punished by the Sessions Court. 14 out of the 35 accused received death sentence and 21 were sent for life imprisonment. The Savarns lodged an appeal with the High Court when only 23 were punished, each getting 7 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250/-. The Sangh was much disappointed at this decision of the High Court and, therefore,



approached the Chief Minister of the State and have obtained permission to lodge a appeal with the Supreme Court against the unjust decision of the High Court.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The seven 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers—all paid by the Centre—conducted their activities in this direction in the city municipalities of Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Ratlam, Guna, Mandsore and Khandwa. Workers under the guidance of the provincial Sangh organised an All Madhya Pradesh 'Balmiki Sammelan' at Nemavar District Devas and sweeper representatives from 10 districts participated. Similarly a 'sammelan' of sweepers was held at Guna which was attended by representatives of all the municipalities of District Guna.

'Balwadis' for sweeper children were conducted as usual at the sweeper colonies at Indore, Khandwa and Gwalior. Besides a creche also served sweeper children at Indore.

Building for the 'Bal Sanskar Kendra' at June Risala in District Indore was completed for which Rs. 3,300/- was obtained from the city corporation and Rs. 2,700/- from the State.

Representatives at both these meetings discussed about the early implementation of the recommendations of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee.

Further a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the various municipalities was arranged by

the Department of Local Self Government at Bhopal where a resolution for the abolition of customary rights and carrying night-soil as head load was passed under the auspices of the Sangh.

During the period under report municipalities of districts Shajapur, Khandwa, Manasa, Murena, Blind, Narsinghgarh and Khargon distributed 164 wheel-barrows on the persuasion of the workers and thus co-operated in stopping the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads. Efforts for the distribution of improved type of scavenging implements, gum-boots, gloves etc. were also made.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

During this year all the three 'Lok Karya Kshetra' workers took a three-month training arranged by the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Delhi. In their individual fields workers through cultural programmes and 'Bhajan Kirtans' contacted masses and thus accomplished their incomplete work. They further brought about mutual agreement, explained the importance of 'Panchayati Raj' and worked for social equality, between the two communities. 29 youths were sent for the training of Home Guards.

The Sangh fully co-operated in certain constructive works such as in building of 'pathshalas', wells; repairs of wells and roads, 'balwadis' etc., and in such 10 enterprises which involved a total expenditure of Rs. 10,400/- the Sangh secured Rs. 4,300/- from the State and Rs. 6,100/- from the public as donation.

Further 'Lok Karya Kshetra' workers co-operated in the eradication of untouchability as well

and persuaded a washerman of village Nali to wash the clothes of Harijans. They removed the ban on playing band at their marriages in village Panava and arranged 'Bhajan Kirtans' from time to time to bring together Savarns and Harijans. A dispute between barbers and chamars for not serving chamars was amicably settled.

Work at Kanvan Centre was also conducted as in last year and repairs of wells, roads, tanks and pools etc. were carried out through 'shramdan'.

### **Maharashtra**

This branch conducted untouchability removal work through a band of 85 workers —4 of whom were paid by the Centre—under the supervision and guidance of Sarv Shri V.N. Upadhye and R.A. Belsate, President and Vice-President of the branch.

The President and the two secretaries toured throughout the state and besides supervision guided sevaks in their work. They appealed Savarns, officials of the Social Welfare Department, Municipalities, Members and Presidents, of Gram Panchayats and public at large to lend their helping hand in the eradication of this unjust, irreligious and inhuman social stigma. They also helped in getting State grants for the formation of Credit, Housing, Industrial and Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Aid was also secured for the construction of wells, for buying bullocks and agricultural implements.

#### *Propaganda and Achievements*

During the period under report workers toured

through 12138 villages and organised 3447 anti-untouchability meetings, conferences, 'melas' and social gatherings and were successful in getting open 423 temples, 357 wells, 328 hotels and restaurants and 237 barber shops. Further 'sevaks' organised 826 intercaste dinners and tea parties to provide occasions at which Harijans and Savarns could meet freely without any reservations. Cleaning operations were carried out in 220 villages. Besides sevaks arranged 105 prohibition meetings and propagated against this evil. 'bhajan kirtans', mass prayers spinning, 'prabhat pheries', unfurling of national flag and 'Haldi Kum Kum' were some of the other activities conducted by the branch. As such it arranged 272 'bhajan kirtans', 124 mass-prayers; 100 mass-spinning meetings and 54 'prabhat pheries'. National flag was hoisted at 15 places on national festivals and 'Haldi Kum Kum' functions were arranged at 54 different places all with a view to bring the two communities closer to each other and thereby help in the removal of untouchability. To bring Savarns and Harijans still closer Savarns were persuaded to bathe Harijan children. Ailing Harijans were got admitted to hospitals.

The branch celebrated Harijan-Week and Prohibition-week and took advantage of these functions for the propagation of the message to masses. The sevaks with the co-operation of the local people celebrated birth-day of national and social leaders and observed national festivals in a befitting manner. On these occasions literature on the removal of untouchability received from the Centre and published

by the State was distributed freely. The branch also published a fortnightly magazine 'Dalit Sevak' which dealt with the policy of the State and the Sangh with regards to untouchability. Further it gave information as to what was done by the branch in this direction.

### *Educational and Social Work*

It is an admitted fact that Harijans are at the lowest rung with regards to education and further it is observed that very few Harijan children go to schools for parents put them to work at very tender age to supplement their meagre incomes. Looking to all this the branch conducted 19 'sanskar kendras', 'balwadis' recreation centres and 15 hostels out of which 6 were for girls. In all there lived 679 students—332 Harijan boys and 347 Harijan girls in these hostels. The branch further gave book-money and school fee to deserving Harijan students. Workers apprised Harijans of the facilities granted by the State and also helped in availing them. Efforts were put in to solve their grievances by contacting State and municipal officials. Workers actively participated in the 'Pad-Yatras' of Sarv Shri Vinobaji and Appa Sahib Patwardhan. They conducted a nine-day 'pad-yatra' from 24th September to 2nd October—Harijan-Week—in selected villages and special programme for getting all civic rights, 'prabhat pheries' and 'bhajan kirtans' was conducted.

### *Anti-Untouchability Workers' Training Shivar*

Under Untouchability Eradication scheme of the State Government a workers' training camp from

13.3.64 to 22.3.64 was organised at Village Rajpipri, Dist. Aurangabad and all the workers of the branch participated.

### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Sevaks working in this direction maintained constant contact with the sweepers, State and municipal officials with the double purpose of getting introduced improved scavenging implements as recommended by the Barve Committee and Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee deputed by the State and Central Governments and secondly for getting grievances of the scavengers redressed.

It is really commendable on the part of Maharashtra Government that it has stopped removing night-soil as head load by law and therefore all the municipalities have started the use of wheel-barrows. A special officer has been deputed by the State Govt. to see that the reform is implemented in its true spirit. Special 'Safai Shivirs' were organised under the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the workers of the Sangh participated and took advantage of these 'shivirs.' After getting their training in these 'shivirs' they worked in villages and stressed construction of odourless urinals and latrines. Extensive 'prachar' for sending sweeper children to schools was made and as a consequence sweeper children were admitted in Rajendra Chhatravas in Dhulia, Gandhi Chhatravas, Barshi and other hostels run by the branch. Further a basic 'pathshala' was opened at Bhusawal by the 'sevaks' working there.

## Mysore

During the year the branch took up intensive propaganda in the direction of removal of untouchability, uplift of Harijans and for implementing the schemes with full vigour in the six districts—Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Mandya, Chittaldurg and Kolar through its 9 'sevaks' under the guidance of the Vice-President and the Secretary of the branch. The branch was not favoured with any State grant since 1st April, 1963.

The workers toured all over the districts and arranged 240 anti-untouchability meetings and 4 conferences in different parts of the State which were addressed by State officials, social reformers and 'sevaks' of the Sangh urging Savarns to give up their orthodox dogmas regarding the stigma.

Government and local bodies were requested to redress their grievances with regards to water-supply, lighting, drainage, sanitation, education etc.

### *Achievements*

The combined efforts of 'sevaks' were successful in getting open one temple, 5 wells, 7 barber-shops and 7 hotels and restaurants. Services of three washermen were also secured to serve Harijans. To bring together these two segregated communities 'sevaks' arranged 10 inter-caste dinners and teas which went a long way in the eradication of untouchability. One inter-caste marriage was arranged and celebrated at Bangalore. Sports and games were often arranged and processions taken out on festivals

with the main idea of bringing together caste Hindus and Harijans.

350 sanitary rounds were paid to Harijan colonies by the 'sevaks' and they insisted upon the residents to keep their residential quarters and surroundings clean and tidy to keep themselves free of disease and epidemics.

Sweets were distributed to 500 children during the observation of Harijan Week. 3000 ft. of drainage, two bath-rooms and two 'Prarthna Mandirs' were constructed at Ettamadu and Ramanhalli. Approach roads were constructed at Ettamadu, Abbankuppe and Bysapatna Harijan colonies. Seven new drinking water wells were constructed with the help of the State—6 at Tumkur district and one at Bangalore. One well was got sanctioned to Harijan hostel at Tiptur. Further 10 street lights and 3 water taps were got installed in Tiptur Harijan Colonies, District Tumkur.

### *Religious*

80 mixed 'Bhajan Kirtans' were organised at different places in the State and 6 dramas were enacted in Harijan Colonies to stir up religious consciousness in Harijans and to attract the caste Hindus to participate in these functions.

### *Economic Relief*

Generally Harijans are very poor economically and, therefore, the Sangh always tries to help them to raise their economic standard. As such it got economic aid from the D.S.W. for 10 Harijan women. It started 6 housing Co-operative Societies



one each at Tiptur, Chittla Drug, Channapatna, Ramanhalli, Ganganhalli and Matikere. 200 Harijan students were secured employment. Three Harijan ladies were secured sewing machines and 2 Harijan students were had books and slates.

Further 'sevak's were able to get Harijans 1133 housing sites free of cost and some at reduced rates as detailed below :—

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Ramanhalli Taluka  | 302 sites |
| Channapatna Taluka | 125 „     |
| Malavalli Taluka   | 150 „     |
| Bangalore Taluka   | 556 „     |

30 acres of land was got released for Harijans free of cost at Gurgurmela and Tiptur, district Tumkur at the rate of Rs. 100/- per acre.

65 Harijan families of Anchipura, Ramanagram Taluka were secured house building grants from House Building Societies.

For the extension of the 'Dhoby Ghat' Harijan hostel, 'sevak's secured the following as donations :—

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Tiles   | 100      |
| Rafters | 36       |
| Reapers | 1000 ft. |
| Bricks  | 12000    |

#### *Medical Relief*

150 ailing Harijans were got admitted to hospitals and the entire Harijans of the following colonies and hostels were vaccinated :—

- (i) All Harijan hostels in Bangalore.
- (ii) Srirampuram, Harijan Colonies.

- (iii) Seshadripuram Harijan Colonies, and
- (iv) Jayanagar Harijan Colony.

#### *Educational*

A campaign was launched to persuade parents to send their children to schools and during this campaign workers were able to get 500 Harijan boys admitted to primary and high schools. The branch conducted 5 hostels for 250 Harijan students who were provided free boarding and lodging. 4 'Shishu Vihars' were started for Harijan children at Hebbal, Bangalore Taluka; Devanahalli, Channarayana and Kadukothanahalli, Maddur Taluka. Besides 200 Harijan boys and 10 girls were secured seats in hostels. Further workers secured merit D. C. scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75/- per student who could not secure seat in the hostel.

#### *Miscellaneous Relief Work*

Complaints, relating to the injustice and harassment of various types of Harijans, received from individuals and branch offices were investigated and necessary relief measures were taken to redress their grievances. Village 'panchayats' and taluka boards were approached very often by the 'sevak' to insist to provide free sites to Harijans, preferably amidst caste Hindu localities.

Grants of Rs. 20/- each to 35 Harijan families who suffered in fire accident at Settahalli, Channarayana taluka and Rs. 10/- each to 15 Harijan families at Tiptur, Tumkur district were secured. Harijans of Naganahalli Tumkur district were given immediate relief in fire accidents. Stay orders against demolition and eviction issued by the Corporation and the

City Improvement Trust Board were obtained as detailed below :—

150 huts were saved from demolition at  
Doddalylakana Harijan Colony

200 huts were saved from demolition at Upper-  
halli Harijan Colony

200 huts were saved from demolition at Tata  
Silk Farms

Besides, scholarships, fees, clothing, slates etc. were distributed among the poor and needy children and First Aid was reached out to the sick and injured.

#### *Bhangi Kashi Mukti*

Apart from the usual activity of getting improved type of scavenging implements and wheel-barrow to the scavenging staff, the 'sevak' took vigorous steps in towns and talukas and insisted Corporations, Municipalities and the City Improvement Trust Boards to enforce removal of the traditional lavatories and make them scavenger free as it has been noticed that old system of scavenging permanently condemns this community as untouchables. Requests were also made to provide housing facilities to the conservancy staff. The 'sevak' was successful in getting uniforms for the sweepers of Tiptur municipality, Tumkur district. Strong efforts were put in to maintain the living premises of sweepers clean and tidy. Mostly they live near drains and gutters and lead a very miserable life, therefore, Government was approached to provide them housing-sites either free or at reduced rates and also provide financial help for the construction of their houses.

## Punjab

The branch continued its activities under the presidentship of Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Minister of Finance, Punjab Government, while Dr. Ram Rakha Mal Dhir continued as secretary. It had 5 'sevak' on staff 2 of whom were paid by the Central Office. Work during the period under report made some progress but not to the extent as was desired. The main reason was lack of financial resources and quiescent attitude of some of the District Committees.

### *Propaganda Against Untouchability*

Propaganda against untouchability was carried out through anti-untouchability meetings and conferences, 'pad-yatras', inter-caste dinners, cinema van and display of posters and pamphlets supplied by the head office.

Workers in all visited about 483 villages and towns and held 363 meetings and 7 conferences all over the province. The conferences held at Patiala, Jalalabad, District Ferozepur and Jullundur were presided over by Giani Lal Singh, Director Language Department; Maharani Mahendra Kaur of Patiala; Shri C. B. Tripathi, Asstt. Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the General Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh respectively. The speakers laid special stress on the early eradication of untouchability, education of Harijan children and other social problems of Harijans. Very large number of both Harijans and Savarns attended these functions. 5 inter-caste dinners were arranged at the close of

these conferences which proved very helpful in the spread of ideals of the Sangh.

The cinema van belonging to the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi visited Punjab twice in the year under report. It gave 86 shows in 87 days in districts Patiala, Ambala, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, Karnal and Rohtak. About 1,50,000 people saw these shows and were benefitted. Besides about ten thousand posters and 5 thousand pamphlets regarding removal of untouchability were distributed all over the State.

#### *Achievements*

Since majority of wells, temples and other public places are open to Harijans, in this province, number of wells, temples, opened during the year was not large. Only 1 well, 2 restaurants and one barber shop was got opened in village Rampura, District Karnal, Moga, District Ferozepur and Fazilka respectively. Shri Sant Ram Ojhe with two other constructive workers undertook a 'pad-yatra' from 11th September to 2nd October and visited 20 villages preaching against untouchability.

#### *Social and Religious Festivals*

Besides 'Sarvodaya' Parb i.e. from Vinoba Jayanti to Gandhi Jayanti (11th September to 2nd October), Balmiki Jayanti was also celebrated by workers at their respective centres by arranging meetings, 'prabhat pheries', spinning, cleaning campaigns in 'bhangi bastis', games like 'kabaddi', races and volley ball matches between Harijans and Savarns. Prizes were awarded to winners and runners up.

### *Social and Welfare Work*

The Secretary and workers of the provincial Sangh took keen interest in the work of Improvement Trust, Jullundur. The Harijan families were rehabilitated at Mohalla Makhdoanipura from Mohalla Kot Pakshian and a grant of Rs. 750 - each was got for them from the Welfare Department. The workers had to see the Local Government Minister who issued orders not to evict these families until they were given an alternative land.

The branch was successful in the formation of 6 co-operative societies during the period under report out of which 4 were Leather co-operative societies and were conducted in districts Ferozepur, and Kangra; the fifth was a Credit co-operative society and the sixth a Bone co-operative society.

Workers took keen interest and help was given for the construction and repairs of temples, wells etc. as detailed below :-

| <i>Place</i>    | <i>District</i> | <i>For</i>  | <i>Amount paid</i> | <i>Contribution by</i>                            |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sursinghwala | Ferozepur       | Well        | 200/-              | H.S.Sangh, Delhi                                  |
| 2. Chandmari    | „               | „           | 200/-              | „                                                 |
| 3. Jwala Mukhi  | Kangra          | Temple      | 250/-              | „                                                 |
| 4. Dere Bassi   | Ambala          | Hand Pump   | 500/-              | Dr. Gopichand Bhargava                            |
| 5. Badesron     | Hoshiarpur      | Well repair | 500/-              | „                                                 |
| 6. Hiranwali    | Ferozepur       | Hand Pump   | 101/-              | collected by Shri Chananlal from marriage parties |

In December, 1963 the provincial Government announced an increase in the pay scale of its sweeper employees from Rs. 65/- to Rs. 85/- but left the municipal scavenger at the mercy of the municipal committees. The municipal scavenger represented his case to the authorities but to no avail. A wave of strikes ensued at Jullundur Phagwara, Moga, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Nangal, Bhatinda and Fazilka.

Since their demand was justified workers could not help doing anything except request to authorities to accede to it and urged sweepers to remain peaceful and do not indulge in violence. It is gratifying that with their efforts the tide passed off peacefully and after two days of strike their demands were accepted.

#### *Medical Aid*

Medical aid to the tune of Rs. 75/- was given to two ladies who were suffering from T. B. Besides this three patients (one T. B. and two Typhoid patients) of village Qabulshah and Shahtirwala respectively were got admitted in the Fazilka hospital. Their medical and other expenses were borne by the local unit of the Sangh.

Shri Shiv Karan Singh of Moga also helped a Harijan T. B. patient and collected funds for him from Moga. Free medical aid was also secured for 8 Harijan patients from a local doctor Shri Kahan Chand Vohra.

#### *Housing*

No concrete progress could be made on this side except helping some individuals in getting grants. 16 families of Karnal were got Rs. 750/- per

family for the construction of their houses. The worker at Patiala was helpful in getting Harijans of village Seona 2nd and 3rd instalment of grant and loan permits for cement and bricks.

### *Harijan Girls' Tailoring School*

Addition of one Harijan Girls' Tailoring school was made during the year at Pathankot. The previous one is running at Fazilka since 1961. The credit of opening of this school goes to Shri Girdhari Lal who contributed 3 sewing machines, one table and one chair. The average attendance of the school was 18. Rs 2/- was charged as monthly fee from the inmates and rest of their expenses were borne by the provincial sangh.

### *Scholarship, Book Aid etc.*

Books worth Rs. 695.57 were given to 82 deserving Harijan students by the State unit and books worth Rs. 49.57 were distributed to 6 students by the Karnal district branch of the Sangh.

A sum of Rs. 72<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>- was spent as scholarship for one Harijan boy for his technical training for eight months and another Harijan boy was given his examination fee.

### *Camp*

A two-day Workers' Camp was arranged at Jullundur and was attended by all the whole-time workers. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh guided the deliberations. The camp was organised with a view to re-assess the situation vis-a-vis untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'



work in the province. Important decisions, to improve the work, were taken.

The provincial Secretary addressed 'Panchs' and 'Sarpanchs' in the camp organised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and spoke on Sarvodaya ideal and dwelt at length at the anti-untouchability movement conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh since 1932

#### *Miscellaneous*

New membership was enrolled at Bhatinda, Jaito, Rampura Phool, Faridkot and Kotkapura. Total membership yeilded Rs. 460/- while it was Rs. 110/- last year.

Further out of the total expenditure of Rs. 26,033.91 of the branch Rs. 2210.94 was collected as donations. All India Harijan Sevak Sangh contributed Rs. 14,651.55 Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Panjab Rs. 2,000/- and the Provincial Government Rs. 4,000/-. Duringt the year two units namely Fazilka and Abohar helped in collecting Rs. 795.00.

#### *Border Area Committee*

In the month of August, 1963 the Punjab Government formed a Border Area Committee and the Secretary was taken as a member of the Committee as a representative of the Sangh. The Sangh submitted a scheme of work in September 1963 on the asking of this Committee and the same was approved. But it is rather disappointing that the branch could not get Rs. 13,000/-, the sanctioned amount, to carry through the scheme in spite of its best efforts.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The scheme was introduced in 1962-63 and to start with five workers were sanctioned by the Central Office. One more worker was added in the year under report whose half salary was met out by the Central Office and half by the Provincial Office.

The scheme could not make much head-way partly due to old prejudices among the sweeper community and partly due to lack of interest by the municipal committees. Leaving aside the use of wheel-barrows, for the introduction of which sweeper community is much hostile, the other tools like long handled brooms, gum boots for gutter boots for compost 'mazdoors' and hand gloves and cleaners, ankle scrapers for private scavengers could easily have been given by the municipal committees, but that too were not provided by them even having known that the committees will get 50 to 75% grant on the supply of these articles from the State Government. Therefore, the nature of work for sevaks was two fold. Firstly to approach the municipal committees in order to get these articles supplied, and accordingly they visited 54 municipal committees of districts Gurdaspur, Jullundur, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Ambala and Ferozpur and requested the officials to introduce the said articles. In this campaign they got partial success as the officials promised to supply the required articles in the near future. Second was to educate the sweeper community in order to remove their doubts and fears prevailing about the new schemes. For this

workers held meetings amongst sweepers and explained at length the scheme of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'. This left a very good impression and there is hope that in the year 1964-65 the branch will be able to get the new implements supplied except wheel-barrows.

A tour of districts Jullundur and Ferozepur by Shri C. B. Tripathi, Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Government of India, Northern Region was arranged by the provincial Secretary who accompanied him throughout the tour. Shri Tripathi visited most of the municipal committees in these districts. His main object was to see the working of municipalities.

In the end of January 1964, a meeting at the instance of Prof. N.R. Malkani, Chairman, Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions was convened by the Punjab Government at Jullundur. It was presided over by Master Guibanta Singh, Minister for Local Government, Punjab and attended by Prof. N. R. Malkani, Shri Neki Ram M.P., and a member of the All-India Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions; Shri C. B. Tripathi, Assistant Commissioner, Scheduled Castes and Tribes; Dr. Ram Rakha Dhir; Shri Mangat Rai; representatives of sweepers, some officials and the president of the Municipal Committee, Jullundur.

It was decided in the meeting that tools like scrapers, hand gloves and boots to scavengers, cart and truck 'mazdoors' and locally made short boots to compost 'mazdoors' be supplied.

As regards the use of wheel-barrows it was decided that in future only Pattern No. 6 should be purchased in consultation with scavengers. However, it was suggested by Shri Gurbanta Singh that an experiment should be made at Ludhiana and Jullundur and that too in a few streets. The wheel-barrows should be placed in a corner and the women scavengers should put in them night-soil and when they are full a male sweeper take them to the trolley shed.

As in Punjab latrines are generally up-stairs so it seems very difficult to abolish head-load. It was, therefore, decided that 'taslas' should be used in place of baskets.

But the decision of the use of wheel-barrows at Ludhiana and Jullundur could not be enforced as the sweepers and scavengers of Ludhiana on hearing this decision decided to strike work and they actually held the strike which was terminated only when the assurance for not implementing the decision was given to them by the Administrator.

Due to the efforts of workers at Jullundur 500 long handled brooms, though of not proper type, were given. Gum boots to 12 compost 'mazdoors' were also supplied by the municipal committee. Besides this 526 sweeper employees out of 149 were got confirmed in co-operation with the local sweeper union. The remaining 123 were left un-confirmed due to old age and ill health. The system of part-time employees has been abolished.

Shri Shiv Karan Singh of Moga was also able

to persuade 73 sweepers to use long handled brooms and the same were given to them by the municipal committee.

Shri Amar Chand, a 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' worker posted at Pathankot, got passed a resolution from the municipal committee to supply the new tools to scavengers and sweepers.

It was with the efforts of one of our worker that salary of scavengers working on bullock carts at Karnal was increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 125/- p.m.

From the last 3 to 4 years the municipal committee Karnal was deducting Re. 1/- p.m. from the sweepers without any reason and receipt. The matter was also taken up with the municipal committee by the same worker and the amount was refunded to the employees.

Previously no casual leave was given to sweeper employees of Karnal municipal committee but with the keen interest of Shri Ram Dhan the municipal committee agreed to give 15 days casual leave with pay.

#### *Training*

Four of our 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers were sent to 'Safai Vidyalaya Nasik' in two groups for three months training. There they got practical training of cleaning latrines, tying and making of long handled brooms etc., etc.

#### *Sanskar Kendras and Balwadis*

To give elementary education to sweeper children not going to schools, the workers of the Sangh conducted 'sanskar kendras' and 'balwadis' at the

following places. The average attendance of these 'kendras' was 20 each. When the children were made school minded they were admitted to regular schools. Thus 223 Harijan boys and girls were got admitted in schools in the year under report :—

|                  |                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Jullundur City   | 1 'Sanskar Kendra' at 'basti' Guzan                        |
| Pathankot        | 2 'Sanskar Kendras' at Mohalla Gandhi Nagar and Isa Nagar  |
| Kangra           | 1 'Sanskar Kendra' in Harijan 'basti'                      |
| Moga             | 2 'Sanskar Kendras' in Harijan Colony and 'basti'          |
| Karnal           | 2 'Sanskar Kendras' in Mohallas Jundla Gate and Aryan Gate |
| Patiala          | 1 'Balwadi'                                                |
| Ferozepore Cantt | 1 'Sanskar Kendra' in Harijan Colony.                      |
| Total            | — — 10                                                     |

### *Creche*

The number of infants in the creche was increased from 15 to 20 during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 3312.43 was spent on this. 250 grams of milk and other food was given to every infant daily. Three uniforms—to each inmate—were also provided. Smt. Saraswati Devi Joshi and Smt. Shanti Devi served the infants throughout the year.

It is heartening to note that the Government wants this scheme to be included in the 4th Plan Period. The branch was asked to submit a scheme to the State Government which it did. The Government was requested to implement the scheme through the social organisations, and also urged not to wait for Fourth Plan but to start the scheme from the next year. In the meantime the workers should try their best to persuade the municipal committees to open such creches at their own initiative.

#### *Miscellaneous*

Under this head the workers did different types of work to serve Harijans.

Dr. Ram Rakha Dhir performed the Tonsure Ceremony of one Harijan worker's son. Prof. Shadi Ram Joshi, a member of the Pradesh Board was also present at the function. It was the first thing of its kind in Jullundur that a Savarn performed the ceremony of a 'bhangis' son.

Shri Chanan Lal persuaded Harijans of village Roop Nagar to give free labour for the construction of collapsed school building at village Roop Nagar, District Ferozepore.

Shri Chandgi Ram worker of Gohana helped Harijans and other flood stricken people in getting them shelter and food etc.

Shri Shiv Karan Singh conducted a survey of 'bhangi basti' Moga to assess regarding the loan and income of 'bhangis'. The survey figures show that except 20 families all others were in debt ranging

from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 2,000/- and only 20 families were found who did not drink wine.

During the 'Panchayat' elections Shri Dhir devoted 15 days for the unanimous elections and preaching among the people that votes should not be casted to those who observed untouchability and were in the habit of drinking. A similar propaganda was made in the intensive area of Fazilka. The 'Sarpanch' of village Bodiwala who used to hate Harijans and observed untouchability was brought round who apologized for his past deeds and promised not to observe untouchability in future.

A Harijan girl of village Beganwali who was abducted was recovered with the help of the 'sevak'.

Shrimati Lila Jolly and Amar Nath helped Harijans of a poor colony who were thrown out by the Income Tax Department and had acquired the land where these Harijans were living. There was every danger of breach of peace, but the timely intervention of Shrimati Lila Jolly saved the situation.

Shri Chandgi Ram helped a Harijan in getting his daughter recovered who was abducted. The Central Office of the Harijan Sangh helped these Harijans and sanctioned Rs. 50/- to pursue the case.

Besides all this compromises between the land-owners and Harijans were got affected by workers at various places.

### **Rajasthan**

In spite of its meagre resources and limited means the branch strove hard for the last thirteen



years to fulfill the unfinished work of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Amrit Lal Thakkar, affectionately known as 'Bapa'. It conducted its untouchability eradication and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work under the able guidance of Sarv Shri Bhagirath Kanoria, the president and Bhanwar Lal Bhadada the provincial secretary with its 20 sevaks 12 of whom were paid by the centre.

*Propaganda, Publicity and Achievements*

Whereas workers urged Savarns, on the one hand, to give up their old notions of untouchability, they on the other tried to unite Harijans and awaken them to their civic rights.

During their 'prachar' workers visited 524 villages and conducted 'pad-yatras' covering about 1100 miles to contact people and convey to them the sacred message of the great philosopher, thinker and reformer of the modern age. The branch with the efforts of the sevaks was successful in getting open 4 temples, 83 hotels and restaurants, 19 wells and 41 barber shops. Services of 8 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans. Another disability from which Harijans suffered and which hurt their self respect was the use of separate pipes at water centres—'pyaos'. These were got removed from 6 such centres through 'prachar' and persuasion. Again 7 intercaste dinners and 28 'sat sangs' were arranged which afforded Harijans opportunities to mix with savarns and these went a long way in the eradication of the stigma.

*Shivir and Sammelan*

The branch organised a Workers' 'sammelan'

and a Training Camp for both 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and intensive workers at Jodhpur - Rajasthan. The 'sammelan' was held under the presidentship of the State Education Minister and was inaugurated by Shri Viyogi Hari, the Vice President of the Sangh. Workers in this 'sammelan' narrated in brief their achievements during the year under report and discussed about the hurdles they had to face and how they combated them.

The nine day Training Camp was held at the intensive centre Lakshman Garh District Sikar and 30 workers participated. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh; Bhanwar Lal Bhadada, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Rajasthan and the Regional Sevak Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak addressed the trainees.

#### *Educational, Social and Economic Welfare*

Due to centuries neglect and backwardness of this class the Harijans were entangled in evil customs and dogmas; and in such a State of affairs it was indeed difficult if not impossible to make them conscious of their rights. Education being the sheet anchor of progress of a society, the Sangh from the very beginning had been trying to educate their coming generation and as such the branch conducted 5 hostels, 7 'pathshalas', one 'balwadi' three 'sanskar kendras' and one literacy centre. About 459 children and adults-both boys and girls -were benefitted.

Further looking to the poverty and miserable life of Harijans they wade through, the Sangh has

always been keen to improve their economic condition and raise their social status in society. It has always endeavoured to get them land and improved type of implements for cultivation and healthy seeds and 'taccavi' from the State. Efforts were also made to get them employment in State Departments and private concerns. Credit Co-operative societies were formed and loans were secured to enable them to run their industries uninterrupted. Secondly full co-operation was extended to send able and promising boys for various industrial trainings.

During the year under report 3100 applications were got submitted for getting land for cultivation, 1422 Bighas of land was got allotted and four credit co-operatives were formed. Further workers were helpful in forming three Industrial Co-operative societies and 200 applications were got submitted for industrial loans. Two Harijans were helped in getting aid for irrigation wells. Names of 526 Harijans were got registered in the District Employment Exchange and 21 fire afflicted families were secured help from the State.

#### *Cases reported*

Sevaks constantly endeavoured to settle mutual disputes and quarrels amicably occurring from time to time between Harijans and Savarns. However cases which could not be settled by mutual conciliation had to be reported to the police or courts of law. During the year the branch reported 7 cases against savarns out of which one was decided in favour of Harijans, one was compromised and 5 are still pending.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The condition of Bhangis in Rajasthan is really miserable. The way they have to clean latrines in cities is most detestable and, therefore, to bring about an improvement in their method of work and to solve their other difficulties workers had always been after. They constantly approached municipalities to provide the improved type of scavenging implements and wheel-barrows to facilitate their work. Since the acceptance of the recommendations of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee by the Central Government, attention of the State Government was drawn to implement the scheme and to relieve scavengers of the inhuman and shameful methods of work. As such the State supplied 2700 wheel-barrows to the various municipalities all over the State, but due to their indifference the same had not been put to proper use. However, it is gratifying that with the efforts of the sevaks some municipalities have started using them.

It was further noticed that sweepers faced great difficulty for their drinking water and light requirements since the municipalities showed a very indifferent attitude towards them. All light and water arrangements terminated from where sweeper basties started. However, the branch is pleased to report that with its efforts water arrangement was made in 4 sweeper colonies and lights were provided in 2 of them. For the rest they received promises that very shortly they would provide these amenities in other colonies also.

The residential problem of Harijans is equally unsatisfactory and both the municipalities and the city Development Board are responsible for the same. Workers paid their special attention to this urgent issue as well and were successful in getting 502 families Rs. 750/- per family for the construction of their houses. 12 families were secured loan for houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme; 577 applications were got submitted requesting for the housing aid and 218 families were secured 'pattas' for residential land on a nominal fee. Further they were able to get them 122 housing-plots, and last but not the least workers co-operated in the formation of 5 Housing Co-operatives all to the benefit of the sweeper community.

#### *Creche*

The branch conducted a creche at Bikaner for the sweeper children who either had to be looked after by their elder brothers or sisters, when their mothers were away, and who in turn could not avail of any schooling, or the young ones had to be taken along on work where they were allowed to play in filthy surroundings which was again harmful for their health. To avoid this, scheme of running creches was adopted and has served very well.

#### **Tamil Nad**

The branch has completed nearly 32 years of its noble mission with the close of the year 1963-64. The removal of untouchability work during the year under report was conducted under the able guidance

of Shri L. N. Gopalswami, the president and Shri Muthukrishnan, Secretary of the branch. There were 9 field workers—all paid by the Centre—who organised 148 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences and apprised public at large about the evil effects of this stigma which has not only rendered the social fabric of the country very weak but has hindered considerably the social, political and economic progress of the country.

Intensive work for the removal of untouchability was carried on both under the Central Government and State auspices. While propaganda was carried on by the 'sevaks' with the Central Aid, the State Government provided grant only for printing of posters, pamphlets, arranging dramas, 'bhajan kirtans', 'kalakshepams' and opening of libraries.

Under the State scheme the branch conducted 9 'bhajan kirtans' performed 55 'kalakshepams' and printed pamphlets for wide distribution. Good books of about 11 varieties numbering 279 were purchased and distributed to the various libraries all over the State. Further three anti-untouchability conferences at Karuvanur village in Madurai, Velloor village in North Arcot and Thirumangalam village in Trichy district were organised which were addressed by the State Minister Shri P. Kakkan, M. L. Cs., Panchayat Union Presidents, President Bharat Sevak Samaj and other social reformers all stressing the need of the early eradication of untouchability.

The secretary and the 'sevaks' toured through villages, contacted prominent people of both the

communities—caste Hindu and Harijans—and sought their co-operation for the eradication of this stigma in their areas especially to remove the restrictions from using common wells, tanks, hotels, restaurants, barber-shops, public roads and temples. Often test tours were also undertaken when Harijans were taken to see if they could enter public places without any discrimination.

#### *Achievements*

The combined efforts of the workers were successful in getting open 26 temples, 15 wells, 21 hotels and restaurants and 18 barber-shops.

In spite of extreme orthodox views of people regarding interdining the branch was able to arrange 6 inter-caste dinners in which people of both the communities participated without any reserve and which paved a long way in the removal of untouchability.

In district Madurai at village Anaiyur a Social Service 'Kendra' was established and necessary steps were taken for acquiring 2 acres of land for housing sites for Harijans.

The Propaganda Van traversed nearly 2010 miles covering 354 remote villages in districts Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tiruchirapally. 103 film shows pertaining to eradication of untouchability, education, sanitation, co-operation, family planning etc. were given.

#### *Educational and Hostels*

The branch conducted 28 hostels—19 for boys and 9 for girls—with a total number of 2586 inmates

with the sole object of fostering fraternal feelings between Harijans and Savarns. The branch could extend its activities in this direction further but the poor financial condition of the branch stood in its way. Government's subsidy was the only source of income which was Rs. 16/- per boy per month for ten months in an year which was far too meagre compared to the high prices of commodities and was therefore, absolutely impossible to house, feed and clothe a boy or a girl with this meagre allowance. The disparity maintained by the Government in sanctioning Rs. 30/40 to a Government hostel inmate and Rs. 16/- to a private hostel inmate was not understandable. This disappointed the institution badly.

Prayer, 'bhajans' and spinning were regular feature of these hostels. Besides these hostels the branch conducted two Rest Houses, one at Palni and the other at Madurai in Madurai District.

*Cases reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act*

The branch reported 4 cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act for maltreatment of Harijans and for not allowing them access to public places. In three of these cases the offenders were convicted and one case is still pending.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

There were five 'sevak's' working under 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' scheme to implement the recommendations of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee in the five municipalities in districts Salem, Madurai, Chinglepet, Ramnad and North Arcot.



Workers also attended other municipalities in their districts apart from their own where they were stationed. The two 'sevak's' working in the districts of Madurai and Salem resigned in the middle of the year. Special interest was taken in introducing pattern No. 6 wheel-barrows all over the State. They contacted the authorities concerned and tried to implement this scheme.

Besides the normal activities as mentioned above a Co-operative Milk Supply Society for Harijans was started in Alagapuram with 50 members; each getting a loan of Rs. 125/- and a subsidy of Rs. 125/- from the Government of Madras. The Salem municipality has purchased 155 wheel-barrows of 15 gallons capacity each. Night-soil is not now removed as head loads in the Rasipuram and Salem municipalities.

A Co-operative Society of Mat-Weavers was started in Moongilери Chettipatty with about 100 members. The State Government sanctioned Rs. 15,000/- as share and working capital towards the construction of a Godown.

In Chinglepet district the 'sevak' got registered the Scavenger's Association of Kancheepuram Municipal Scavengers.

Further workers made a survey of the Rasipuram, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, North Arcot, Pallikonda Panchayat, Arkonam, Arni, Shlingur, Kaveripakkam Panchayat, Wallejapet, Ranipet and Ramnad municipalities with regards to number of wheel-barrows and other facilities such as improved

implements, buckets, housing accommodation, light and drinking water etc. provided by the municipalities. Wherever these were lacking they tried to get them by contacting concerned officials of the municipalities and State.

### **Tripura**

The Tripura branch of the Sangh continued its work of eradication of untouchability and prohibition through 7 workers and 6 mistresses, under the guidance of the provincial Secretary. Out of the 7 workers, 2 were paid by the Central Office, 3 by the provincial grant and 2 worked as honorary workers. Out of the 6 mistresses, 2 were paid from the provincial funds and 4 by the State.

#### *Secretary's Tour*

The Secretary of the branch undertook extensive tour of Noagaw, Barkathal, Chakmapara, Jagatpur, Thakkarbapa Nagar, Taranagar, Rajalghat, Kumarghat, Dighaliamura, Bisalghar (Sadar), Melaghar, Radhakishorepur, Teliamura, Khowai, Manchanpur, Nedevi, Pabiachhara, Ratiarbari, Fatikroy, Kumarghat, Gokul Nagar, Mashli, Darchoi and Kumarghat villages to study problems of the Harijans and Tribals, to supervise activities of the workers and guide them in their work. He addressed Co-operative Seminars and urged Harijans to take maximum advantage of these co-operatives. He also visited 'Balwadis', Recreation Centres and 'Bhajan Mandalies' run by the Sangh. In his tour he took special interest in collecting information about the

use of intoxicant drinks in villages. According to the Secretary, the number of addicts is decreasing among the Tribals and Harijans.

#### *Propaganda and Publicity*

The workers organised 142 anti-untouchability meetings, 3 conferences and 4 social gatherings in villages and towns. Shri M. L. Bhowmik, Deputy Minister, Shri T. M. Das Gupta, M. P., Shri G. R. Dev, M.L.A. and other distinguished persons addressed the conferences and meetings at Hruyabari, Kumarghat, Gokul Nagar and Hrihidespalli.

Ten thousand folders, three thousand posters and eight thousand appeals on prohibition and two thousand folders on anti-untouchability were printed and distributed all over Tripura through voluntary organisations like Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Gramvikas Samity, 'Cha-Mazdoor' Union and the offices of the S.D.Os., the B.D.Os. and the Managers of the tea gardens. Appeals and press news were also given in the local dailies and weeklies on several occasions inviting people to help and participate in anti-untouchability and prohibition works. Slides on Prohibition were displayed in the cinema halls at Agartala.

Workers at Mohanpur and Kumarghat conducted 'pad-yatras' in villages to propagate against the evil of untouchability and drink habits in society.

#### *Rehabilitation of Landless Harijans*

(a) *Thakkar Bapa Nagar*---During the year under report the Agri Department had taken up soil conservation work at Thakkar Bapa Nagar and com-

pleted about 60 acres. From the Societies' funds 6 pairs of bullocks, 6 sufala ploughs, 6 country ploughs, cow-dung and fertiliser worth about Rs. 200/-; paddy seeds and vegetable seeds worth Rs. 400/- were purchased and distributed among the needy residents of the Colony. One ring-well was constructed with the help of the B. D. O. Mohanpur and one katcha road, in the middle of the colony, was constructed with the assistance from the Relief Fund.

(b) *Hrishidaspalli*—70 landless Hrishies were rehabilitated at Hrishidaspalli on a plot of 5 acres of land. Each family was provided with one dwelling house and one kitchen. The Agartala municipality put up one tube-well for drinking water in the colony. One tank measuring 145' × 90' at a cost of Rs. 2,515.00 was excavated. Since total Government assistance—Rs. 19,800.00—for this scheme was not sufficient most of the works of the colony were accomplished by 'shramdan'.

(c) *Old Trenching Ground Basti*—It was with the efforts of the workers that the Agartala Municipality gave a plot of about 5 acres of land for settlement of 20 evicted 'malies', who were employees of the municipality and lived on this trenching ground. Each family was got financial assistance @ Rs. 300/- from the Government.

#### *Construction of Houses*

During the year under report 35 houses were constructed with G. C. I. sheets roofing and local materials for the Harijans out of grants secured from the Government.

### *Recreation Centre*

The Sangh conducted one recreation centre at Baijalghat in the Gandhi Ghar where on every Wednesday the 'bhajan mandli' sang devotional songs to the accompaniment of musical instruments. One Community Receiving Set was also given to the Centre. Every evening people assembled at the centre to hear Radio programmes and to read papers etc. Every Wednesday of the week, the Harijan leaders of 9 villages under this Centre met together to discuss their problems and to exchange their views on different matters.

### *Sanskar Kendra*

The Sangh conducted two 'Sanskar Kendras' at Mohanpur in Sadar and Kumarghat in Kailasahar sub-divisions with grants received from the Government of Tripura. Two workers were appointed for these two 'kendras' and the activities of the 'kendras' are given below in brief :—

### *Kumarghat Kendra*

This 'kendra' comprised of the whole of Fatikroy Tehsil and part of Kailasahar Tehsil. The worker in charge of this centre toured in Saiderpar, Nedeви, Pabiachhara, Fatikroy, Sabuchandrapara, Paglabari, Chidangchhara, Kanchanbari, Sonaimuri, Telia, Jagannathpur, Darchoi, Mashli, Kumarghat, Reang 'basti', Gokul Nagar and Fatikroy during the year under report. During his tour he carried on publicity and propaganda for the removal of untouchability, prohibition and against social disabilities from which Harijans suffered. He conducted one

Adult Literacy Centre at Kumarghat where out of 15 on roll 10 adults attended it regularly.

Shri Das conducted 'pad-yatra' in the villages of Ratiarbari, Kumarghat, Sonaimuri, Telia, Saiderpar and Jagannathpur with a band of local people. During his 'pad-yatra' he held meetings to explain the object of 'pad-yatra', need of prohibition and the removal of social disabilities. He collected 60 prohibition pledges in the year 1963-64.

Shri Das took active part in relief work in the flood and gale affected areas of Fatikroy Tehsil. He organised one 'balwadi' at Saiderpur. At his instance one village road, about one mile in length, was constructed by 'shramdan' at Saiderpur.

#### *Mohanpur Kendra*

This 'kendra' comprised of the area of Mohanpur tehsil and part of Sidai tehsil. In the beginning of the year Shri B C. Das was in-charge of this Centre. But he was removed from service in October 1963 due to unsatisfactory work. Shri P.R. Dev was appointed in November in place of Shri Das. Shri Dev toured Thakkar Bapa Nagar, Noagaw, Uruiyabari, Dighalia, Tarapur, Harinakhola, Rangachhara, Karaitali, Jagatpur, Kalarmura, Vijay Nagar, Trishgahria, Tara Nagar and Mohanpur. He distributed folders, pamphlets etc. to villagers and explained their contents. He also arranged talks and discussions with the leading villagers and organised 2 Prohibition Committees.

Shri Deb conducted one Adult Literacy Centre at Thakkar Bapa Nagar. Average daily attendants

were 15. He also looked after the soil conservation and other development works of Thakkar Bapa Nagar.

#### *Functions and Festivals*

In all 'kendras', 'balwadis' and branches National Festivals e.g. Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti, Republic Day, Children's Day, Sarvodaya Day and Netaji's Birthday were celebrated and 2nd October, 1963 was celebrated as Prohibition Pledge Campaign Day. Prominent officials and people of locality participated in these functions.

The 'puja' of Goddess Durga and Saraswati was performed at Gokul Nagar and Hrishidaspathi Centres.

#### *Educational*

The Sangh conducted 2 Adult Literacy Centres and 4 'balwadis' at Kumarghat, Thakkar Bapa Nagar, Hrishidaspathi, Ramnagar Joynagar and Gokulnagar. Another 'balwadi' was started towards the fag end of the year at Saidarpur in Kailasahar. Total number of students on rolls in the Adult Literacy Centres and 'balwadis' (except Nedevi) was 40 and 132 respectively. Tiffin was also served to children of 'balwadis' run by the Sangh.

#### *Book-grants*

Six students reading in high schools and primary schools were helped with books and grants in cash. Out of six students four were Harijans and two from other communities.

#### *Prohibition*

To make people conscious about the evils of

drink workers conducted 'pad-yatras', distributed literature and organised meetings in the villages. They organised five prohibition committees to carry out the prohibition programmes through propaganda, publicity and by maintaining contact with the addicts. During the year under report workers collected 98 prohibition pledges from addicts who promised not to take wine in future. Besides publicity and propaganda through posters and pamphlets; slides etc., were exhibited in the cinema halls at Agartala. Workers were successful in achieving co-operation from other social institutions, Block Development Officers, S.D.Os. and 'Cha Mazdoor' Union.

The State Government also encouraged this movement and on the request of the workers declared all the National Days i.e. 15th August, 2nd October, 26th January and 30th January as Dry Days all over Tripura. Further it removed one liquor shop from a main road side at Kailasahar and the vendors were asked to observe rigidly the hours of sale permitted by law.

### U.P. Central

The branch carried on its anti-untouchability activities through its 16 district committees under the guidance of the president and the secretary with its 5 intensive workers all paid by the Centre.

#### *Propaganda and Publicity*

During the period under report the branch organised 464 untouchability removal meetings, conferences, social gatherings and 99 'bhajan kirtans' all over the region persuading Savarns to forsake



old dogmas and move with the times. Since audio-visual propaganda has proved an effective measure for the 'prachar' work the branch arranged exhibition of films on the removal untouchability, documentaries on Health, Sanitation, Five-Year Plans, Prohibition and Family Planning through the cinema van sent by the Head Office. Further posters and pamphlets pertaining to removal of untouchability and other allied subjects were distributed to carry home to masses the message of the Sangh.

#### *Intensive Regions and Pad-Yatras*

The opening of intensive regions and 'pad-yatras' have proved quicker methods for the removal of untouchability and therefore, the branch conducted 3 intensive regions of 20 to 25 villages each with Centres at Ghazipur District Fatehpur (25 villages); (ii) Kalookhera District Unnao (20 villages) and (iii) Rath, District Hamirpur (20 villages). Another mode to intensify and gain quicker results, as said before, is through 'pad-yatras'. Accordingly 13 'pad-yatras' were arranged and workers contacted masses and enquired into their various grievances. 'Bhajan Kirtans', speeches and meetings were arranged in which village folk both men and women participated in large numbers.

#### *Achievements*

Workers through their joint efforts were successful in getting open 32 temples, 73 wells, 6 hotels and restaurants and 31 barber-shops. Services of seven washermen were also secured to serve Harijans. Further the branch arranged 51 community

dinners and tea parties which served an effective measure of bringing not only the two communities together but also in eradicating the stigma to a great extent. Four new houses were got constructed at Sampurnanand Nagar and were allotted free to Harijans.

### *Educational and Social Welfare*

The branch conducted 3 schools. 2 'balwadis' and one hotel under the district branches at Kalpi and Kanpur. Trained teachers taught students free in these schools. Special care was taken for character building and cleanliness of the children. The schools were provided with some of the modern games as well. In hostel both caste Hindus and Savarns lived together and had good effect in creating feelings of mutual brotherhood among the two communities.

Besides the branch maintained a dispensary and about 12071 patients--both Savarns and Harijans were treated. Patients with the advice of the local State dispensary doctor were given injections free.

Efforts were also directed to wean Harijans from the evil habit of drink, gambling eating carrion and leavings from the plates: as a result of which 43 pledged not to eat carrion, 53 vowed not to drink and 3 not to take leavings from the plates.

### *Economic Help*

Mostly Harijans are very poor and need substantial help to establish them in life to earn their living. Keeping this in view the branch secured 194 acres of land for 45 Harijan families for cultivation.

It also conducted 5 co-operative societies for the welfare and benefit of Harijans.

#### *Cases Reported*

Very reluctantly when all entreaties failed 'sevak' had to lodge three cases with the police out of which two were compromised and one is still pending.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Only in October last one 'sevak' was allotted by the Centre to work for the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' activities of the Sangh. Before actually launching this scheme the 'sevak' made a survey of the Kalpi City Municipality area and some villages to apprise himself of the emergent needs of the sweepers and bring about reforms in their method of work. He, further contacted municipal authorities and urged them for the distribution of improved type of scavenging implements to facilitate and make their work more hygienic.

### **U. P. East**

This branch with its 15 district committees continued its work for the removal of untouchability during the year with nine workers all paid by the Centre.

To give a further fillip to the work two more intensive centres were started during the year under report. In all the branch conducted six intensive centres of 15 to 30 villages each with centres at Kasia, Ratanpura, Daurhara, Lakhanpur, Pesara and Bhurkuda in districts Deoria, Ballia, Varanasi,

Jaunpur and Ghazipur respectively. Deoria is a very backward region in all respects and untouchability also is very acute. Economically all Harijans of this region sail in the same boat. The progress in Pesara intensive region was not satisfactory since other social workers were not interested in this work. The region is extremely backward. Therefore, whereas attempts were made to get them their social rights, equal efforts were put in to raise their economic standard as well. Untouchability eradication work in district Allahabad was conducted under the guidance of justice Shankar Saran.

*'Prachar,' Publicity and Achievements*

During the year under report the branch organised 865 anti-untouchability meetings, conferences and seminars all over the area in which both Harijans and Savarns participated in large numbers. Workers distributed posters and pamphlets, they helped Harijans to get facilities given by the State and Central Governments. Children were sent to schools and were encouraged to develop good habits.

Sevaks, with the co-operation of the local people, put in efforts to remove social disparities from which Harijans suffered and their joint efforts resulted in getting open 18 temples, 219 wells, 8 hotels and restaurants and 52 barbershops. Services of 22 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans. The problem of allowing Harijans to sit on 'Charpoys' in front of Savarns is as acute as before. Only in three such cases workers could get them their rights. Further they were successful in form-

ing a leather co-operative society, got installed 8 hand-pumps and 17 lampstands thus mitigating their difficulties about drinking water and light. It was found that Harijans were not allowed to bathe in ponds which savarns used exclusively for themselves. 5 such ponds were got opened to them. Drinking of wine is a very common social evil which tells very badly upon their meagre incomes and consequently they are compelled to ignore other very important expenses. Looking to this aspect workers along with the removal of untouchability, extensively propagated against this social vice as well. Impressed with their 'prachar' 200 people pledged not to drink in future. To provide Harijan children educational facilities the branch started adult 'path-halas' in 27 villages.

Since 'pad-yatras' have proved a very effective means of mass contact and propaganda the branch organised 6 'pad-yatras' and brought about social consciousness in Harijans to assert their rights. Besides Secretary, members of the provincial board toured through these intensive regions and addressed masses on the eradication of untouchability.

The cinema van sent by the head office did propaganda through the exhibition of films on the removal of untouchability. Health, Sanitation and Family Planning etc.

### *Harijan Week*

The branch celebrated Harijan Week from 24th September to 2nd October 1963. It organised 'prabhat pheries,' cleaning of *basties*, sports etc.,

on this occasion. Both Harijans and Savarns participated in these functions. Eminent people of Varanasi from all walks of life and representatives of social organisations all co-operated fully

### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

As a matter of fact work in this direction is being conducted for the past some years but the Sangh could not make much headway due to the reactionary forces acting contrary to the efforts of the Sangh. It has been noted that people with vested interests e. g. money lenders, people selling articles of daily use and leaders of the Unions are not enthusiastic about any reforms or uplift work to be done amongst them.

Looking to these conditions the branch organised a meeting of the well-wishers of Bhangis under the chairmanship of Pt. Shyama Charan Shastri who gave a serious thought to the 'Bhangi Mukti' programme to be launched amongst them. A second meeting under the chairmanship of Shri Thakur Prasad Sharma an ex-executive officer of the Municipality was arranged when a 'Bhangi Mukti' Committee comprising of 18 members was formed which would look after this work in Varanasi.

As usual efforts were made to get them improved type of scavenging implements and wheelbarrows from the municipalities, get improved receptacles placed in public latrines and finally to eradicate the old system of carrying night-soil as head or waist load. For this the branch organised a very comprehensive statistical survey of the municipal areas of Azamgarh, Naunath Bhanjan, Deoria,

Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Faizabad, Raibarrielly, Fatehpur, Lakhimpur Kheri and Bairaich with regard to total number of sweepers and scavengers, number of scavengers working in public and private latrines, number of septic latrines, service type latrines and aqua privys; number of wheel barrows and refuse vans etc. They also saw dumping grounds, their conditions and the facilities provided to the scavenging staff working there. With this data in hand they contacted municipal officials and tried to get improvements made as recommended by the Scavenging Condition's Committee formed by the Central Government.

Besides workers were successful in getting 164 latrines repaired or improved and receptacles were got placed in 1441 latrines. It was with their efforts that 10 new wheel-barrows were got supplied by the municipality in Deoria. 60 sweepers who were suffering from one disease or the other were got treated. 120 new quarters were built by the various municipalities for their scavenging staff and 30 are still under construction. It was further noticed that in some municipalities there were credit co-operative societies but they were not working to the desired efficiency. A sweeper welfare fund was opened in 1959 at Maunath Bhanjan and is still working there. A library was started at Deoria for the benefit of the people there.

#### *Educational Work*

The branch was already running two 'Sanskar Kendras' at Varanasi and two more were started

during the year under report. But it is rather disappointing to report that parents of the children were quite indifferent to the education of their children. However, efforts were made to bring home to them the advantages of education, clean living and abstinence from vices of drink and gambling. The branch further had 'Sanskar Kendras' at Aurangabad, Sempura, Sundarbagia, Chhoti Maladhiya and Sadar Bazar.

#### *Celebrations of Festivals*

National and religious festivals were celebrated with great enthusiasm and these afforded occasions for Harijans and Savarns to come together and mix with each other closely. Raksha Bandhan, Janma Ashtmi, 15th August, Rishi Panchmi, Gandhi Jayanti, Vinoba Jayanti, Nehru Jayanti, Balnaki Jayanti, Ravidas Jayanti, Harijan-Week and Sarvodaya Parva were some of the festivals celebrated. On these occasions special cleaning campaigns and efforts for national integration, prohibition propaganda etc. were conducted.

#### ISWAR SARAN ASHRAM

The epic fast of Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 led to the founding of an Ashram under the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, for the purpose of breaking down untouchability. It was named Harijan Ashram.

#### *The Founder*

The founder of the Ashram was Munshi Iswar Saran, an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court and a member of the Legislative Assembly of India. He visited Europe on several occasions and spent a good deal of his time there in propaganda for India.



From January 8, 1933, when the Harijan Sevak Sangh Prayag was established, till January 1, 1947 when he passed away practically every minute of Munshi Iswar Saran's life was devoted to the Harijan cause. Originally the Sangh rented cottages for its activities in various parts of the town. Now the extent of its campus is over 80 acres.

In grateful recognition of what the Founder-President, Munshi Iswar Saran, did for the cause of anti-untouchability and service of Harijans, on January 1, 1956, the Ashram was renamed as Iswar Saran Ashram because from that day workers went forward as champions of a casteless society.

#### *Activities*

The Ashram has (1) a public library known as Gandhi Sahitya Bhavan with about 6500 books (2) a Charitable Hospital, (3) a Primary School, (4) a Junior High School, (5) an Intermediate College where boys and girls in separate sections receive education, (6) a vocational school where students learn leather work, wood-craft, cane work, printing and tailoring; (7) there are separate hostels to accommodate about 200 boys and 100 girls (8) there is a separate Hostel for University students for nearly 100 youngmen and (9) for the better agricultural operations a tank is being constructed which will also serve as a swimming pool for the inmates.

#### *Vikas Vidyalaya*

At the request of the Government of India the Ashram has started a Residential School for one hundred Vimukta Jatiya children. There are two separate hostels for boys and girls.

*Propaganda*

The propaganda side of the Ashram activities consist of work among Harijans to improve their moral and material well being. The Ashram has 'bhajaniks'—equipped with all the musical instruments, a cinema projector with interesting and instructive films—who go round the countryside carrying the message of the Father of the Nation against untouchability. In the Annual Magh 'Mela' at Allahabad a one-month camp for intensive propaganda is held and in other 'melas' also Ashram preachers work. At the suggestion of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the 'bhajaniks' now choose a village where they settle down for at least two months and carry on, in a less spectacular, but in a sustained and intensive manner, propaganda against untouchability.

*Ashram Sandesh*

A magazine on social, cultural and educational problems is published every month containing articles both in English and Hindi as a mouthpiece of the Ashram.

*Special Features*

Friday evenings are devoted to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and the first of every month is a day of remembrance of the Founder when the inmates of the Ashram meet in the evenings for prayer. Founder's Fair in August and Gandhi Jayanti in October are annual features. First January every year is a day of remembrance and of re-dedication.

U. P. West

The branch carried out untouchability eradica-

tion, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and 'Lok Karya Kshetra' work through its 15 district committees under the guidance of Shri Baldev Singh Arya the provincial president and Shri Paripoornanand Painuli the secretary of the branch. The provincial secretary altogether toured for about three months during the year under report and visited 14 districts of the province from time to time. More tours could not be arranged due to paucity of funds. During his tours the secretary organised working of the district committees, participated in the meetings and conferences arranged by the committees, arranged debates of students and supervised 'balwadis' and creches run by the Sangh. He was successful in collecting donations to the tune of Rs. 1,300/- to meet out expenses of the provincial office and its other activities. It was through his efforts that the municipalities of Tehri, Haridwar and Dehra Dun had promised to contribute for running creches at these centres. The secretary had submitted schemes to the concerned municipalities about these centres.

The Sangh gave equal importance to social and economic welfare of Harijans which embraced public meetings and conferences, holding of seminars, distribution of untouchability literature, 'pad-yatras' and propaganda through cinema van.

The constructive programme of the problems included opening of temples, wells, tanks, 'balwadis', hotels, restaurants and barber-shops and helping them in getting State and Government grants, land for cultivation and securing them employment etc.

Special stress was laid for the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work which was started in 1962-63.

### *Achievements*

Workers arranged 318 anti-untouchability public meetings, conferences, social gatherings and 51 community dinners and teas to bring Harijans and Savarns together and remove by persuasion and change of heart, feelings of untouchability cherished by Savarns. Their combined efforts were successful in getting open 14 temples, one 'dharamshala', 23 wells, 13 Barber-shops and 27 hotels and restaurants.

The cinema van by the Central Office toured through Meerut and Roorkee and exhibited films on the Removal of Untouchability, Five-Year Plans, Health and Sanitation, Family Planning etc.

As in the last two years, this year also, the branch organised debates on district level at Shrinagar (Garhwal) in which both boy and girl students of 14 educational institutions of 7 districts participated. Another feature of this occasion was a three-day seminar of the workers which, besides other speakers, was addressed by Shrimati M. Chandra Shekhar, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India. Workers of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Parvatiya Navjivan Mandal, Bharat Sevak Samaj and other social organisations also participated. A one-act play on the Removal of Untouchability was enacted and folk songs, were presented on this occasion. This was also broadcast by the All India Radio and masses liked it.

The programme of debates was started last year. Encouraged with the success, more schools and districts participated during the year under

report. The subject of discussion for Senior and the Junior students was as under :—

- (i) Eradication of Untouchability is desirable through the medium of Sarvodaya.
- (ii) Establishing of separate Harijan colonies and hostels are an obstacle in the path of eradication of untouchability.

During the three-day Seminar at Shrinagar Shri mati Chandra Shekhar was informed that there was ample scope for the establishment of labour co-operatives in the hill areas and much work could be taken from these co-operatives e.g. construction of roads and other forest works if of course Forest and P.W. Department come to their help. But it was rather disappointing to see that the P.W. Department did not co-operate.

As mentioned earlier the branch looked after the economic welfare of Harijans as well. It took responsibility of the rehabilitation of 1,000 Bhotia families in district Chamoli who were leading a very miserable life and for this the branch requested the Home Ministry for help and further it put in efforts to provide them wool, through the help of the Khadi Commission, to eke out their living. On Dussehra festival 'Ram Lila' was enacted in a sweeper colony and tea-stall was got conducted by a 'bhangī' which served both Harijans and Savarns and had a very healthy effect.

Workers further arranged a cultural programme on 14th November, 1963—the birth day of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—at the 'balwadi' run at Dehra

Dun. Besides 'bhajan kirtan' an One-Act Play was also played in a Balmiki Colony and the players who acted their parts well were awarded prizes.

#### *Pad-Yatras*

As a matter of fact all intensive workers undertook 'pad-yatras' of their areas but Shri Vipin Chandra Shastri went on a 'pad-yatra' for 48 days which intensified activities of the branch. In spite of snowing he tried to establish contacts with the masses and formed a co-operative society and a 'Sanskar Kendra' for children.

#### *Cases-Reported*

Under the Untouchability (Offences) Act the branch gave legal aid in two cases: one case was compromised and two are still pending in the court of law.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The branch had 5 sevaks working under this scheme and were posted at Meerut, Dehra Dun, Moradabad, Roorkee and Khurja.

The sevaks arranged meetings in their respective areas and made extensive propaganda for the implementation of the recommendations of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee and distributed posters and pamphlets depicting improved methods of Scavenging with improved implements. They also put in efforts to educate Balmikis and secure them employment. During the year under report sevaks were successful in getting 17 wheelbarrows, 214 new buckets, 10 scrapers and 373 brooms distributed among sweepers. 25 latrines were

made pucca, 22 were repaired and 11 were built new. Receptacles were got placed in 503 latrines. Further it was on the persuasion of the sevaks at Dehra Dun that an increase of Rs 5/- was given to sweepers.

#### *Pathshala, Sankar Kendra and Creche*

The branch conducted a 'balwadi' at Dehra Dun and a creche and reading-room at Roorkee. The 'balwadi' at Dehra Dun is a sort of 'Sankar Kendra' and 20 Balmiki children of 3 to 7 years age group were taught through the Kindergarten medium through a trained Nursery teacher. The Sangh besides teaching them free also fed them breakfast as well. From 1st July 1963 the number of children increased to 24.

The creche at Roorkee was run in Balmiki basti and had 20 children from 1 to 3 years of age. This arrangement enabled elder children to attend schools who otherwise had to look after their younger brothers and sisters when their parents were out on work. With this arrangement the branch was able to educate 15 Balmiki children.

Besides this creche a night Adult 'pathshala' was also conducted for adults.

#### *Work in the border districts*

As decided earlier the branch commenced its well knit programme of work at the three border districts of Pithoragarh, Chamoli, and Uttar Kashi. Due to state of emergency the most important work was to boost up the morale of border people and keep them in preparedness for the time of emergency.

The Sangh worked in co-operation with Bharat Sevak Samaj, Sarv Seva Sangh and other constructive organisations working in this area. About 64 voluntary workers co-operated with the Sangh. Workers collected wool for the sweaters of the forces and enacted plays. Rs. 2,000/- were collected through the sale of tickets and the amount was deposited in the Defence Fund. A similar enterprise on a smaller scale conducted by children of Dehra Dun collected Rs. 400/- and the same was presented to the Chief Minister for the Defence Fund. Landless Harijans of the border areas were secured 187 'nalis' of land through the 'sevak'. 16 Harijans were got employed and 13 were helped in securing State scholarships. Two Harijans were helped in eviction cases. At Urgam an Industrial Co-operative Society was formed and a balwadi was run by the branch.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

The branch with the help of the Bharat Sevak Samaj conducted a 'Lok Karya Kshetra' at Tapovan district Chamoli. Out of a population of 3387 of this region 536 are Harijans and are spread over 25 villages. Besides there are poor landless Bhotia Harijans who lead a nomadic life. The branch had stationed two workers who with the co-operation of the villagers constructed a three mile long road through 'shramdan'. Besides they established a social centre for occasional get-together meetings. A Youth Seminar was arranged at Sookhi Bhalgaon and people were apprised about the 'Jan Jagran' programme of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The 'Shivirarthi' laid



bricks on an area of 714/6 Sq. Ft. The 'sahyogis' got 23 Harijan students admitted to schools and helped in reorganisation of 5 'pathshalas'. 80 landless Bhotias were secured part-time employment and other Harijans were secured 25 'nalis' of land. The Sangh also organised a 'Sanskar Kedra' in this area.

## Workers' Training Camps

### Rajasthan

The provincial Sangh organised a nine-day training camp-- 8th March to 16th March, 1964---for its workers at Laksman Garh (Sikar) under the management of Shri Ram Prasad, Organising Secretary of the area. Thirty workers and 'Sahyogis' of Rajasthan participated in the camp.

Sarv Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharwarial Bhadada, Provincial Secretary; Chaturbhuj Pathak, Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh; Ram Chandra, President Jhalawar District Harijan Sevak Sangh and workers of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh spoke and guided *sevak*s on the occasion.

Shri Bhanwar Lal Bhadada said, "We have to make Savarn Community understand the gravity of the problem and also have to awaken the down trodden Harijan and make him fearless to assert his rights. If we are able to do this we are bound to succeed. Economically also Harijan community is the poorest in society, therefore, we have to pull it up economically, get him land and liberate him from his debts.

If we ceaselessly put in efforts to unite and awaken Harijans to assert their rights, unmindful of the disappointments and failures we come across

in our efforts, we, I am sure would one day get them their due.

We should not only forge ahead but should also be able to look back on the work we have achieved, for otherwise there is likelihood of our efforts going waste if we are not able to retain what we have gained. Our work of resurrection of the society is most important since we are serving that community on whom the whole edifice of society is built. We in the true sense can only protect the country when we are able to free weaker from the yoke of the stronger and get him his rights.

The Secretary, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shri Jivanlal Jainan das, in his encouraging discourse while addressing workers said, "We should try to be worker of the type who does not wait for telling him but ceaselessly carries on his work keeping in view the situation and time."

Giving the historical background of untouchability he said, "untouchability is a product of 'Varna Vyavastha' and casteism. 'Varna Vyavastha' does not exist these days, but casteism a by product of 'Varna Vyavastha' still continues. But as casteism is growing weaker and weaker untouchability also is on its decline." Continuing his speech he said "Just as milk and sugar have their separate entities but on mixing the two one loses itself in other and the milk is sweetened so have we to unite the disintegrated Hindu society into one whole unit." He further stressed for their economic welfare and for that he said, "It can be done by getting them land and

further by co-operative industrialisation. We have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  crores of ladless families out of whom 66% are Harijans, Shri Vinoba has so far distributed  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lakh acres of land obtained in Bhoodan out of which 33% of land has been given to Harijans. Awakening and unity of any party or society is mostly related to its literacy. 83% of the Indian population live in villages and only 17% reside in cities. In cities we have majority of them educated but in villages we have still to educate them."

"Rajasthan is very backward in education and only 11 to 12% of the people are educated. If we take to averages we should have 4 to 12% of Harijans educated but only 4% of them are literate. Total population of the state is 2 crores out of which 33 lakhs are Harijans who are 16% of the State population. Therefore it becomes imeprative that we should take education of Harijans also in our hands along with other activities."

Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas while guiding workers with regard to 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work said, "In India scavenging work is carried out by a particular community while in other countries it is seen that people who do not succeed in other fields of life take to this work. Defining 'Bhangi Mukti' which are two different aspects of the work, he said, providing sweepers improved implements and thus facilitating their work is 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' while weaning them and their coming generation from this work is 'Bhangi Mukti'. We will have to put in efforts so that a *bhangi's* child does not follow his ancestral

pursuit and becomes a *bhangi*. If we are able to develop a strong hatred in *bhangi's* mind the problem can be easily solved."

"We have dearth of latrines in India and whatever a few we have are mostly in cities. In villages people ease themselves on open land and this is a very bad and unclean habit. We should educate people to cover night soil with earth which would not only save us from the spread of filth and disease but will also provide manure. But as we do not do it we lose Rs. 400/- crore worth of manure. Therefore, we should try and see that people cover night-soil with earth."

"Whereas on the one hand we should try to form money-lending co-operative societies to relieve sweepers of their loans and to get their wages increased we should also on the other hand try to teach them to spend their hard earned money usefully as other wise the very purpose of getting their wages increased will be of no avail."

"Untouchability removal work is not something to be done under duress but has to be achieved through change of heart which is rather difficult of all works." Continuing his speech he said, "It is all due to Mahatma Gandhi's graciousness that we have got this opportunity of work but we lack that force which he had. He had dynamism to bring about a revolution. To achieve that strength we should also follow the teachings of Sarv Sri Mahatma Gandhi and Thakkar Bapa. It is very unfortunate

that we are lacking that comprehensive outlook which treats all creative works on par be it 'Kadhi' work, Service of Cows, Basic Education or 'Harijan Seva,' which all are interrelated and interdependent. It is due to this failing in our outlook that we are facing failures. We, therefore, will have to consider ourselves as one whole lot."

"We should undertake 'pad-yatras' at least twice a year which give us first hand information of the residents. While chalking out our new programmes we should keep in mind the work we have achieved. We should have true account of everything but should not be caught in the maze of figures."

On this occasion Sarv Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak and members of the Provincial Board also addressed and guided workers.

On 14th March evening a big *Sammelan* was organised at Subhas Chowk at which about 200 Harijans and Savarns had refreshments together. Late in the evening the anti-untouchability *Sammelan* was held under the presidentship of Shri Jivanlalji, Secratry, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi. About one thousand Harijans and a large number of local people attended the function. Shri Ram Prasad welcomed the guests. Thereafter Sarv Shri Venkateshwar Pathak and Shri Jivanlalji addressed the 'Sammelan.'

Ex—Assistant teacher Shri Ram Chandra expressing his thoughts on the occasion said, "Just as feet support the body so this community supports the edifice of society. If feet stop working the whole

body comes to a stand still. Similarly if Harijans refuse to work the society will be in peril." Congratulating Harijans he said, "It is your brave endurance that in spite of such tyranny at the hands of Savarns you have stuck to *Hindu Dharma* and have not severed your connection with the Hindu society."

Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada in his illuminating address said, Untouchability has no place in *Hindu Dharma* and religious scriptures. Unfortunately during our downfall, we started differentiating between man and man and considered it to be *Dharma*. We are fortunate now that with the efforts of our religious and political reformers untouchability is now considered a sin and once again we are returning to our old civilised and cultured days when we never differentiated between man and man. We are passing through difficult times and the responsibility of our country, society and *Dharma* rests on our shoulders and if we do not embrace these worshippers of our Gods and Goddesses I am afraid we shall have again to see evil days." Addressing Harijans he said, "You should not be disappointed, good times are coming and once again Savarns have started treating you as equals. If you maintain patience for a while more, I am sure, you will get your rights."

Next Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak said, "We cannot forget the kindness and magnanimity of those who produce food and clothes for the society. This community which has always served for the well-being of the country and society has always been ill treated. We have been rather ungrateful to them.

Is it not height of cruelty that people who clean and save society from diseases and epidemics should be hated and people who are the cause of it be respected?" He warned people that this state of affairs cannot last long. "If we don't want to be slaves we have no right to keep slaves."

Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas speaking from the chair reminded people of those days when Harijans were compelled to walk with a broom tied at their backs so that their foot-prints were effaced and Savarns coming after them were not polluted with the touch of the foot-prints. At places there were separate compartments for them in the trains. They had differential treatment at schools and other public places. This was the height of untouchability.

Sri Jivanlal Jairamdas gave the other side of the picture also which was rather encouraging. He said, "There were certain good examples also in society. We should take lesson from the lives of saints and writings in Vedas and other religious scriptures".

Further, he said, "With the strong efforts of Mahatma Gandhi untouchability has lost its rigour. We should feel the demand of times and change our views accordingly. As the old proverb goes, 'Do as you would like to be done by', we should not behave towards them in a manner which we do not like for ourselves."

Sarv Shri Ayodhya Prasad, Headmaster Local Higher Secondary School; Banwari Lal Varma, a social worker and President Congress Mandal also



spoke on the occasion and deprecated untouchability and appealed to Savarns to change with times.

At the end organisers thanked public and also people who co-operated in this noble cause.

### **Nasik-Maharashtra**

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti* Scheme was started late in the year 1960-61 for improving the working and living conditions of *bhangis* who had been doing this dirty work since long past in a crude way and for which they are detested and shunned as no other community in the country for the simple reason that they carry night-soil as head-load. For this scheme the Government came to their help after Shri N.R. Malkani had submitted his report after an all India survey of the working conditions of *Bhangis* and the Sangh fully co-operated to implement the scheme.

To start with we could only employ 25 *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* workers with the grant received from the Centre. Finding this number to be insufficient compared to the task to be achieved the number was subsequently raised to 50 which again we are expecting will be increased.

Every year the Sangh held its training camps of 10 to 15 days' duration where *Sevaks* were trained for the removal of untouchability and *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* which as a matter of fact is co-related to the removal of untouchability.

However it was observed that this training was inadequate for a systematic and comprehensive work

which the *sevak*s had to do and, therefore, it was decided to have a longer training course.

Accordingly the Sangh sent 46 *sevak*s this year to Nasik at Safai Vidyalaya conducted by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for a three-month training course where practically all aspects of the work were touched.

A very comprehensive curriculum for rural and urban sanitation was prepared. Sarv Shri N.R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee and Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh Delhi went there to participate in the camp and guide workers in their training. The trainees were given both theoretical and practical training in the scavenging profession.

The theoretical training comprised of a brief outline of the various types of latrines and urinals used all over the country; ways and means to improve the old types to latest scavenger free types; use of improved type of scavenging implements; a brief knowledge as to the living conditions of the various *Bhangi* communities in different provinces of the country and their latest requirement; difficulties scavengers come across in old type latrines and how to remove them; a smattering knowledge of various types of micro-organisms which spread diseases and epidemics due to insanitary conditions and methods to combat them; knowledge of various insecticides and germicides; cost of construction for the various types of latrines, urinals, manure-pits etc.; a complete knowledge about gas-plants run with cowdung and

night-soil; improvements in scavenging implements, receptacle washing implements, spittoons and wheelbarrows. Methods employed for the propaganda for sanitation; improved type of scavenging implements; knowledge of the various Govt. Schemes; study of the Malkani Committee Report etc. To hold exhibitions regarding improved type of scavenging implements and display of propaganda posters and pamphlets. Further they were given all information about the various sanitary plans and schemes of the State and Central Governments, District or Local Boards or Committees; Municipal Corporations, and Committees; Gram Panchayats etc. They were also apprised of the various sanitation activities of the Health Department.

Regarding their practical training they were taught the correct use of improved scavenging implements; to draw various diagrams and drawings of latrines, urinals etc. Casting out their costs of manufacture, arranging exhibitions and propaganda meetings, use of insecticides and disinfectants, manufacture of compost manures, gas plants etc. For further practical training all the workers who participated in the camp were sent to Bombay to see for themselves how the city has arranged for the disposal of night-soil and rubbish.

A batch of them was also sent to Raipur on the Sarvodaya Sammelan held there. All latrines put up for the participants were made by the organisers and our workers who actively participated in this work which gave them an insight as to the rural sanitation of the country.

### Patna (Bihar)

A seven-day training camp was held for the Harijan Sevak Sangh workers of the Eastern zone at Patna under the auspices of the Bihar branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The training camp was inaugurated by Shri Bhagwat Prasad, President, Shahabad District Harijan Sevak Sangh. The daily programme of the *shivir* was carried out under the guidance of Shri Gopal Lal Varma, District President of the Santhal Pargana branch. 40 trainees out of whom one had come from Bengal participated in the *shivir*. Workers from Assam and Orissa could not participate.

On 17.3.1964 the trainees welcomed Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. He inspected the creche and *balwadi* run by the Sangh and distributed sweets to children.

The trinees and speakers discussed exhaustively about the removal of udtouchability and other problems relating to this stigma and tried to find out solution for the same.

Sarv Shri Acharya Badri Nath Varma, Ex-Education Minister Bihar State; Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh; Swami Hari Narainanand; Hridaya Narain Choudhry, Ex-Deputy Minister Bihar; Jaglal Choudhry, Nand Kishore Narain, President Co-operative Federation Bihar State; K. K. Liona, Assistant Regional Commissioner Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, Yashwant Lele, Inspector, Central Gandhi Smarak Nidhi; Bhagwat Datt; Nagendra Narain Singh; Harindra Samayar; Gopal

Lal Varma and Bhagwat Prasad addressed the trainees.

Shri Acharya Badri Nath Varma, Ex-Education Minister while addressing trainees said, "We have been serving Harijans since long. In 1935, accompanied with Shri Rajendra Babu, I went to the municipalities and started Debt Relief Work. He said Co-operative System is a healthy activity but a wide propaganda should be made for the same. Segregation is opposed to the spirit of times but how to avoid it, is a problem. Savarns do not like to live with Harijans for their bad habits and dirty profession. Therefore, this has become a tough problem. There are people who wish to better their lot but majority of them wish to usurp them." He admitted, "We have not that welfare of the Harijans at heart which we had before. We have to revive old sympathies for them".

Shri Viyogi Hari in his brief speech said, "It is my personal opinion that the Government should not give grant for social work. But on behalf of the Institution I State that if the Government had to accept our budget it should not have kept us waiting so long.

Removal of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work are works for reforming society. We should work with complete resignation to God."

Swami Shri Harinarayananand said, "The desire of man has been to free himself from the bondage of pain and suffering and achieve happiness and pleasure; but that one will reach this goal through

material gains, at least I cannot believe. If society is conscious of its duty, has faith in spirituality and realizes religion in its true perspective all social evils will vanish by itself and untouchability too will disappear”.

Shri Haridaya Narain Choudhry, Ex-Deputy Minister Bihar and President Darbhanga District Harijan Sevak Sangh said, “We should try to raise the economic standard of Harijans. The State is also after it. Some Cottage Industries should be started for them. The State has taken to this work for the weaker section of society”. Addressing workers he said, “I am also given some responsibilities and if you take up this work we would fully co-operate with you. Ambar Charkha, pounding of rice, poultry farming, bee-keeping etc. are some of the cottage industries which can be easily started. Pounding of rice is the easiest of all. The State gives a grant of Rs. 87.50 on a share capital of Rs. 12.50 and that too without any security whatsoever. The State also gives grant for expenses incurred on administration. Any registered body can start this work. If you are inclined to run Ambar Charkha the State will help for all the show and along with it the trainees will get help of eight annas per day during their training period.’

Shri Jaglal Choudhry while addressing trainees said, “It is strange that you talk of ‘Bhangi Mukti’ and their social welfare after snatching away their means of livelihood. How do you take it to be a just action on your part. I wish that the ‘bhangi’

should first get some means to earn livelihood and then we can press them to give up scavenging. It is not difficult to provide them alternative work. They can be given  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of land per member of the family which will solve this problem”.

Shri Nand Kishore Narain, Chairman, Bihar State Co-operative Federation, said, “There are Schemes and Plans to bring about the desired reforms and welfare of the Harijan Community and one of that scheme is the running of Co-operative Societies. If the society does not realize its importance and utility it is really unfortunate for it. We have not been able to gain as much from co-operative system as we desired. We wish that there should be consumer co-operative societies for Harijans with which we will be able to regulate their expenses. We should prepare a budget of each Harijan household to help them.”

Shri K. K. Liowa, Assistant Regional Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during his speech said, “How can we press municipalities; they do their own. If they are given grant to buy wheel-barrows they spend it on a different head. With Credit Co-operative Societies we only touch one aspect of the problem. Eradication of untouchability is a multifacet problem and we have to tackle it accordingly.”

Shri Yashwant Lele, Inspector Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, while addressing trainees said, ‘Antyodaya’ means welfare of Harijans and ‘bhangis’. ‘Bhangi Mukti’ is possible only if there are septic or flush

type latrines. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has made various cheap models of latrines which can be manufactured for about Rs. 50/- each.

Shri Bhagwat Datt talked about removal of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' in all its aspects; but he said, "The main crux of the problem is that so long as you are unable to develop an innate hatred in scavengers about their work whose suffering you desire to remove you can not redeem them of their distress. What you call a suffering is not taken by them as such and, therefore, you should work to develop that hatred in them."

Shri Nagendra Narain Singh said, "The problem of untouchability includes the problem of slums also. I desire that these slums be dismantled and in their place new neat and clean dwellings be built, but this does not seem to be possible as yet. There will be a host of difficulties in implementing this scheme, therefore, for the present necessary improvements should be effected to make them habitable. For these achievements we should seek co-operation of the municipalities, Social Welfare Board, Bharat Sevak Samaj etc. Old type latrines should be changed to septic or flush type lavatories. Further we should try to have public latrines, covered drains and proper places for dumping refuse. The matter does not end here for we shall have to encourage people also to achieve this goal and for this workers should develop a strong character so that their teachings have influence on society".

Shri Harendra Samaiyar—Gandhi Tatva Pracharak, Bihar Gandhi Smarak Nidhi—while speaking



to trainees said, "We should act on what has been decided, and think, how to decide, what has not been decided. We should not let Harijans live separately, they should be rehabilitated along with Savarns so that they are able to have their good influence and pick up cultured habits and thus change their mode of living." For 'Bhangi Mukti' he stressed "We should have cheap septic latrines." Shri Gopal Lal Verma while addressing trainees said, "Lot of work has been done for the removal of untouchability through the Sangh, therefore, we should not feel disappointed if we find that the ratio of achievements gained is incommensurate to the enormity of the problem, rather, we should continue on working in this direction to achieve our mission." Lastly, Shri Bhagwat Prasad got up and said, "In spite of a host of hurdles in our way we should stick on to the work with firm determination. We should learn from our past lessons that we have not to feel dejected on oppositions but should continue working enthusiastically in achieving our goal".



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# *ACCOUNTS*

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JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.

Chartered Accountants.

259, Chandni Chowk,

Delhi-6.

Delhi. 13th June, 1964.

### AUDIT REPORT

The President,  
Harijan Sevak Sangh,  
Delhi.

Dear Madam,

We have audited the accounts of your Sangh, in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1964 and report thereon as under :

1. We understand that out of Rs. 62,907.59, a sum of Rs. 32,990.17 was realised on 17-4-1964 and the balance was expected subsequently later on.
2. We again invite your attention to point No. 4 of our last year's report dated 31st July, 1963, regarding valuation of shares at market rates.
3. Actual expenses under the following heads have exceeded the budget sanctions :—

|                              | Budget<br>Sanction | Actual (in<br>round sums) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Staff Salaries               | 10,000.00          | 11,200.00                 |
| Provident Fund               | 900.00             | 1,184.00                  |
| Travelling & Con-<br>veyance | 500.00             | 2,681.00                  |
| Stationery & Printing        | 1,000.00           | 1,940.00                  |
| Kingsway Colony              | 6,000.00           | 8,321.00                  |
| Building Repairs             | 1,500.00           | 3,316.00                  |
| Scholarships                 | 7,000.00           | 7,462.00                  |
| Sweeper Sevak<br>Allowance   | 1,500.00           | 1,650.00                  |
| Harijan Sevak<br>Allowance   | 1,000.00           | 2,493.00                  |
| Wells for Water              | 1,500.00           | 3,100.00                  |

We understand the excess expenditure was approved and ratified by your Committee.

4. In our opinion the sum of Rs. 300/- (included in Suspense Account) due from Shri B.L. Kohli should be realised or otherwise adjusted.
5. The following amounts are lying at credit for a long time. These should be paid off as soon as possible.
 

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Shri Ajaypal Singh  | 1,093.89 |
| Har' Kish n Shastri | 110.72   |
6. Balances in all personal accounts are in anticipation of confirmation by the parties concerned.
7. Subject to the above remarks, we certify that the annexed Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet (with Schedules "A" and "B") are exhibit a true and correct state of affairs, according to the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of accounts, registers and vouchers, presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
 for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
 (Jagdish Prasad)  
 B. (Com.), G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
 Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Income & Expenditure Account for*

**EXPENDITURE**

|                                    |                 |                  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>To Welfare Work</b>             |                 |                  |
| (including Grants & Allowances)    |                 |                  |
| Expenses on Dispensary             | 4,522.47        |                  |
| Less Income                        | <u>1,729.95</u> | 2,792.52         |
| „ <b>Grants To :—</b>              |                 |                  |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram             | 6,969.66        |                  |
| Mahadeo Desai Library              | 636.77          |                  |
| Pani Fund                          | 3,100.00        |                  |
| Provincial Branches                | 2,020.00        |                  |
| Institutions                       | <u>5,214.62</u> | 17,941.05        |
| „ Gandhi Scholarships              | <u>7,462.00</u> |                  |
| „ Examination & Book money         | 561.00          |                  |
| „ Medical Aid                      | 340.00          |                  |
| „ Casual Help                      | 658.84          |                  |
| „ Harijan Sevak Allowances         | 3,290.00        |                  |
| „ Municipal Sweeper Sevak          |                 |                  |
| Allowance                          | 1,650.00        |                  |
| „ Harijan Seva Publicity           | 2,492.79        |                  |
| „ Khadi Self-sufficiency           | 177.79          |                  |
| „ Remittance Charges               | <u>183.60</u>   | <u>16,816.02</u> |
|                                    |                 | 37,549.59        |
| „ <b>Kingsway Colony Expenses</b>  |                 |                  |
| Establishment & Conservancy        |                 |                  |
| Charges                            | 8,321.01        |                  |
| Water Rate & House Tax             | 1,004.66        |                  |
| Building Repairs                   | <u>3,316.09</u> | 12,641.76        |
| „ <b>Expenses on Meetings Of :</b> |                 |                  |
| Central Board and Executive        |                 |                  |
| Committee                          |                 | 3,919.34         |
| Carried Over                       |                 | 54,110.69        |

**Sangh, Delhi.**

*the year ending 31st March, 1964.*

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**INCOME**

|                                                 |                  |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>By Membership Fee</b>                        |                  |                 |
| from Members of Central Board                   |                  | 84.00           |
| „ <b>Donations</b>                              |                  | 3,667.60        |
| <b>“ Income from Investments</b>                |                  |                 |
| Dividend on Shares                              | 4,600 26         |                 |
| Interest on Securities                          | <u>15,123.20</u> | 19,723.46       |
| <b>“ Royalty (on Books)</b>                     |                  |                 |
| from Navjivan Karyalaya                         |                  | 11,084.51       |
| <b>“ Grant-in-aid</b>                           |                  |                 |
| from Ministry of Home Affairs                   |                  | 24,420.00       |
| <b>“ Contributions</b>                          |                  |                 |
| Charity Box Collections at Raj-<br>ghat Samadhi |                  | 9,112.16        |
| „ <b>House Rent</b>                             |                  |                 |
| from Colony Staff                               |                  | <u>4,327.23</u> |
|                                                 |                  | 72,418.96       |
| „ <b>Deficit—Carried to Balance Sheet</b>       |                  | 15,032.72       |

Total Rs. 87,451.68

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**Harijan Sevak**  
*Income & Expenditure Account for*

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**EXPENDITURE**

|                                             |               |           |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
|                                             | Brought over  | 54,110.69 |
| <b>„ Administrative Expenses</b>            |               |           |
| Salaries & Dearness Allowance               | 11,305.00     |           |
| Provident Fund Contribution                 | 1,184.44      |           |
| Conveyance Expenses                         | 2,681.44      |           |
| Postage and Telegrams and<br>Telephones     | 988.40        |           |
| Stationery and Printing                     | 1,940.24      |           |
| Newspapers                                  | 159.26        |           |
| Audit and Bank Charges                      | 686.24        |           |
| General Expenses                            | <u>624.12</u> | 19,569.14 |
| <b>“ Depreciation on Immovable Property</b> |               | 13,771.85 |

Total Rs. 87,451.68

Sd. Sahdev  
*Accountant*

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*



Sangh, Delhi  
*the year ending 31st March, 1964*

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INCOME

Brought over 87,451.68

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Total Rs. 87,451.68

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Certified in terms of our Report of even date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)  
259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
13th June, 1964. Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as*

**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

**Funds**

|                        |                    |             |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Kingsway Colony        | 5,55,462.56        |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,34,149.32</u> | 6,89,611.88 |

**Endowment Funds**

|                             |                 |             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Harijan Udyogshala          | 5,50,000.00     |             |
| Shrimati Sumitra Devi Birla | 1,74,246.21     |             |
| Shri Kewal Krishna Sehgal   | <u>2,000.00</u> | 7,26,246.21 |

**Earmarked Funds**

|                            |          |  |
|----------------------------|----------|--|
| <i>Harijan Sevak Sangh</i> |          |  |
| Development Fund           | 4,800.00 |  |

*Harijan Udyogshala*

|                   |                 |             |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Development       | 1,00,000.00     |             |
| Snatak Tools      | 325.00          |             |
| Spec.al Equipment | <u>2,320.71</u> | 1,02,645.71 |

*Kasturba Balika Ashram*

|             |                  |                  |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| Development | 50,650.00        |                  |
| Building    | <u>15,000.00</u> | <u>65,650.00</u> |
|             |                  | 1,73,095.71      |

**Staff Provident Fund**

|                        |                 |             |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 34,818.24       |             |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 51,200.09       |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | 21,563.54       |             |
| Interest               | <u>3,688.55</u> | 1,11,270.42 |

**Staff Gratuity Fund**

|                        |                 |          |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 2,787.50        |          |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 3,066.50        |          |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,449.25</u> | 7,303.25 |

**General Funds**

|                       |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Building Depreciation | 90,525.00       |                  |
| Mahadev Desai Library | 7,169.88        |                  |
| Staff Welfare         | <u>1,829.56</u> | <u>99,524.44</u> |

Carried Over 18,07051.91

**Sangh, Delhi**  
*on 31st March, 1964*

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

**Land and Building**

|                            |                    |             |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Harijan Colony at Kingsway | 5,55,462.56        |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram     | <u>1,34,149.32</u> | 6,89,611.88 |

**Investment—at Cost**

|                        |                    |              |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| (Vide Schedule 'A')    |                    |              |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 4,48,782.00        |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 5,50,000.00        |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | 1,74,236.20        |              |
| Staff Provident Fund   | <u>1,11,270.42</u> | 12,84,288.62 |

**Loans and Advances**

|                               |               |           |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Building Construction Account | 10,043.17     |           |
| Harijan Udyogshala            | 5,000.00      |           |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram        | 3,500.00      |           |
| Provincial Branches           | 1,083.85      |           |
| Income Tax (Recoverable)      | 62,907.59     |           |
| Electric Deposit              | 1,315.00      |           |
| Postage                       | <u>340.29</u> | 84,189.90 |

**Sundry Debit Balances**

|                                            |        |  |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|--|
| Prof. N. R. Malkani                        | 20.00  |  |
| Shri Mam Chand                             | 70.00  |  |
| Lok Karya Kshetra                          | 244.43 |  |
| Prohibition Account<br>(vide Schedule 'B') | 36.27  |  |

|                  |                 |          |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Suspense Account | <u>5,448.09</u> | 5,818.79 |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|

**Stores**

|                |               |          |
|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Dead Stock     | 1,415.00      |          |
| Electric Bulbs | <u>324.57</u> | 1,739.57 |

**Bank and Cash Balances**

|                        |                  |                     |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| United Commercial Bank |                  |                     |
| Limited, Delhi         | 53,796.75        |                     |
| Cash in Hand           | <u>12,562.52</u> | 66,359.27           |
| Carried Over           | Total Rs.        | <u>21,32,008.03</u> |

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**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as*

**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

|                                         |                  |              |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                                         | Brought forward  | 18,07,051.91 |
| <b>Sundry Credit Balances</b>           |                  |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala Account              | 86,113.69        |              |
| State Branches                          | 1,500.00         |              |
| Legal Aid                               | 2,466.36         |              |
| Electric Lighting Account               | 1,394.39         |              |
| President's Discretionary Grant         | 454.00           |              |
| Palni Rest House Grant                  | 100.00           |              |
| Well Construction                       | 875.50           |              |
| Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru               | 275.00           |              |
| Shri Ajaipal Singh                      | 1,093.89         |              |
| Shri Hari Kishan Shastri                | <u>110.72</u>    | 94,383.55    |
| <b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b> |                  |              |
| per last Balance Sheet                  | 2,45,605.29      |              |
| less Deficit for the year               | <u>15,032.72</u> | 2,30,572.57  |

Total Rs. 21,32,008.03

Sd. Sahdev  
Accountant

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

Sangh, Delhi  
on 31 March, 1964

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Brought forward      Rs. 21,32,008.03

Total Rs.      21,32,008.03

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Certified in terms of our Audit Report of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)  
259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
13th June, 1964. Chartered Accountant

## Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi

*Investments as on 31st March, 1964.*

### SCHEDULE - "A"

#### **Harijan Sevak Sangh's Investment**

|                                                                     |               |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank, Delhi                    | 3,10,000.00   |             |
| Stock Certificate Government Loan $4\frac{1}{4}\%$                  | 75,000.00     |             |
| Motor General and Finance Limited, Delhi                            | 2,000.00      |             |
| Orient Paper Mills 357 P. Shares 100/- each                         | 35,922.00     |             |
| Textile Machinery Corporation 200 P. Shares each                    | 20,000.00     |             |
| Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills 533 Ordinary Shares Rs. 10/- each | 5,560.00      |             |
| Jay Shree Tea Industries B.R.C. Shares Rs. 100/- each               | <u>300.00</u> | 4,48,782.00 |

#### **Harijan Udyogshala Investment**

|                                                            |                  |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank, Delhi           | 1,02,600.00      |             |
| Orient Paper Mills 35,000 Ordinary Shares Rs. 10/- each    | 3,50,000.00      |             |
| Textile Machinery Corporation 800 P. Shares Rs. 100/- each | 80,600.00        |             |
| Jardine Handerson Ltd., 150 P. Shares Rs. 100/- each       | <u>16,800.00</u> | 5,50,000.00 |

#### **Kasturba Balika Ashram Investment**

|                                                                      |                 |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Orient Paper Mills 466 Preference Shares Rs. 100/- each              | 50,767.87       |                    |
| Hukamchand Jute Mills 300 Preference Shares Rs. 100/- each           | 34,175.00       |                    |
| Orient Paper Mills 6,650 Ordinary Shares Rs. 10/- each               | 66,500.00       |                    |
| Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills 2133 Ordinary Shares Rs. 10/- each | 21,323.33       |                    |
| Jay Shree Tea Industries 147 Ordinary Shares Rs. 10/- each           | <u>1,470.00</u> | <u>1,74,236.20</u> |

Carried over 11,73,018.20

Brought forward 11,73,018.20

**Staff Provident Fund Investment**

|                                 |                   |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 12 Year National Saving         |                   |             |
| Certificate with Interest       | 78,000.00         |             |
| 10 Year Treasury Certificate    | 15,000.00         |             |
| Saving Bank Account with        |                   |             |
| United Commercial Bank          | 9,779.42          |             |
| Loan to Staff against Provident |                   |             |
| Fund                            | 8,491.00          | 1,11,270.42 |
|                                 | <u>          </u> |             |

Total Rs. 12,84,288.62

|                              |                                               |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Sd. Sahdev<br>Accountant     | Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas<br>Secretary           |
|                              | for Jagdish Prasad & Co.,<br>(Jagdish Prasad) |
| 259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. | B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,                      |
| 13th June, 1964.             | Chartered Accountant                          |

**Harijan Sevak**  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
*for Schemes pertaining to Removal of*  
*from 1st April, 1963 to*

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RECEIPTS

|                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| Grant-in-Aid from Government of India, |             |
| Ministry of Home Affairs               | 3,39,100.00 |

|  |                                                                                                                                                 |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 0 10px;"> Total Rs. 3,39,100.00 </div> |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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**Auditor's Report**

We have audited the account of Grant-in-Aid received by Harijan Sevak Sangh from Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for Schemes pertaining to the Removal of Untouchability in respect of the year from 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 and have examined the relative Statement of Account as set forth above and report that it exhibits a true and correct view of the Grant-in-Aid received and of the Expenditure made thereout, as per the books of account and other relevant record presented to us for audit and in accordance with the information supplied and the explanations given to us.

for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.  
(J.C. Khanna)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
18th June, 1964.

B.Com., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant



**Sangh, Delhi****GRANT ACCOUNT***Untouchability in respect of the year**31st March, 1964.*

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**PAYMENTS**

|                                                                            |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pay and Travelling Allowance of Harijan Sevak                              | 1,10,395.00 |
| Pay and Travelling Allowance and Contingencies<br>of Regional Sevak        | 8,553.67    |
| Pay and Travelling Allowance of Bhangi Kasht<br>Mukti Sevak and Supervisor | 71,901.18   |
| Training Camps for Workers                                                 | 6,114.56    |
| Melas, Meetings and Conferences                                            | 14,975.25   |
| Film Purchase, Preparation and Bhajan<br>Mandalis                          | 5,188.28    |
| Balwadis and Sanskar Kendras                                               | 18,530.94   |
| Creches (Jhoola Ghar)                                                      | 18,424.93   |
| Harijan Udyogshala Snatak Tools                                            | 7,856.90    |
| Printing and Publicity                                                     | 10,396.88   |
| Upkeep and Maintenance of 4 old Cinema Vans                                | 30,038.07   |
| Administration                                                             | 28,702.57   |
|                                                                            | <hr/>       |
|                                                                            | 3,31,078.23 |
| Unspent Balance—refunded to Government of<br>India                         | 8,021.77    |
|                                                                            | <hr/>       |
| Total Rs.                                                                  | 3,39,100.00 |

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Sd. Biharilal Kohli  
Accountant

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary



JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.

Chartered Accountants

259, Chandni Chowk,

Delhi-6.

Delhi, 26th June, 1964.

AUDIT REPORT

The Secretary,  
Harijan Udyogshala,  
Delhi-9.

Dear Sir,

We have audited the accounts of Udyogshala relating to the year ended 31st March, 1964 and report thereon as under :—

1. Out of the sum of Rs. 3,924-70 nP. due by customers (as shown under Book Debts), the following amounts, in our opinion, are considered to be doubtful of realisation and, therefore, early steps should be taken to either realize the same or adjust them accordingly :—

|                                                            |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| a) Poorv-Udai Prakashan, Delhi                             | 250.00   |
| b) G. Lal Sons, Delhi                                      | 1,613.01 |
| c) Mrs. Chandra Prabha Sinha,<br>New Delhi                 | 127.00   |
| d) Controller of Stores, Municipal<br>Corporation of Delhi | 77.00    |

Subject to this, the annexed Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1964, the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the year 1963-64 together with the Schedules A, B, and C, exhibit a true and correct state of affairs to the best of the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of accounts, registers, vouchers and other record presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Narain Prasad)  
B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
*Income & Expenditure Account*

### EXPENDITURE

|                                          |               |             |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>To Teaching Expenses</b>              |               |             |
| Staff Salaries                           | 5,514.66      |             |
| Provident Fund Contributions             | 323.02        |             |
| Gratuity                                 | 105.00        |             |
| Teaching Material                        | 165.30        |             |
| Examinations, Functions and Prizes       | <u>190.04</u> | 6,298.02    |
| <b>To Hostel Expenses</b>                |               |             |
| Salaries—Superintendent.                 | 3,900.00      |             |
| Kitchen Staff                            | 4,440.00      |             |
| Sanitary Staff                           | 1,742.33      |             |
| Provident Fund Contributions             | 642.19        |             |
| Gratuity                                 | <u>304.00</u> |             |
|                                          | 11,028.52     |             |
| Kitchen Provisions                       | 34,188.16     |             |
| Clothing and Bedding                     | 11,684.57     |             |
| Toilet and Laundry                       | 1,494.28      |             |
| Electricity                              | 1,254.27      |             |
| Water                                    | 926.63        |             |
| Sanitary Goods                           | 123.75        |             |
| Medical                                  | 526.62        |             |
| Sports and Games                         | 499.17        |             |
| Gardening                                | 79.67         |             |
| Miscellaneous                            | <u>389.67</u> | 62,195.31   |
| <b>To Vocational Training Activities</b> |               |             |
| Net loss as per Schedule 'B'             |               | 23,021.69   |
| <b>To Administrative Expenses</b>        |               |             |
| Salaries                                 | 10,385.00     |             |
| Provident Fund Contributions             | 604.82        |             |
| Gratuity                                 | <u>281.25</u> |             |
|                                          | 11,271.07     |             |
| Khadi Self Sufficiency Help to Workers   | 292.38        |             |
| Stationery and Printing                  | 426.11        |             |
| Postage, Telegrams and Telephone         | 245.20        |             |
| Travelling and Conveyance                | 318.90        |             |
| Building Repairs                         | 2,091.96      |             |
| Audit and General Charges                | <u>743.40</u> | 15,389.02   |
| Carried over                             |               | 1,06,094.04 |

**Delhi**  
*for the year ended 31st March, 1964.*

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**INCOME**

**By Fee**

|                              |               |        |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Admission                    | 385.00        |        |
| Tution Fee from Caste Hindus | <u>375.00</u> | 760.00 |

**By Stipends for Students**

(for the year 1963-64)

|                               |                 |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Uttar Pradesh Government      | 26,100.00       |           |
| Punjab Government             | 6,405.00        |           |
| Bihar Government              | 979.62          |           |
| Director of Education, Delhi  | 4,650.00        |           |
| Harijan Welfare Office, Delhi | 3,901.61        |           |
| from Sympathisors             | <u>2,545.00</u> | 44,581.23 |

**By Donations**

136.62

**By Income from Investments**

|                            |                 |           |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Dividend on Shares         | 75,150.00       |           |
| Interest on Fixed Deposits | 4,104.00        |           |
| Refund of Income Tax       | <u>1,006.19</u> | 80,260.19 |

**By Profit on Sale of Investments**

|                              |  |        |
|------------------------------|--|--------|
| National Saving Certificates |  | 125.00 |
|------------------------------|--|--------|

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Total Rs. 1,25,863.04

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Carried over

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**Harian Udyogshala**  
*Income & Expenditure Account for the*

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EXPENDITURE

|                                                   |                 |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                                   | Brought forward | 1,06,904.04     |
| <b>To Depreciation</b><br>(vide Schedule 'A')     |                 | <u>7,775.32</u> |
|                                                   |                 | 1,14,679.36     |
| <b>To Net Surplus</b><br>Carried to Balance Sheet |                 | 11,183.68       |

Total Rs. 1,25,863.04

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Certified in terms of the remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,

(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
26th June, 1964.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant

Delhi  
*year ended 31st March, 1964*

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# INCOME

Brought forward 1,25,863.04

|                            |                                    |                                 |                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
|                            |                                    | Total Rs.                       | <u>1,25,863.04</u> |
| Laxman Singh<br>Accountant | Chola Vishnu<br>for Superintendent | Jivanlal Jairamdas<br>Secretary |                    |

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

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**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

**Earmarked Funds**

|                  |              |             |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Development      | 1,00,000.00  |             |
| Staff Provident  | 51,175.93    |             |
| Equipment        | 38,751.56    |             |
| Snatak Tools     | 325.00       |             |
| Emergency Relief | <u>96.25</u> | 1,90,348.74 |

**Deposits**

|                        |               |          |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Students' Security     | 2,611.19      |          |
| Students' and Workers' | 500.00        |          |
| Amanat                 | <u>221.63</u> | 3,332.82 |

**Liabilities**

|                                                       |               |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Advance from Harijan Sevak Sangh                      | 5,000.00      |           |
| Advance from Harijan Sevak Sangh (for Provident Fund) | 4,016.00      |           |
| for Workers' Gratuity                                 | 3,066.50      |           |
| for Sales Tax                                         | <u>187.87</u> | 12,270.37 |

**Income & Expenditure Account**

|                                                                     |                  |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| per Last Balance Sheet                                              | 1,16,620.72      |             |
| add Grant received for previous year, 1962-63 from U. P. Government | 9,900.00         |             |
| from Rajasthan Government                                           | 2,400.00         |             |
| add Net Surplus—for the year                                        | <u>11,183.68</u> | 1,40,104.40 |

Total Rs. 3,46,056.33

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Annexure to our Audit Report of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
26th June, 1964.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant.



**Delhi**  
*31 March, 1964*

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

**Equipment and Furniture**  
 (vide Schedule 'A')

|                     |                 |           |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Fitter              | 9,640.00        |           |
| Press Job Work      | 20,241.00       |           |
| Carpentary          | 7,119.00        |           |
| Foundry             | 6,774.00        |           |
| Tailoring           | 2,427.00        |           |
| Leather             | 1,095.00        |           |
| Electrical          | 4,702.62        |           |
| Spinning            | 923.00          |           |
| Press Training      | 2,544.05        |           |
| Hostel Furniture    | 2,019.00        |           |
| Vidyalaya Furniture | 1,539.00        |           |
| Office Furniture    | 1,449.00        |           |
| Kitchen Utensils    | <u>2,963.00</u> | 63,435.67 |

**Stocks in Hand**

(Certified by the Superintendent)

|                    |               |           |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Raw Material       | 15,522.74     |           |
| Finished Goods     | 6,929.30      |           |
| Kitchen Provisions | <u>474.08</u> | 22,926.12 |

**Book Debts (Considered good)**  
*with Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi*

|                                         |                 |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Development Account                     | 1,00,000.00     |             |
| Staff Provident Fund Account            | 51,200.09       |             |
| Snatak Tools                            | 325.00          |             |
| Gratuity Account                        | 3,066.50        |             |
| Special Equipment Account               | <u>2,320.71</u> |             |
|                                         | 1,56,912.30     |             |
| Advance to Staff Against Provident Fund | 4,016.00        |             |
| Due by Customers                        | <u>3,924.70</u> | 1,64,853.00 |

**Bank and Cash Balances**

|                                            |                  |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| With United Commercial Bank Limited, Delhi | 3,174.58         |                    |
| With Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi            | 86,113.69        |                    |
| Cash in Hand                               | <u>5,553.27</u>  | 94,841.54          |
|                                            | <u>Total Rs.</u> | <u>3,46,056.33</u> |

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Laxman Singh  
*Accountant*

Chola Vishnu  
*for Superintendent*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule 'A'—"Equipment  
as on 31st

| <i>Particulars</i>  | <i>Cost till<br/>last<br/>year</i> | <i>Additions under<br/>Special Equip-<br/>ment Grant</i> | <i>Purchased<br/>during the<br/>year</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Equipments</b>   |                                    |                                                          |                                          |
| Fitter              | 6,517.76                           | 5,512.46                                                 | 700.23                                   |
| Press Job           |                                    |                                                          |                                          |
| Work                | 29,508.03                          | —                                                        | 2,435.28                                 |
| Carpentary          | 2,144.88                           | 6,024.25                                                 | 345.91                                   |
| Foundary            | 1,673.62                           | 6,307.55                                                 | —                                        |
| Tailoring           | 3,585.55                           | 215.00                                                   | 102.00                                   |
| Leather             | 1,573.95                           | —                                                        | 13.65                                    |
| Electrical          | —                                  | —                                                        | 4,702.62                                 |
| Spinning            | 721.52                             | —                                                        | 465.09                                   |
| Press Train-<br>ing |                                    | 2,544.05                                                 | —                                        |
| <b>Furniture</b>    |                                    |                                                          |                                          |
| Hostel              | 1,939.12                           | —                                                        | 1,002.75                                 |
| Vidyalaya           | 2,309.30                           | —                                                        | —                                        |
| Office              | 2,026.80                           | —                                                        | 218.40                                   |
| Kitchen             |                                    |                                                          |                                          |
| Utensils            | 4,298.29                           | —                                                        | 91.75                                    |
| Total Rs.           | <u>56,298.82</u>                   | <u>20,603.31</u>                                         | <u>10,077.68</u>                         |

Laxman Singh  
*Accountant*

Chola Vishnu  
*for Superintendent*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

Delhi  
and Furniture"  
March, 1964

| Total     | DEPRECIATION      |              | Total     | Balance on<br>31-3-1964 |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|           | Till last<br>year | This<br>year |           |                         |
| 12,730.45 | 1,817.76          | 1,272.69     | 3,090.45  | 9,640.00                |
| 31,943.31 | 8,508.03          | 3,194.28     | 11,702.31 | 20,241.00               |
| 8,515.04  | 544.88            | 851.16       | 1,396.04  | 7,119.00                |
| 7,981.17  | 488.62            | 718.55       | 1,207.17  | 6,774.00                |
| 3,902.55  | 1,085.55          | 390.00       | 1,475.55  | 2,427.00                |
| 1,587.60  | 373.95            | 118.65       | 492.60    | 1,095.00                |
| 4,702.62  | —                 | —            | —         | 4,702.62                |
| 1,186.61  | 156.52            | 107.09       | 263.61    | 923.00                  |
| 2,544.05  | —                 | —            | —         | 2,544.05                |
| 2,941.87  | 629.12            | 293.75       | 922.87    | 2,019.00                |
| 2,309.30  | 539.30            | 231.00       | 770.30    | 1,539.00                |
| 2,245.20  | 526.80            | 269.40       | 796.20    | 1,449.00                |
| 4,390.04  | 1,098.29          | 328.75       | 1,427.04  | 2,963.00                |
| 86,979.81 | 15,768.82         | 7,775.32     | 23,544.14 | 63,435.67               |

for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Narain Prasad)  
259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B.A. (Com ), F.C.A.,  
26th June, 1964. Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule 'B'—“Vocational  
Profit and Loss Account for the

| EXPEN                                                     |               |                           |                  |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>Particulars</i>                                        | <i>Fitter</i> | <i>Press<br/>Job Work</i> | <i>Carpentry</i> | <i>Foundry</i> |
| To Gross Loss<br>(brought forward from<br>Schedule 'C')   | 2,610.96      | —                         | —                | 366.55         |
| „ Salaries                                                | 3,743.87      | 7,368.01                  | 5,280.00         | —              |
| „ Provident<br>Fund Contributions                         | 225.00        | 448.24                    | 379.92           | —              |
| „ Gratuity                                                | 112.50        | 276.25                    | 190.00           | —              |
|                                                           | 6,692.33      | 8,092.50                  | 5,449.92         | 366.55         |
| „ Profit—carried<br>down                                  | —             | 2,069.48                  | —                | —              |
| Total Rs.                                                 | 6,692.33      | 10,161.98                 | 5,849.92         | 366.55         |
| INC                                                       |               |                           |                  |                |
| By Gross Profit<br>(brought forward from<br>Schedule 'C') | —             | 10,161.98                 | 865.89           | —              |
| „ Loss—carried<br>down                                    | 6,692.33      | —                         | 4,984.03         | 366.55         |
| Total Rs.                                                 | 6,692.33      | 10,161.98                 | 5,849.92         | 366.55         |

Laxman Singh  
Accountant

Chola Vishnu  
for Superintendent

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

Delhi  
Training Activities"  
year ended 31st March, 1964

DITURE

| <i>Tailoring</i> | <i>Leather</i> | <i>Electrical</i> | <i>Spinning</i> | <i>Press<br/>Training</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| —                | 288.49         | 3,113.02          | —               | 124.34                    | 6,503.36     |
| 4,740.00         | 2,820.00       | 1,114.91          | —               | 2,460.00                  | 27,526.79    |
| 334.92           | 204.96         | —                 | —               | 90.00                     | 1,683.04     |
| 167.50           | 102.50         | —                 | —               | 90.00                     | 938.75       |
| 5,242.42         | 3,415.95       | 4,227.93          | —               | 2,764.34                  | 36,651.94    |
| —                | —              | —                 | 1,091.08        | —                         | 3,160.56     |
| 5,242.42         | 3,415.95       | 4,227.93          | 1,091.08        | 2,764.34                  | 39,812.50    |

OME

|          |          |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1,511.30 | —        | —        | 1,091.08 | —        | 13,630.25 |
| 3,731.12 | 3,415.95 | 4,227.93 | —        | 2,764.34 | 26,182.25 |
| 5,242.42 | 3,415.95 | 4,227.93 | 1,091.08 | 2,764.34 | 39,812.50 |

SUMMARY

|                                                             |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Total loss                                                  | 26,182.25        |
| Less Total Profit                                           | 3,160.56         |
| <b>Net Loss—Carried to Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b> | <b>23,021.69</b> |

Certified in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Narain Prasad)  
259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
26th June, 1964. Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule 'C'—Vocational  
Training Account for the

| EXPEN                    |                  |                           |                   |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>Particulars</i>       | <i>Fitter</i>    | <i>Press Job<br/>Work</i> | <i>Carpentary</i> | <i>Foundry</i>   |
| <b>To Opening Stocks</b> |                  |                           |                   |                  |
| Raw Material             | 6,352.57         | 934.68                    | 948.46            | 1,255.25         |
| Finished Goods           | 4,773.17         | —                         | 787.23            | 113.75           |
| „ Purchases              | 3,110.86         | 1,462.58                  | 6,667.66          | 8,638.21         |
| „ Wages                  | 715.50           | 5,387.76                  | 22.50             | —                |
|                          | 14,952.10        | 7,785.02                  | 8,425.85          | 10,007.21        |
| „ <b>Gross Profit</b>    |                  |                           |                   |                  |
| Carried forward          | —                | 10,161.98                 | 865.89            | —                |
| <b>Total Rs.</b>         | <b>14,952.10</b> | <b>17,947.00</b>          | <b>9,291.74</b>   | <b>10,007.21</b> |
| INC                      |                  |                           |                   |                  |
| By Sales                 | 7,951.53         | 16,287.57                 | 7,321.22          | —                |
| „ <b>Closing Stocks</b>  |                  |                           |                   |                  |
| Raw Materials            | 3,539.31         | 526.43                    | 1,035.02          | 9,560.16         |
| Finished Goods           | 850.30           | 1,133.00                  | 935.50            | 80.50            |
|                          | 12,341.14        | 17,947.00                 | 9,291.74          | 9,640.66         |
| „ <b>Gross Loss</b>      |                  |                           |                   |                  |
| Carried forward          | 2,610.96         | —                         | —                 | 366.55           |
| <b>Total Rs.</b>         | <b>14,952.10</b> | <b>17,947.00</b>          | <b>9,291.74</b>   | <b>10,007.21</b> |

Laxman Singh  
*Accountant*

Chola Vishnu  
*for Superintendent*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

Delhi  
Training Activities''  
year ended 31st March, 1964

DITURE

| Tailoring | Leather  | Electrical | Spinning | Press<br>Training | Total     |
|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 95.52     | 152.06   | -          | 24.25    | --                | 9,762.79  |
| 107.25    | 640.00   | -          | 811.50   | -                 | 7,232.90  |
| 792.06    | 1,904.66 | 3,333.78   | 1,484.80 | 124.34            | 27,518.95 |
| --        | --       | --         | --       | --                | 6,125.76  |
| 994.83    | 2,696.72 | 3,333.78   | 2,320.55 | 124.34            | 50,640.40 |
| 1,511.30  | --       | --         | 1,091.08 | --                | 13,630.25 |
| 2,506.13  | 2,696.72 | 3,333.78   | 3,411.63 | 124.34            | 64,270.65 |
| OME       |          |            |          |                   |           |
| 2,273.15  | 1,481.78 | --         | --       | --                | 35,315.25 |
| 137.48    | 128.45   | 220.76     | 375.13   | --                | 15,522.74 |
| 95.50     | 798.00   | --         | 3,036.50 | --                | 6,929.30  |
| 2,506.13  | 2,408.23 | 220.76     | 3,411.63 | --                | 57,767.29 |
| --        | 288.49   | 3,113.02   | --       | 124.34            | 6,503.36  |
| 2,506.13  | 2,696.72 | 3,333.78   | 3,411.63 | 124.34            | 64,270.65 |

Certified in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
26th June, 1964.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant

JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.  
Delhi, 16th June, 1964.

### AUDIT REPORT

The President,  
Kasturba Balika Ashram,  
New Delhi.

Dear Madam,

We have audited the accounts of the Ashram for the year ended 31st March, 1964, and have certified and signed the annexed statements in terms of the following remarks :—

1. A sum of Rs. 27,000/- refund from Income Tax Office, New Delhi during the year under report as refund of tax paid to the income tax authorities during the previous years has been added to the "Development Fund" Account.
2. Expenses under various heads of account exceeded the budgetted amounts, which requires the approval of your Executive Committee.

Subject to the above remarks, we further report that the annexed Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1964 exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of Kasturba Balika Ashram, New Delhi to the best of our information and explanations given to us, and is in accordance with books of account of the Ashram presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)  
B. Com., F.C.A., G.D.A.  
Chartered Accountant



**Statement of Accounts  
of  
Kasturba Balika Ashram,  
New Delhi**

[illegible]

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Income & Expenditure Account for*

**EXPENDITURE**

|                                   |               |                  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b>To Teaching Staff Expenses</b> |               |                  |
| Salaries                          | 11,859.31     |                  |
| Provident Fund Contributions      | 756.32        |                  |
| Gratuity                          | <u>387.00</u> |                  |
|                                   | 13,002.63     |                  |
| Equipment                         | 1,750.82      |                  |
| Examinations                      | 500.83        |                  |
| Functions and Prizes              | 485.40        |                  |
| Educational Tour                  | 515.44        |                  |
| Self Sufficiency help for clothes | 304.84        |                  |
| Games and Sports                  | 20.91         |                  |
| Miscellaneous                     | <u>247.81</u> | 16,828.68        |
| <b>„ Boarding Expenses</b>        |               |                  |
| Kitchen Provisions                | 24,098.09     |                  |
| Clothing and Beddings             | 5,909.49      |                  |
| Salaries                          | 4,200.00      |                  |
| Provident Fund Contributions      | 271.60        |                  |
| Gratuity                          | <u>137.50</u> |                  |
| Toilets                           | 1,548.21      |                  |
| Water                             | 480.88        |                  |
| Electricity                       | 495.22        |                  |
| House Tax                         | 10.35         |                  |
| Building Repairs                  | 8,473.52      |                  |
| Miscellaneous                     | <u>226.47</u> | 45,947.33        |
| <b>„ Dispensary</b>               |               |                  |
|                                   |               | 727.28           |
| <b>„ Garden</b>                   |               |                  |
| Expenses                          | 1,333.01      |                  |
| less Income                       | <u>981.55</u> | 351.46           |
| <b>„ Administrative Expenses</b>  |               |                  |
| Salaries                          | 6,456.00      |                  |
| Provident Fund Contributions      | 417.90        |                  |
| Gratuity                          | <u>210.50</u> |                  |
|                                   | 7,084.46      |                  |
| Stationery and Printing           | 332.43        |                  |
| Postage and Telephone             | 256.11        |                  |
| Conveyance                        | 204.62        |                  |
| Audit Fee                         | 150.00        |                  |
| Uniforms                          | 281.56        |                  |
| Miscellaneous                     | <u>223.62</u> | 8,532.80         |
| <b>„ Depreciation</b>             |               |                  |
|                                   |               | <u>1,425.84</u>  |
| Carried over                      | Total Rs.     | <u>73,813.30</u> |

**New Delhi***the year ending 31st March, 1964***INCOME****By Fees**

|                                |           |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Admission                      | 105.00    |           |
| Tution                         | 2,793.00  | 2,898.00  |
| <hr/>                          |           |           |
| „ Tailoring Department         |           |           |
| Income                         | 738.41    |           |
| less Expenses                  | 445.59    | 292.82    |
| <hr/>                          |           |           |
| „ Spinning Department          |           |           |
| Income                         | 732.00    |           |
| less Expenses                  | 579.13    | 152.87    |
| <hr/>                          |           |           |
| „ Grant-in Aid From            |           |           |
| Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi | 9,000.00  |           |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh            | 6,969.66  |           |
| Municipal Corporation of Delhi | 2,500.00  |           |
| Dividend and Interest          | 21,567.68 | 40,037.34 |
| <hr/>                          |           |           |
| „ Grant from Government        |           |           |
| (Through Harijan Sevak Sangh)  |           |           |
| U.P. Government                | 13,500.00 |           |
| Punjab Government              | 8,400.00  |           |
| Rajasthan Government           | 5,400.00  | 27,300.00 |
| <hr/>                          |           |           |
| „ Donations                    |           | 152.00    |
| „ Rent from Staff              |           | 592.50    |
|                                |           | <hr/>     |
|                                |           | 71,425.53 |
| <hr/>                          |           |           |
| „ Net Deficit                  |           |           |
| carried to—Balance Sheet       |           | 2,387.86  |

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Total Rs.    | <hr/>     |
|              | 73,813.39 |
| Carried over |           |

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**Kasturba Balika**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

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EXPENDITURE

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Brought forward | 73,813.39 |
|-----------------|-----------|

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|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| Total Rs. | <u>73,813.39</u> |
|-----------|------------------|

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Purnanand Sharma  
*Superintendent*

Rameshwari Nehru  
*President*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

**Ashram New Delhi**  
*the year ending 31st March, 1964*

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**INCOME**

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Brought forward | 73,813.39 |
|-----------------|-----------|

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| Total Rs. | <u>73,813.39</u> |
|-----------|------------------|

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Certified in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & Co.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)  
259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
16th June, 1964. Chartered Accountant

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

**Land & Building Fund**

(per last Balance Sheet)

Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi 1,34,149.32

**Development Fund**

|                           |                  |           |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| per last Balance Sheet    | 23,650.00        |           |
| additions during the year | <u>27,000.00</u> | 50,650.00 |

**Earmarked Funds**

*Special Donation :*

|                        |               |          |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|
| per last Balance Sheet | 5,824.16      |          |
| added this year        | <u>105.00</u> |          |
|                        | 5,929.16      |          |
| less Spent this year   | <u>926.28</u> | 5,002.88 |

**Staff Provident Fund**

21,984.60

**Liabilities**

|                                         |                 |          |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Staff Gratuity                          | 1,449.25        |          |
| Advance from Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi | <u>3,500.00</u> | 4,949.25 |

**Income & Expenditure Account**

|                                                                                  |                 |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| per last Balance Sheet                                                           | 477.22          |          |
| add Grant received from Delhi Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi—Balance for 1962-63 | <u>3,815.00</u> |          |
|                                                                                  | 4,292.22        |          |
| less Net Deficit for the year—per Income & Expenditure Account                   | <u>2,387.86</u> | 1,904.36 |

Total Rs. 2,18,640.41

Carried over

New Delhi.

31st March, 1964.

## PROPERTY AND ASSETS

|                                    |                 |                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Land and Buildings</b>          |                 |                   |
| per last Balance Sheet             |                 | 1,34,149.32       |
| <b>Furniture etc.</b>              |                 |                   |
| per last Balance Sheet             | 5,582.69        |                   |
| added this year                    | <u>13.50</u>    |                   |
|                                    | 5,596.19        |                   |
| less Depreciation                  | <u>559.19</u>   | 5,037.00          |
| <b>Apparatus and Tools</b>         |                 |                   |
| per last Balance Sheet             | 1,479.00        |                   |
| less Depreciation                  | <u>533.45</u>   | 945.55            |
| <b>Typewriter—At Cost</b>          |                 | 1,188.45          |
| <b>Radio &amp; Loud Speaker</b>    |                 |                   |
| per last Balance Sheet             | 47.00           |                   |
| less Depreciation                  | <u>12.00</u>    | 35.00             |
| <b>Library</b>                     |                 |                   |
| per last Balance Sheet             | 659.00          |                   |
| added this year                    | <u>39.89</u>    |                   |
|                                    | 698.89          |                   |
| less Depreciation                  | <u>174.89</u>   | 524.00            |
| <b>Utensils</b>                    |                 |                   |
| per last Balance Sheet             | 554.00          |                   |
| added this year                    | <u>178.31</u>   |                   |
|                                    | 732.31          |                   |
| less Depreciation                  | <u>146.31</u>   | 586.00            |
| <b>Deposits</b>                    |                 |                   |
| With Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi    |                 |                   |
| Development Fund                   | 50,650.00       |                   |
| Staff Provident Fund               | 21,563.54       |                   |
| Gratuity                           | <u>1,449.25</u> |                   |
|                                    | 73,662.79       |                   |
| With Delhi State Electricity Board | 310.00          |                   |
| National Savings Certificate       | <u>250.00</u>   | 74,222.79         |
| <b>Advances</b>                    |                 |                   |
| To Staff                           |                 | <u>220.00</u>     |
| Carried over                       |                 | <u>2,16908.11</u> |

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

---

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Brought forward | 2,18,640.41 |
|-----------------|-------------|

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Total Rs. | <u>2,18,640.41</u> |
|-----------|--------------------|

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Purnanand Sharma  
*Superintendent*

Rameshwari Nehru  
*President*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*



New Delhi  
31st March, 1964

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

|                                               |               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Baought forward                               |               | 2,16,908.11 |
| <b>Bank and Cash Balances</b>                 |               |             |
| With United Commercial Bank<br>Limited, Delhi | 857.54        |             |
| Cash in Hand                                  | <u>874.76</u> | 1,732.30    |

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|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Total Rs. | <u>2,18,640.41</u> |
|-----------|--------------------|

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Annexure to our Audit Report of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)  
259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
16th June, 1964. Chartered Accountnt

**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya**  
*Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account*

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EXPENDITURE

|                                   |          |           |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| To Library Expenses               | ...      | 452.60    |
| „ Garden Expenses                 | ...      | 608.68    |
| „ Excess of Expenditure over      |          |           |
| Income in Hostel                  | ...      | 10,917.67 |
| “ Depreciation :                  |          |           |
| Buildings                         | 7,071.78 |           |
| Library & Prayer Hall             | 756.48   |           |
| Electric Fittings                 | 428.44   |           |
| Library Books                     | 203.30   | 8,460.00  |
| „ Balance, being Excess of Income |          |           |
| over Expenditure for the year     |          | 34,033.99 |

Total Rs. 54,472.94

Madras  
Dated : 27-5-1964

Sd. Swamivasan  
Chartered Accountant

**Samithi, Madras**

*for the year ended 31st March, 1964*

---

**INCOME**

|                                                    |     |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| By Interest and Dividends                          | ... | 11,630.16 |
| „ Donations                                        | ... | 7,039.62  |
| “ Garden Sales                                     | ... | 1,860.19  |
| „ Excess of Income over Expenditure<br>in Workshop | ... | 33,942.97 |

Total Rs. 54,472.94

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L.N. Gopalaswami  
Secretary

**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya**  
*Balance Sheet as at*

---

| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES                      |                 |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <b>Building Fund</b>                       |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 1,88,059.07     |             |
| add Transfer from Madras Government Grant  | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,90,029.07 |
| <b>Equipment Fund</b>                      |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 94,610.00       |             |
| add Transfer from Madras Government Grant  | <u>3,400.00</u> | 98,010.00   |
| <b>Library &amp; Prayer Hall Fund</b>      |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | ...             | 63,596.12   |
| <b>Life Membership Fund</b>                |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | ...             | 14,000.00   |
| <b>Thakkar Bapa Memorial Fund</b>          |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | ...             | 50,500.00   |
| <b>Other Funds</b>                         |                 |             |
| Building Repairs Fund                      | 12,500.00       |             |
| Equipment Equalisation Fund                | 25,598.75       |             |
| Reserve for Repayment of Loans             | 22,465.32       |             |
| Raw Materials Fund                         | 15,000.00       |             |
| Hostel Boys' Equipment Fund                | 16,326.36       |             |
| Caste Hindu Boys Scholarship Fund          | <u>1,605.00</u> | 93,495.43   |
| <b>Madras Government Grant</b>             |                 |             |
| (Secured on land, buildings and equipment) |                 |             |
| For Buildings :                            |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 1,66,879.00     |             |
| less Transfer to Building Fund             | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,64,909.00 |
| For Equipment :                            |                 |             |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 18,008.96       |             |
| add Grant during the year                  | <u>1,434.00</u> |             |
|                                            | 19,442.96       |             |
| less Transfer to Equipment Fund            | <u>3,400.00</u> | 16,042.96   |
| <b>Loans</b>                               |                 |             |
| From Harijan Sevak Sangh                   | ...             | 5,500.00    |
| Carried Over                               |                 | 6,96,082.58 |

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**Samithi, Madras**  
*31st March, 1964*

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

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**Land**

|                                 |               |           |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| As per last Balance Sheet       | 21,201.73     |           |
| add Expenditure during the year | <u>274.00</u> | 21,475.73 |

**Buildings**

|                               |                  |             |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 3,68,669.62      |             |
| Additions during the year     | <u>1,545.14</u>  |             |
|                               | 3,70,214.76      |             |
| less Depreciation to date     | <u>94,415.00</u> | 2,75,799.36 |

**Library and Prayer Hall**

|                               |                 |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 37,057.97       |           |
| less Depreciation to date     | <u>7,555.45</u> | 29,502.52 |

**Machinery**

|                               |                  |           |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 75,809.12        |           |
| Additions during the year     | <u>9,107.98</u>  |           |
|                               | 84,917.10        |           |
| less Sold and Condemned       | <u>1,489.90</u>  |           |
|                               | 83,427.20        |           |
| less Depreciation to date     | <u>57,642.23</u> | 25,784.97 |

**Equipment and Tools**

|                               |                  |          |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 29,516.82        |          |
| Additions during the year     | <u>1,418.90</u>  |          |
|                               | 30,935.72        |          |
| less Sold and Condemned       | <u>807.12</u>    |          |
|                               | 30,128.60        |          |
| less Depreciation to date     | <u>22,594.28</u> | 7,534.32 |

**Furniture and Fittings**

|                               |                 |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 16,987.52       |          |
| Additions during the year     | <u>35.50</u>    |          |
|                               | 17,023.02       |          |
| Less Sold and Condemned       | <u>228.60</u>   |          |
|                               | 16,794.42       |          |
| less Depreciation to date     | <u>9,583.07</u> | 7,211.35 |

**Electric Fittings**

|                               |                 |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 9,342.41        |          |
| Additions during the year     | <u>412.77</u>   |          |
|                               | 9,755.18        |          |
| less Depreciation to date     | <u>7,327.35</u> | 2,427.83 |

---

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| Carried Over | 3,69,736.08 |
|--------------|-------------|

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**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya**  
*Balance Sheet as*

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**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

|                         |                 |            |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|
|                         | Brought Forward | 6,96082.51 |
| <b>Sundry Creditors</b> |                 |            |
| Provident Fund          | 4,823 94        |            |
| Boys' Deposits          | 2,450.00        |            |
| Advance against Orders  | 501.00          |            |
| Outstanding Charges     | 1,931.70        |            |
| Others                  | <u>847.04</u>   | 10,553.68  |

Total Rs. 7,06,636.26

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**AUDIT REPORT**

We have examined the accounts of Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya Samithi, Madras, for the year ended 31st March 1964. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion and according to our information and the explanations given to us, the foregoing Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure account show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Samithi as at 31st March 1964 and of its Income for the said year.

Madras,  
Dated : 27-5-1964.

Sd. Swamivasan  
Chartered Accountant

**Samithi, Madras**  
*at 31st March, 1964*

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS                                            |                  |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                | Brought Forward  | 3,69,736.8         |
| <b>Library Books</b>                                           |                  |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet                                  | 4,339.00         |                    |
| Additions during the year                                      | <u>129.50</u>    |                    |
|                                                                | 4,468.50         |                    |
| less Depreciation to date                                      | <u>2,509.30</u>  | 1,959.20           |
| <b>Hostel Utensils and Spinning Equipment</b>                  |                  |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet                                  | 2,362.68         |                    |
| less Sold and Condemned                                        | <u>142.57</u>    |                    |
|                                                                | 2,220.11         |                    |
| less Depreciation to date                                      | <u>1,422.69</u>  | 797.42             |
| <b>Stock</b>                                                   |                  |                    |
| As per Inventory taken, value and certified by the Secretary - |                  |                    |
| Raw Materials                                                  | 23,821.42        |                    |
| Finished Goods                                                 | 5,597.49         |                    |
| Unfinished Goods                                               | 294.00           |                    |
| Sundry Stores                                                  | 13,080.00        |                    |
| Machinery Stock                                                | 350.00           |                    |
| Hostel Provisions and Clothing                                 | <u>1,126.81</u>  | 44,269.72          |
| <b>Investments (at cost)</b>                                   |                  |                    |
| Fixed Deposits in Banks                                        | 2,52,000.00      |                    |
| Shares in T.U.C.S.                                             | <u>50.00</u>     | 2,52,050.00        |
| <b>Advances and Deposits</b>                                   |                  |                    |
| Deposits                                                       | 620.00           |                    |
| Staff Advances                                                 | <u>1,655.00</u>  | 2,275.00           |
| <b>SUNDRY DEBTORS</b>                                          | ...              | 6,390.56           |
| <b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>                                  |                  |                    |
| Cash on Hand                                                   | 749.47           |                    |
| Cash with Bank in Current Account                              | 5,665.38         |                    |
| Cash with Bank in Savings Account                              | <u>3,000.00</u>  | 9,414.85           |
| <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>                          |                  |                    |
| Balance as per last Balance Sheet                              | 53,777.42        |                    |
| less Excess of Income over Expenditure this year               | <u>34,033.99</u> | <u>19,743.43</u>   |
|                                                                | Total Rs.        | <u>7,06,636.26</u> |

L. N. Gopalaswami  
*Secretary*





**List of donors and donations received by the  
Harijan Sevak Sangh during 1963-64**

|                                                                     |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sheth Narottam Lal Bhai Trust,<br>Ahmedabad                      | 750.00             |
| 2. M/S Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt.,<br>Ltd., Bombay              | 400.00             |
| 3. Shri Magan Lal Keshav Lal Shah,<br>Bombay                        | 301.00             |
| 4. M/S Western Manufacturing Co.,<br>(Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi             | 250.00             |
| 5. M/S Godrej & Boyace Manufacturing<br>Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay    | 200.00             |
| 6. Shri S. H. Primalani Oxford Bookshop<br>Scindia House, New Delhi | 200.00             |
| 7. Shri Jiwat Ram T. Shahni, Poona                                  | 200.00             |
| 8. Shri Assan Das Bijlani, Ajmer                                    | 100.00             |
| 9. Shri Viyogi Hari, Delhi                                          | 100.00             |
| 10. Justice Ved Pal Tyagi, Jodhpur                                  | 100.00             |
| 11. Shrimati Vidya Manu Bhai Shah                                   | 100.00             |
| 12. Shri Shriman Narayan                                            | 100.00             |
| 13. Moti Chand Shyamji, Dharmada Trust<br>Chorwada                  | 100.00             |
| 14. Shri S. T. Thadani, New Delhi                                   | 100.00             |
| 15. J. B. Advani & Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi                          | 100.00             |
| 16. Mahatma Gandhi Kirti Mandir,<br>Porbandar                       | 90.85              |
| 17. President of India                                              | 86.50              |
| 18. Through Prabhu Dayal Keshwani                                   | 60.25              |
| Carried Over                                                        | <u>Rs. 3338.60</u> |

|                                                                                          | B/F | Rs.   | 3338.60 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|
| 19. Gajra Ben Keshav Lal, Bombay                                                         |     | 51.00 |         |
| 20. Seth Kodumal Shyamdas, Adarshnagar<br>Jaipur                                         |     | 50.00 |         |
| 21. Dr. Chinnadas Ishwardas, New Delhi                                                   |     | 50.00 |         |
| 22. Dr. G. Sahai, Saugar                                                                 |     | 30.00 |         |
| 23. Shri S. K. Dey, Minister Community<br>Development, Government of India,<br>New Delhi |     | 25.00 |         |
| 24. Shri J. N. Thadani, Kota                                                             |     | 25.00 |         |
| 25. Prof. N. R. Malkani, New Delhi                                                       |     | 25.00 |         |
| 26. Shri Siroo Mal Vishin Das, Jaipur                                                    |     | 25.00 |         |
| 27. Shrimati Chandra Wati Lakhanpal,<br>Haridwar                                         |     | 25.00 |         |
| 28. Shri S. P. S. Bhandhari, Jaipur                                                      |     | 15.00 |         |
| 29. Y. B. Harwata, Sirsi                                                                 |     | 5.00  |         |
| 30. M/S Associated Service Station, Delhi                                                |     | 2.00  |         |
| 31. Shri L. N. Rao                                                                       |     | 1.00  |         |

Total Rs. 3,667.60

**Members of the Central Board of the  
Harijan Sevak Sangh, for the year 1963-64**

1. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President. A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi 9.
2. Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, F. 13 2 Model Town, Delhi.
3. Shri R. S. Dhotre, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha.
4. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.

*Ex-Officio Members as per Clause (a)*

All the Presidents and 'Pratinidhis' of the Provincial State Boards.

*As per clause (b)*

1. Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa, 1, Shanki Street, Bangalore.
2. Shri J. Shiv Shanmugam Pillai, M. P.; Chet Pet, Madras.
3. Prof. R.K. Yardey, 18, New Palasia Street No. 1, Indore.
4. Shri Shankar Saran, Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.
5. Shri Mooldas B. Vaishya, Sutarya Society, Outside Shahpur Gate, Ahmedabad.

6. Shri P. L. Majmudar, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.
7. Shri N.M.R. Subbaraman, M.P., 'Ravi', Vallabbhai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai-2.
8. Shri N.N. Sinha, Annie Besant Road, Patna 4.
9. Shri N.R. Malkani, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
10. Shri Shyamlalji, Kasturbagram, Indore.
11. Shri L. M. Shrikant, Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Rajghat, New Delhi.
12. Shri Shamji Soonderdas, Kozhikode-1, (Kerala).
13. Shri M. P. Birla, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta.
14. Prof. Ram Saran, Ganj, Moradabad.
15. Shri L.N. Gopalswami, Secretary, Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Venkatanarayan Road, Thyagraj Nagar, Madras-17.

*Members of the Executive Committee for the  
Year 1963-64*

1. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.
2. Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, F. 13/2 Model Town, Delhi.
3. Shri R. S. Dhotre, Vice-President, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha.
4. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.
5. Shri Shyamlal Ji, Kasturbagram P.O., Indore.

6. Shri P. L. Majmudar, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.
7. Prof. N. R. Malkani, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
8. Shri N. S. Kajro'kar, M.P , 192, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.
9. Shri K. V. Datey, Gandhi Smarak Bhavan, Chhatarpur.
10. Shri N.N. Sinha, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.
11. Shri L.N. Gopalswami, Secretary, Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Venkatnarayan Road, Thyagraj Nagar, Madras-17.



**List of Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs  
with the addresses of the Presidents  
and Secretaries, 1963-64**

1. *Andhra Pradesh*—Shri V. Kurmayya, B.A., LL.B., President, Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, 16, Officers Colony Panjagutta, Hyderabad.

Shri M. B. Gautam, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nampally Road, Hyderabad.

2. *Assam*—Shri M. M. Choudhury, President, Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh and Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong.

Shri Upendra Chandra Das, B. L., Secretary, Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dr. B. Barooah Road, Gauhati.

3. *Bengal*—Shri Sitaram Saxeria, President, Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1, Dover Lane, Calcutta-29.

Prof. P. R. Sen, Secretary, Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1, Dover Lane, Calcutta-29.

4. *Bihar*—Shri Acharya Badri Nath Varma, President, Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.

Shri N. N. Sinha, Secretary, Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.

5. *Bombay*—Shri N. S. Kajrolkar, M. P., President, Bombay City Harijan Sevak Sangh, 112, Meadows Street, Bombay.

Shri H. N. Trivedi, Secretary, Bombay City Harijan Sevak Sangh, Congress House, Bombay-4.

6. *Gujarat*—Shri P. L. Majmudar, President, Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

(i) Shri J.V. Patel, Secretary, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

(ii) Shri Chhotabhai Z. Patel, Secretary, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

7. *Himachal*—Shri Dharam Dev Shastri, President, Himachal Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Salogra, Dist. Mahasu.

Shri Laxman Dev, Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Salogra, Dist. Mahasu.

8. *Kerala*—Shri P.M. Vardhamanan, President, Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kozhikode-2.

Shri T.P.R. Nambisan, Secretary, Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kozhikode-2.

9. *Madhya Pradesh*—Shri Manohar Singh Mehta, President, Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Raj Mohalla, Indore.

Shri Shankarlal Joshi, Secretary, M. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Moti Tabela No. 1, Indore.

Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak, Secretary, M. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur.

10. *Maharashtra*—Shri V. N. Upadhye, President, Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia, Dist. West Khandesh.

Shri R.R. Tongaonkar, Secretary, Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia, Dist. West Khandesh,

*11. Mysore*—Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa, President, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1, Shanki Street, Bangalore.

Shri G. G. Karkhanis, Vice-President, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur.

Shri R. Muniswamiah, Secretary, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Srirampuram, Bangalore-21.

*12. Orissa*—Shri R. K. Bose, President, Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bengali Shahi, Cuttack.

Shri Sachidanand Mahanty, Secretary, Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gopbandhu Bhawan, Hera Gohiri Sahi, Puri.

*13. Punjab*—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Bhawan, Near Shitla Mandir, Jullundur.

Lala Mohanlal M.L.C., Vice President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur.

Dr. Ram Rakha Dhir, Secretary, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Bhawan, Near Shitla Mandir, Jullunder.

*14. Rajasthan*—Shri Bhagirath Kanoria, President, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada, Secretary, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kashi Kunj, Bhilwara.

*15. Tamil Nad*—Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman, M.P., President, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh, 'Ravi' Vallabbhai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai,



Shri M. Muthukrishnan, Secretary, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh, 18/8 Mc. Nichals Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

16. Tripura—Shri Sachindralal Singh, President, Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh, No. 3 Second Lane, Joynagar, Agartala.

Shri Chittaranjan Dev, Secretary, Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh, No. 3 Second Lane, Joynagar Tripura.

17. U.P. Central—Shri Paripoornanand Varma, President, U.P. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

Shri Chandrabhan Vidyarthi, Secretary U. P. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hindi Bhawan, Kalpi, Dist. Jalaun.

18. U. P. East—Acharya Birbal Singh, President, U.P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kashi Vidya-pith, Varanasi.

Shri Ram Pravesh Shastri, Secretary U. P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh, C. 22/92 Sripat Sahai Lane, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi.

19. U.P. West—Shri Baldev Singh Arya, President, U.P. West Harijan Sevak Sangh and Deputy Minister for Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Shri Paripoornanand Painuli, Secretary, U. P. West Harijan Sevak Sangh, 22, Subhas Marg, Dehradun.



**Expenditure of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Office,  
and its 22 Branches of the year 1963-64.**

| N <sup>o</sup> | Name of Branch              | Administration<br>and Maintenance | Propaganda  | Welfare      | Loans and<br>Advances | Closing Balance | T :          |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1              | Andhra Pradesh              | 918.90                            | 10,075.68   | 308.75       | 980.60                | 1,270.12        | 13,554.05    |
| 2              | Assam                       | —                                 | 2,731.61    | —            | —                     | —               | 2,731.61     |
| 3              | Bengal                      | 2,418.87                          | 1,552.26    | 16,756.58    | 3,991.00              | 185.89          | 24,904.60    |
| 4              | Bihar                       | 4,797.51                          | 44,099.74   | 37,159.89    | 3,487.18              | 35,068.56       | 1,24,612.88  |
| 5              | Delhi :                     |                                   |             |              |                       |                 |              |
|                | (a) Central Office          | 32,210.90                         | —           | 41,468.93    | —                     | 66,359.27       | 1,40,039.10  |
|                | (b) Government Grant        | 28,702.57                         | 2,57,562.89 | 44,812.77    | —                     | —               | 3,31,078.23  |
|                | (c) Harijan Udyogshala      | 15,389.02                         | —           | 99,290.34    | —                     | 94,841.54       | 2,09,520.90  |
|                | (d) Kasturba Balika Ashram  | 10,310.10                         | —           | 63,503.29    | —                     | 1,732.30        | 75,545.69    |
| 6              | Gujarat                     | 10,806.51                         | 79,784.18   | 2,14,039.19  | 9,107.33              | 2,41,632.26     | 5,55,369.47  |
| 7              | Himachal Pradesh            | 2,008.66                          | 5,167.39    | 50,962.11    | 4,066.97              | 4,960.84        | 67,165.97    |
| 8              | Karnatak                    | 889.72                            | 12,040.00   | 47,958.89    | 6,315.32              | 153.00          | 67,356.93    |
| 9              | Kerala                      | 2,378.21                          | 8,999.04    | 63,194.56    | 1,842.15              | 2,792.23        | 79,246.19    |
| 10             | Maharashtra                 | 9,707.54                          | 92,536.06   | 2,48,757.08  | 1,41,174.74           | 5,887.98        | 4,98,663.40  |
| 11             | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)     | 10,436.92                         | 64,580.51   | 44,820.51    | —                     | 68,447.37       | 1,88,285.31  |
| 12             | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur) | 9,606.85                          | 34,157.30   | 14,437.20    | —                     | 22,032.11       | 80,233.46    |
| 13             | Mysore                      | 2,333.35                          | 5,197.89    | 13,210.13    | 1,699.02              | 560.84          | 23,001.23    |
| 14             | Orissa                      | —                                 | 1,116.93    | —            | —                     | —               | 1,116.93     |
| 15             | Punjab                      | 4,587.05                          | 7,444.69    | 14,002.17    | 1,788.89              | 6,405.25        | 34,228.05    |
| 16             | Rajasthan                   | 27,055.09                         | 24,846.34   | 54,560.26    | 5,172.56              | 1,969.66        | 1,13,603.91  |
| 17             | U. P. East (Varanasi)       | 4,523.56                          | 12,548.78   | 2,471.58     | 200.00                | 744.39          | 20,488.31    |
| 18             | U. P. West (Dehradun)       | 3,538.55                          | 18,245.11   | 8,687.07     | —                     | 2,758.78        | 33,229.51    |
| 19             | U. P. Central (Kalpi)       | 2,760.76                          | 9,293.78    | 1,504.31     | 7000.00               | 1,209.69        | 21,768.54    |
| 20             | Tamil Nad                   | 12,204.83                         | 23,513.67   | 4,58,098.10  | —                     | 45,518.10       | 5,39,334.10  |
| 20 a)          | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya      | 9,068.68                          | —           | 33,629.36    | 48,002.66             | 9,414.85        | 1,00,115.55  |
| 21             | Tripura                     | 1,083.59                          | 4,080.37    | 2,992.54     | 280.00                | 733.24          | 9,169.74     |
| 22             | Vidarbha                    | 6,056.37                          | 33,665.39   | 6,949.29     | 2,280.54              | 20,266.85       | 69,218.44    |
|                | Grand Total                 | 2,13,794.11                       | 7,53,239.61 | 15,83,574.90 | 2,37,388.96           | 6,34,945.12     | 34,22,942.70 |

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

**Receipts of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Office,  
and its 22 Branches of the year 1963-64.**

| S. N.       | Name of Branch              | Opening Balance | Donations &<br>other Receipts | Grant from<br>Gandhi Smarak<br>Nidhi | Grant from<br>Central Office | Govt. & Local<br>Bodies Grant | Loans &<br>Advances | Total        |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1           | Andhra Pradesh              | 1,251.70        | 400.60                        | —                                    | 10,751.15                    | —                             | 1,150.60            | 13,554.05    |
| 2           | Assam                       | —               | —                             | —                                    | 2,731.61                     | —                             | —                   | 2,731.61     |
| 3           | Bengal                      | 232.63          | 5,707.40                      | 8,859.61                             | 5,399.00                     | —                             | 4,705.96            | 24,904.60    |
| 4           | Bihar                       | 26,015.45       | 136.14                        | 19,385.30                            | 15,922.50                    | 61,253.49                     | 1,900.00            | 1,24,612.88  |
| 5           | Delhi :                     | —               | —                             | —                                    | —                            | —                             | —                   | —            |
|             | (a) Central Office          | 7,503.33        | 47,998.96                     | —                                    | —                            | 24,420.00                     | 60,116.81           | 1,40,039.10  |
|             | (b) Government Grant        | —               | —                             | —                                    | —                            | 3,31,078.23                   | —                   | 3,31,078.23  |
|             | (c) Harijan Udyogshala      | 55,463.64       | 81,281.81                     | 9,000.00                             | —                            | 44,581.23                     | 28,194.22           | 2,09,520.90  |
|             | (d) Kasturba Balika Ashram  | 581.24          | 25,655.87                     | —                                    | 6,969.66                     | 29,800.00                     | 3,538.92            | 75,545.69    |
| 6           | Gujarat                     | 1,99,457.46     | 92,979.89                     | —                                    | 34,916.63                    | 2,28,015.49                   | —                   | 5,55,369.47  |
| 7           | Himachal Pradesh            | 33,492.91       | 2,972.70                      | —                                    | 5,315.36                     | 25,385.00                     | —                   | 67,165.97    |
| 8           | Karnatak                    | 1,977.42        | 6,628.05                      | 5,000.00                             | 12,160.00                    | 39,368.11                     | 2,223.35            | 67,356.93    |
| 9           | Kerala                      | 6,686.10        | 6,116.12                      | —                                    | 10,044.37                    | 55,784.66                     | 574.94              | 79,206.19    |
| 10          | Maharashtra                 | 20,336.69       | 77,584.48                     | —                                    | 6,200.00                     | 2,22,334.12                   | 1,71,608.11         | 4,98,063.40  |
| 11          | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)     | 58,136.71       | 19,024.18                     | 12,420.00                            | 19,701.17                    | 73,900.00                     | 5,103.25            | 1,88,285.51  |
| 12          | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur) | 23,045.68       | 4,267.80                      | 3,765.00                             | 12,566.78                    | 33,286.06                     | 3,302.14            | 80,233.46    |
| 13          | Mysore                      | 856.28          | 6,774.25                      | —                                    | 3,250.00                     | 10,495.70                     | 1,625.00            | 23,001.23    |
| 14          | Orissa                      | —               | —                             | —                                    | 1,116.93                     | —                             | —                   | 1,116.93     |
| 15          | Punjab                      | 11,105.56       | 2,470.94                      | 2,000.00                             | 14,651.55                    | 4,000.00                      | —                   | 34,228.05    |
| 16          | Rajasthan                   | 4,953.15        | 1,341.51                      | —                                    | 21,489.32                    | 69,980.39                     | 15,839.54           | 1,13,603.91  |
| 17          | U. P. East (Varanasi)       | 161.05          | 3,422.13                      | —                                    | 14,905.13                    | —                             | 2,000.00            | 20,488.31    |
| 18          | U. P. West (Dehradun)       | 178.04          | 5,876.32                      | 1,500.00                             | 20,361.86                    | 4,637.00                      | 676.29              | 33,229.51    |
| 19          | U. P. Central (Kalpi)       | 2,968.15        | 4,521.81                      | —                                    | 6,278.58                     | 8,000.00                      | —                   | 21,768.54    |
| 20          | Tamil Nad                   | 88,616.48       | 41,068.05                     | —                                    | 17,700.81                    | 3,81,468.84                   | 10,480.52           | 5,39,334.70  |
| 20 a)       | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya      | 23,583.52       | 55,112.80                     | —                                    | —                            | 20,492.42                     | 926.81              | 1,00,115.55  |
| 21          | Tripura                     | 1,398.24        | 406.50                        | 2,050.00                             | 2,760.00                     | 2,500.00                      | 55.00               | 9,169.74     |
| 22          | Vidarbha                    | 12,461.77       | 9,988.23                      | 1,000.00                             | 1,320.00                     | 40,359.46                     | 4,088.98            | 69,218.44    |
| Grand Total |                             | 5,80,463.20     | 5,01,736.54                   | 64,979.91                            | 2,46,512.41                  | 17,11,140.20                  | 3,18,110.44         | 34,22,942.70 |

**Statewise Total Population of Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes as per Census  
figures of 1961**

| <i>Name of the States</i>                      | <i>Total Population</i> | <i>S. Castes</i> | <i>S. Tribes</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh                              | 35,983,447              | 4,973,616        | 1,324,368        |
| 2. Assam                                       | 11,872,772              | 732,756          | 2,068,364        |
| 3. Bihar                                       | 46,455,610              | 6,536,875        | 4,204,770        |
| 4. Gujarat                                     | 20,633,350              | 1,367,255        | 2,754,446        |
| 5. Jammu & Kashmir                             | 3,560,976               | 268,530          | —                |
| 6. Kerala                                      | 16,903,715              | 1,422,057        | 207,996          |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh                              | 32,372,408              | 4,253,024        | 6,678,410        |
| 8. Madras                                      | 33,686,953              | 6,072,536        | 252,646          |
| 9. Maharashtra                                 | 39,553,718              | 2,226,914        | 2,397,159        |
| 10. Mysore                                     | 23,586,772              | 3,117,232        | 192,096          |
| 11. Orissa                                     | 17,548,846              | 2,763,858        | 4,223,757        |
| 12. Punjab                                     | 20,306,812              | 4,139,106        | 14,132           |
| 13. Rajasthan                                  | 20,155,602              | 3,359,640        | 2,309,447        |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh                              | 73,746,401              | 15,417,245       | —                |
| 15. West Bengal                                | 34,926,279              | 6,950,726        | 2,063,883        |
| 16. Andaman & Nicobar                          | 63,548                  | —                | 14,122           |
| 17. Delhi                                      | 2,658,612               | 341,252          | —                |
| 18. Himachal Pradesh                           | 1,351,144               | 369,916          | 108,194          |
| 19. Laccadive, Minicoy<br>and Amindivi Islands | 24,108                  | —                | 23,391           |
| 20. Manipur                                    | 780,037                 | 13,376           | 249,049          |
| 21. Tripura                                    | 1,142,005               | 119,725          | 360,070          |
| 22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli                       | 57,963                  | 1,184            | 51,261           |
| 23. NEFA                                       | 3,36,558                | —                | 5,042            |
| 24. Nagaland                                   | 3,69,200                | 126              | 343,697          |
| 25. Pondicherry                                | 3,69,079                | 56,861           | —                |
| India                                          | 439,235,082             | 64,511,313       | 29,883,470       |

# **AIMS AND OBJECTS**

## **OF**

### **The Harijan Sevak Sangh**

The object of the Sangh shall be the eradication, by truthful and non-violent means, of untouchability in Hindu Society with all its incidental evils and disabilities, suffered by the so called untouchables, hereafter described as Harijans, in all walks of life and to secure for them absolute equality of status with the rest of the Hindus.

In furtherance of its object, the Harijan Sevak Sangh will seek to establish contact with caste Hindus throughout India and show them that untouchability as it is practised in Hindu Society, is repugnant to the fundamental principles of Hinduism and to the best instinct of humanity, and it will also seek to serve Harijans so as to promote their moral, social and material welfare.

(Section 2 & 3 of the Constitution)

# HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

(Registered Under Act XXI of 1860)

## *Annual Report*

From 1st April 1964 to 31st March 1965



"Unless and until we befriend the Harijan, unless and until we treat him as our own brother; we cannot treat humanity as one brotherhood. The whole movement for the removal of untouchability is a movement for the establishment of universal brotherhood, and nothing less."

Gandhiji

'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 17 of the Constitution



HEAD QUARTERS  
KINGSWAY, DELHI-9

FEBRUARY, 1966.

# CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## Articles Relating to Scheduled Castes

15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, restriction or condition with regard to
- (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainment; or
  - (b) the use of the wells, tanks, bathing ghats, road and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the public.
23. Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- 4 (2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.
334. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of the Constitution relating to—
- (a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States and;
  - (b) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Houses of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

Shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution : Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House Assembly as the case may be.



# Harijan Sevak Sangh

(Head Office : Delhi)

## A BRIEF ANNUAL REPORT

(From 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965)

### *Report of the Secretary*

The 32nd Annual Meeting of the Central Board of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh was held at the premises of the institution at Delhi from 28th to 30th November, 1964 under the chairmanship of Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, president of the institution. The meeting was attended by 21 members of the Central Board, 6 representatives and 11 special invitees besides 29 workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. This meeting was a little different from such previous meetings in as much that representatives of other social and constructive organisations and some Harijan M.Ps. were also invited to participate so that the Sangh could avail of their views and experiences on the eradication of untouchability, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', economic, social and educational uplift of Harijans.

Before conducting regular business of the Board's meeting condolence resolutions on the sad demises of Sarv Shri Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, H.C. Dasappa, Vaikunthlal Mehta, Girendra Narain Sinha, Gokul Prasad, Ch. Narsimba Rao, Sanatan Sarkar, Mohanlal Azad, Suraj Bhan and Ganesh Ayyar were passed unanimously all standing. Thereafter Shri Viyogi Hari welcomed the members, invitees and workers, as Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru could not attend the first sitting of the meeting due to serious illness of her husband.

The Vice-President, welcoming the members, invitees and workers requested them to utilise this opportunity of the

meeting for serious thinking in chalking out the five year's programme for Gandhi Centenary. He thanked the representatives of other organisations who had kindly spared time to accept the invitation of the Sangh to participate in the meeting of the Central Board to make their rich experience available to Harijan Sevak Sangh in preparing a co-ordinated programme for the fulfilment of the cherished ideas of Gandhiji.

The members then approved and confirmed the already circulated proceedings of the last meeting of the Central Board which was held on 2nd and 3rd December, 1963 at Allahabad. Next the Board adopted audited statement of accounts of Harijan Udyogshala, Kasturba Balika Ashram, Delhi, Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras, Central Government's schemes for propaganda for the removal of untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' for the year ending 31-3-1964 as approved by the Executive Committee.

The budgets of the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Harijan Udyogshala, Kasturba Balika Ashram, Delhi, Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras and of the provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs as recommended by the Budget Sub-Committee were considered and approved. The Board approved the suggestions of the Sub-Committee to have one consolidated budget for each province. The provinces have administrative regions but will have one budget and one audited statement of accounts.

After adopting the Secretary's report for the year 1963-64, Shri Parixitlal Majmudar suggested that the cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act may be shown separately as convicted, compromised, dismissed and pending. Shri Chhagan Lal Joshi suggested to show the co-operative societies either managed or sponsored by Harijan Sevak Sangh separately categorywise.

Further the reports and accounts of the provincial branches were adopted and also it adopted the following amendment in the constitution as recommended by the Executive Committee :—

“14 (B) The Sangh shall be competent to receive grants, subsidy, or/and raise and borrow loans and funds, in furtherance of the aims, objects and programme of the Sangh on such terms as the Executive Committee may decide”.

Initiating the discussions- in the afternoon session—on the important item of the Agenda of finalising the urban and rural programmes for Gandhi Centenary, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru gave a call to the workers of Harijan Sevak Sangh to do serious thinking to create a movement to stir the nation. It was unbecoming for India to tolerate economic and social inequalities even after 17 years of independence, she said. She claimed that constructive programme as such was an integrated programme. All such organisations will have to sit and co-ordinate to fulfil Bapu's conception of Swarajya.

It was decided to have provincewise 5 year's phased programme instead of All India Programme as the conditions in various provinces differ. With regards to the rural programme, the Board felt that some areas in each province be selected for intensive drive to eradicate untouchability instead of carrying on intensive propaganda by visiting large number of villages. It was, therefore, felt that 'Pad-Yatras' in these particular areas have to be preferred to 'mela' meetings. The programme of work in these areas will be framed to touch all the problems e.g., economic, social, religious and cultural, of society.

As regards urban programme it was decided to lay more emphasis on the 'Mehtar' community and other communities doing the job of scavenging and sweeping. Here also the Board decided not to fritter the resources of the Sangh to do mere propaganda in large number of municipalities but select 75 municipalities of medium size with population ranging from 40,000 to one lakh every year to get Malkani Committee report implemented. The target of 300 municipalities to be covered, up to 1969, was fixed to be implemented with the help of State Governments, Municipalities and other constructive organisations. The method of work was also discussed.

The Board recommended to adopt the suggestions of the 4-day's camp held at Delhi in July, 64.

On 29th November, in the afternoon session, the provincial branches read out the targets of work for rural and urban areas for the coming five years looking to the conditions prevailing in their provinces. They were requested to send their finalised items of programmes after consulting their colleagues and other constructive organisations.

The president told the assembly that they were putting themselves to test but at the same time she was confident that with the untiring zeal of all the people believing in the Gandhian ideals, the Sangh will be able to implement the modest programme enunciated by the provincial branches.

On 30th November, 1964 a special meeting of the provincial secretaries was arranged with the Secretary All India Harijan Sevak Sangh and a special programme of work to be conducted during the coming five years in rural and urban areas was chalked out; some of the salient features of which have been given above. Besides the programme included potential help to Harijans in getting their due and further that Harijans be employed as cooks at all catering centres- schools, colleges, offices etc. Intercaste marriages be encouraged by offering the couples rewards. Harijan students be helped in getting scholarships and other help. Larger number of Harijans should be employed in Government and non-Government posts and a special watch should be kept to see that Harijans get the stipulated percentage of employment in all walks of life. Scavenging of latrines etc. should be completely eradicated in cities with population of 5,000 or more. Special attention be paid towards liquidating of debts. For this, special law should be got enacted or if need be amendments be got made in the present law. Planned efforts should be made to get land for landless Harijans and that they get all amenities for cultivation. Women should be encouraged to take to eradication of untouchability work in their own hands.

Slums should be got cleaned in cities and they should be provided with land and material for their houses. All the State branches were requested to pursue their chalked out programmes with keen enthusiasm.

#### *Vice-President's Tour*

During the period under report the Vice-President, toured through various provinces to guide workers and supervise their work carried out in connection with the removal of untouchability, 'Bhangi Mukti' and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'. Thrice he went to Maharashtra and visited Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh four times. Other provinces he toured through were Andhra, Gujarat and Madras. His these visits added fillip to the work and enthused workers who had been crusading for the last so many years against this social stigma.

Altogether he visited 29 villages in these provinces and addressed 42 meetings and conferences in which he urged Savarns, Harijans, social workers, teachers, students, municipal staff and scavengers for the removal of untouchability, 'Bhangi Mukti', 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', 'Sarvodaya', 'Lok Karya Kshetra', Prohibition and other social vices to which Harijans are addicted.

The Vice-President accompanied with Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh visited Wardha, Gwalior and Jamnagar to supervise and guide untouchability eradication work carried out by the provincial branches there.

At Wardha both the Vice-President and Secretary met Shri Vinobaji and attended his prayer meetings and heard him speak on Basic Education and Khadi. The Vice-President while addressing workers of the 'Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti', expressed his views with regards to the relation which Hindi bears to the various provincial languages of India. He also introduced—in brief audience to the teachings of the saints which he said was the priceless treasure of Indian culture and literature.

On 9th April they were at Gwalior and inspected the

new hostel run by the provincial Sangh. Students introduced themselves to the Vice President and the Secretary, and both were pleased to see the efficient running of the hostel. -

On 3rd May, 1964 they went to Ahmedabad to attend the annual meeting of the Harijan Ashram Trust.

At the annual provincial meeting of the Sangh at Ahmedabad he laid special stress to plan this programme in such a way that by the 100th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi all public places—temples, wells, hotels, barber-shops etc. were thrown open to Harijans without any discrimination whatsoever. Emphasis was also laid to conduct more and more 'Pad-Yatras' which go a long way in establishing personal contact with masses and afford opportunities for intensive propaganda for the eradication of untouchability.

In the evening he went to see working of the Thakkar Bapa Nagar which is the fruit of intense devotion and hard efforts of late Dada Sahib Mavalankar, Shri Parixitlal Majmudar and Shri Jiwanlal. The residents of the Nagar put forward demands that a pucca road leading to their colony be constructed and also a hospital built for them. The member of the Assembly from the constituency assured them that he would try his best to get their both demands fulfilled.

Porbandar, Dwarka and Jamnagar in Saurashtra were also visited. Porbandar has virtually become a pilgrim centre.

The Vice-President also attended a meeting of the Harijan Ashram Trust at Ahmedabad, presided over by Shri Ghan-shyam Dass Birla. Sarv Shri Lakshmidas Asar, Mohan Bhai Parikh and Parixitlal Majmudar were also present. The ex-president was much satisfied over the training given to the Backward Class girls at the Ashram. He offered that the Trust should inform him if it experienced any difficulty in connection with the training of the girls.

On December 17, Shri Viyogi Hari inspected a hostel run by the Madras Harijan Sevak Sangh at Madurai. He was glad to see that the students residing in the hostel were quite satis-

fied. Next he accompanied Shri Ghanshyamdas Birla, ex-president All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, to Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras where Shri Birla was invited. Shri Birla replying to his welcome address at the Vidyalaya appreciated the Industrial Training being given to Harijan boys and hoped that the institution would further prosper in future. He also got opportunity to see other social, educational and cultural institutions run in Madras. He saw the 'Kalakshetrams' run by a disciple of Annie Besant. Here children besides receiving cultural training were given academic education as well. The institution teaches upto matric standard. Painting, music, weaving and dying etc. are also taught. Next he saw the Sanskrit Vidyalaya at Madras.

On 21st December, 1964 he met workers of the Hindi Prachar Sabha in South India who are working with the single aim of national integration. Students in thousands, every year, take different Hindi examinations.

From there he went to Kerala and visited the famous Guruvayur temple where for the first time temple entry 'Satyagraha' was launched. He toured through South for thirteen days and visited a number of social institutions and apprised them of untouchability removal work.

He visited numerous public and social institutions run by the Provincial Sangh besides other constructive organisations and conveyed to them the message of Gandhiji with regards to removal of untouchability. He visited Bombay to participate in the Weaker Sections' Committee of Khadi and Village Industries Commission held there. The problem as to how a planned programme of work regarding Khadi and Village Industries be carried out amongst Adivasis and Harijans—specially *bhangis*, cobblers and backward classes— was discussed. During his visits to these provinces he took keen interest in the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work and had discussions with 10 municipalities on this topic and urged them to introduce in toto all the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Wherever he went he tried to find out how far these municipalities had carried through the recommendations and what other programmes were still to be implemented. At Tal in M. P. he stressed to place receptacles in latrines and to have a proper arrangement for washing of the barrows.

He urged teachers and the taught, in specially organised meetings, at their institutions to extend their full co-operation in removing the feelings of high and low between different sections of society and also apprised them about the high ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Vinobaji.

On 27th September 1964 he visited Lucknow along with the Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh and discussed with the provincial office bearers about the administrative set up of the three branches of the Uttar Pradesh.

Towards the close of the year he visited Kundeshwar in Madhya Pradesh on the invitation of the branch. From a number of years Kundeshwar has been the seat of Basic Education Training. Here he addressed teachers on the removal of untouchability. On 30th January he addressed a rally of Peace Marchers, Harijan Sevaks and local citizens on the life and ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and lastly spoke on the importance of the eradication of untouchability. On 31st January he inaugurated and presided over the provincial Workers' Training camp organised by the branch. He said if they were not able to reach the fixed goal within next five years they shall have to ponder over the feasibility and existence of Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The Vice-President further participated in a seminar of teachers who had come from different villages and spoke on the importance of Basic Education.

In the evening he visited the local Khadi Bhandar, Gandhi Sarvodaya Mandal and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Exhibition organised there. The Municipality of the town welcomed him on behalf of the citizens, on which occasion he spoke specially on the duties of the Municipality, 'Bhangi Mukti' and 'Bhangi



Kasht Mukti'. He visited the local Harijan colony and also saw their wrestling bouts. He was pleased to find that the sweepers of the area had started taking interest in the education of the children. He saw their prayer temple which has come up as a nice building.

In February he visited Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh and his this visit was in connection with the Gandhi Week celebrations. Here he addressed two local colleges on basic teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. On this occasion he appealed to the teachers and the taught to come forward and work for this noble cause.

At Andhra he repeated what he advised in other provinces and therefore expected of workers to fix up untouchability removal targets of work to be completed in the coming five years till the Gandhi Centenary and urged them to put in efforts to raise the economic status of Harijans as well and for which they could seek co-operation of the State Governments and other social and constructive organisations. Here he struck a note of warning to be noted by all working in this direction and it was that workers entrusted with this work should not feel satisfied that much work in this direction had been done, rather they should keep in mind that they have much to do as yet.

#### *Secretary's Tour*

The Secretary, toured through Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Goa to assess and see for himself the various activities carried out by the Sangh in connection with the eradication of untouchability, 'Bhangi Mukti' and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and for suggesting ways and means to intensify the work.

In Bangal he met Prof. P. R. Sen, the Secretary, Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangh and Shri Shakti Bose, the Sanchalak, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi regarding the re-organisation of Bengal

Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh. This was necessitated by long confinement in bed of Prof. P. R. Sen.

In Bihar he visited Sweepers' 'basties' at Ranchi and met social workers of various organisations in a meeting which was also attended by the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Very useful discussions were held to co-ordinate the work of these organisations in Ranchi District. He visited the creche and 'balwad' at Patna conducted by Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh and addressed a meeting of sweepers in Rajendra Nagar 'basti'.

At Ahmedabad in Gujarat he participated in the inauguration of the Safai Vidyalaya in Sabarnati Ashram. This Vidyalaya was started by Harijan Sevak Sangh to impart requisite training to the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' *sevaks* in various provinces. Shri Moraji Bhai M. P., Shri Balwant Rai Mehta, Chief Minister Gujarat and Prof. N. R. Malkari spoke on the occasion. He also visited Thakkar Papa Ashram school at Naroda for the Nomadic Tribes children conducted by Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh and participated in the opening of a 'balwadi' for the Nomadic Tribes children at Sahijpur. He addressed trainees of the Safai Vidyalaya about objectives to be achieved by them in the economic, social and cultural fields while working in sweepers and scavengers.

He undertook tour of Himachal Pradesh for 9 days and visited Salogara, the Headquarters of Himachal Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kunihar, Thyog, Matiana, Kumarsen, Rampur Bushahr, Sarhan and Narkanda. At Salogara he met and discussed the progress of work with the president and secretary of the provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh. He addressed the students of Kunihar High School and visited the hostel and in the evening exchanged views with the social workers and teachers of the High school.

At Sarhan and Nerkanda he was disappointed to find not a single Harijan inmate in the hostels run by the Government even though the Harijans constituted 1/3rd of the population in the surrounding villages.

He toured Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in company with the Vice-President and visited Wardha, Jannagar and Gwalior. There he met students of the Nagaland who had come to learn Hindi. At Gwalior both inspected the new hostel. He also participated in a 2-day 'shivir' of Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh to chalk out 5 years phased programme for Gandhi Centenary.

The Secretary visited Rohtak in Punjab to exchange views with the workers of Gandhi Ashram Rohtak who had organised mass fasting for the allotment of evacuee lands to Harijans. He met children of the school conducted in the Ashram and visited Harijan 'fasties'. At Pattakalyana, he attended meetings of the constructive organisations convened by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to discuss the Five Year programme of work for Gandhi Centenary.

In Rajasthan he visited Bharatpur to attend the meeting of Samagra Seva Sangh, the Federation of all constructive organisations of Rajasthan. While addressing the meeting, he drew attention of all to the educational backwardness of the Harijans in Rajasthan and their pitiable economic condition. He directed their attention to the fact that Nathdwara temple was the only famous temple in India where Harijans were denied "Darshan".

At Kanpur—Uttar Pradesh—he met and discussed with Shri Paripoornanand Varma, President Uttar Pradesh (Centre) Harijan Sevak Sangh, regarding the organisational changes in Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh. The progress of work of the 'sevaks' was also discussed. At Lucknow he contacted Directorate of Social Welfare regarding stipends for the trainees of Harijan Udyogshala and Kasturba Balika Ashram, Delhi. He discussed with Shri Baldev Singh Arya, President Uttar Pradesh (West) Harijan Sevak Sangh about the progress of various schemes in Uttar Pradesh (West) and about the proposed organisational changes in Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh. He in company of Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, met Shri Girdharilal Choudhary, the Minister for

Agriculture, Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma, President Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Uttar Pradesh Khadi Village Industries Board. Both of them further contacted Acharya Jugal Kishore, Chairman of the Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to review working of various schemes for the uplift of Scheduled Castes.

At Delhi he participated in a four-day camp of the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' 'sevak' of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi.

He attended meetings of the 'Sadachar Samiti', Lok Karya Kshetra Committee of Bharat Sevak Samaj, All India Prohibition Council, Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, Steering Committee on Prohibition, Delhi Administration; Raj Ghat Samadhi Committee, Harijan Welfare Board, Delhi; and Khadi and Village Industries Committee, Delhi.

Goa has been a new addition to the family of Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Secretary went to make a comprehensive survey along with Shri H.N. Trivedi, Secretary Bombay Harijan Sevak Sangh, with regards to Harijans of this State. Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from Portuguese domination in December, 1961 after 450 years of Subjugation under a fascist rule. He found to his great disappointment that the Portuguese Government behaved in no way better towards them as the British Government in India. Total number of Scheduled Castes in the state is 37,251, about 6% of the total population. Harijans also were the worst sufferers with regards to education as the Government did not offer them freships or scholarships, may be for the reason of compelling them to accept christianity. Economically also they could not afford to pay fees and other charges to receive education in their mother tongue.

He found that there was much scope of work in Harijans specially in view of the fact that the Portuguese rule had not granted any concessions for their economic and social uplift and even after three years of liberation, Harijans do not get educational and other facilities in vogue as in other provinces

in India. They don't get scholarships, housing sites and building subsidies etc. The Goa Government have started giving them freeship from the year 1964-65 but Harijans feel frustrated over this inordinate delay. However, the case has been taken up by the Sangh here in Delhi with the Department of Social Security and Ministry of Home Affairs. Further the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also requested to move the Home Ministry in this regard.

### Propaganda

The prime object of the Sangh has been the eradication, by truthful and non-violent means, of untouchability in Hindu Society with all its incidental evils and disabilities, suffered by the untouchables- Harijans- in all walks of life and to secure them absolute equality of status with the rest of the Hindus. For this propaganda through publication of literature, meetings and social gatherings had been observed to be of great importance and as such an intensive scheme was chalked out by the Sangh which involved 'prachar' and propaganda specially in rural areas in small units of 20 to 25 villages; for it is observed that untouchability in big cities has practically vanished but still lingers on in villages and towns where as yet it has not received the impact of social reforms strong enough to uproot it completely.

The Sangh could not undertake this enormous problem single handed with its meagre resources and therefore with the Government help engaged 76 workers to carry out intensive propaganda throughout the country. Total expenses incurred under this head was Rs. 4,16,737.79.

Besides 204 'Sevaks' and 'Pracharaks' worked under the state branches for whom they received the matching grant from the respective State Governments. These workers carried on intensive propaganda all over the State through public meetings, conferences, seminars, distribution of anti-untouchability literature, 'Pad-Yatras' and film shows through cinema vans. Besides they conducted schools, 'balwadis',

'Sanskar Kendras', Social Centres, hostels and co-operative societies for the social, cultural, educational and economic advancement of the Harijans.

For provincewise distribution of these sevaks and other activities mentioned above, please see table No I below : --

Table No. I

| S. No. | Name of the State<br>Branches | No. of District<br>Committees | No. of<br>Intensive Sevaks |                      | No. of Ashram<br>Schools, 'Sanskar<br>Kendras', 'Balwadis'<br>Centres, Recreation<br>Centres, Industrial<br>Schools | No. of students in<br>Ashram Schools, S.<br>Ks. balwadis, creches<br>& Ind. Schools |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                               |                               | Centrally<br>paid          | Paid by the<br>State |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh                | 18                            | 8                          | -                    | -                                                                                                                   | -                                                                                   |
| 2.     | Bengal                        | 3                             | 2                          | -                    | 4                                                                                                                   | 165                                                                                 |
| 3.     | Bihar                         | 17                            | 1                          | 6                    | 22                                                                                                                  | 323                                                                                 |
| 4.     | Delhi                         | -                             | 1                          | -                    | 2                                                                                                                   | 260                                                                                 |
| 5.     | Gujarat                       | 12                            | 6                          | 56                   | 44                                                                                                                  | 2512                                                                                |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh              | 5                             | 3                          | -                    | 7                                                                                                                   | 113                                                                                 |
| 7.     | Karnatak                      | 4                             | 6                          | -                    | -                                                                                                                   | -                                                                                   |
| 8.     | Kerala                        | -                             | 4                          | 4                    | 1                                                                                                                   | 30                                                                                  |
| 9.     | M.P. (Chhatarpur)             | 19                            | 5                          | 25                   | 6                                                                                                                   | 163                                                                                 |
| 10.    | M.P. (Indore)                 | -                             | 4                          | 18                   | 10                                                                                                                  | 304                                                                                 |
| 11.    | Maharashtra &<br>Vidarbha     | 14                            | 3                          | 75                   | 19                                                                                                                  | Not<br>available                                                                    |
| 12.    | Mysore                        | 3                             | 2                          | -                    | -                                                                                                                   | -                                                                                   |
| 13.    | Punjab                        | 3                             | 2                          | 5                    | 11                                                                                                                  | 215                                                                                 |
| 14.    | Rajasthan                     | 5                             | 6                          | 7                    | 15                                                                                                                  | 454                                                                                 |
| 15.    | Tamil Nad                     | 12                            | 6                          | -                    | 2                                                                                                                   | 59                                                                                  |
| 16.    | Tripura                       | 2                             | 2                          | 8                    | 11                                                                                                                  | 355                                                                                 |
| 17.    | U.P. Central                  | 16                            | 3                          | -                    | 2                                                                                                                   | Not<br>available                                                                    |
| 18.    | U.P. East                     | 12                            | 5                          | -                    | 5                                                                                                                   | 184                                                                                 |
| 19.    | U.P. West                     | 13                            | 6                          | -                    | 4                                                                                                                   | Not<br>available                                                                    |
| 20.    | Utkal                         | -                             | 1                          | -                    | -                                                                                                                   | -                                                                                   |
| Total  |                               | 158                           | 76                         | 204                  | 165                                                                                                                 | 5137                                                                                |

Another scheme to improve the economic status of Harijans was through co-operative societies but the Sangh in

spite of its efforts has not been able to achieve much in this respect. Only 3 out of 11 provincial branches are actively working in this direction. Bihar with its 66 co-operative societies was the most active of the lot. Second was Gujarat with 33 societies and Rajasthan was third in order of merit with 29 co-operative societies.

(i) *Mela Meetings and Conferences*

It has been the general experience of the Sangh that 'Mela' meetings have proved very useful in the eradication of untouchability and as such 9787 meetings and conferences 2141 more than last year were organised all over India in which both Harijans and Savarns participated freely without any discrimination. Both the Central Government and Provincial Governments advanced funds to arrange these meetings. Only Central Government spent Rs. 11,878.79 on this activity. Eminent social and religious leaders besides Government officials addressed these gatherings and appealed to the better sense of Savarns to forsake this feeling of high and low which has ruined our National integrity and consequently our country.

As directed last year the branches conducted 'Pad Yatras' in rural areas on special occasions and even otherwise which helped us in surveying the social conditions of Harijans in the villages which served as a data for planning our future work in that area. However, it is needed that these 'Pad-Yatras' be followed up with properly chalked out programmes to achieve results for which all these efforts are put in. For figures refer to Table No. V.

(ii) *Cinema Van*

The Cinema vans as usual four under the Central Govt. scheme with headquarters at Ahmedabad, Madras and Delhi and three stationed at Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra under the State Schemes-covered practically the whole of the country and exhibited films on the removal of untouchability, sanitation, prohibition, village development and family planning. Bihar, however, had a projector and a propaganda van under the State scheme.

The four vans under the Central Government Scheme covered Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala, Saurashtra, Kutch, Maharashtra and Vidarbha.

The bigger van alone, stationed at Delhi, covered 7395 miles and gave 239 shows in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Delhi. The smaller van traversed 6727 miles in the hills of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and plains of Rajasthan and Delhi and arranged 125 shows. Total expenses incurred on the 4 vans and films, under Central Government scheme was Rs. 39,630 38.

(iii) *Printing and Publicity—*

The Sangh publishes 'Harijan Seva', a Hindi bi-monthly and 'Harijan Supplement' an English quarterly, to apprise public about the activities of the Sangh and besides have illuminating articles on the removal of untouchability by eminent writers and social and religious reformers.

Further 75,000 posters and 1,000 pamphlets were printed with different captions but all with the motive to eradicate untouchability. Out of these 30,000 were printed without headings to have proper captions in the respective regional languages in South as masses cannot understand Hindi there.

The distribution of posters and pamphlets was increased this year but still needs efforts to improve it. The provincial branches took help of Gram Panchayats, Block Development officers, Social organisations, and teachers to get the untouchability literature distributed in villages, schools, libraries etc. Further to take full advantage of this literature it is felt that these posters and pamphlets should be exhibited on Railway Stations and public places so that masses come across them and have influence on their receptive minds.

Total amount spent on these publications was Rs.9,774.01 which included printing, packing, postage and railway freight for despatching posters, pamphlets, Harijan Seva and Harijan Seva Supplement to provincial branches. 'Amrit',



'Harijan Varta', 'Antyodaya' and 'Praishchit'—all Hindi monthlies—were published by Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh (Indore branch) and Gujarat from the State funds. These latter publications contained activities of the provincial branches and the centre with regards to removal of untouchability, 'Bhangi Mukti', 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', prohibition and 'Lok Karya Kshetras.'

(iv) *Training Camps*—

The Sangh did not have any training camp for sevaks working for the removal of untouchability but organised two training camps for 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers at 'Safai Vidyalaya,' at Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad. In the first camp 8 sevaks from Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat participated and in the second camp 10 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers from Mysore and Andhra states took their training. Here trainees were given an intensive training in the work which included both practical and theoretical training in the line. Trainees were also apprised of the various diseases which are spread due to insanitary attitude of the people and dirty surroundings. They were taught practical ways and means to fight out these epidemics through the use of insecticides. Right from the removal of night-soil from latrines to compost ground, workers were taught all scientific technique pertaining to this trade. They were also given practical demonstration as to the use of improved scavenging implements. Thorough knowledge of the various types of latrines such as septic tank, aqua privy, hand flush, project latrines, P. R. A. latrine, compost latrine, gas plant etc., was given.

Trainees were also apprised of the social activities to be carried out in this community for their all round progress and well being. This included a study tour also which gave them an insight as to the working and living conditions of 'bhangis'. The institute spent Rs. 9,219.47 on this 'Safai Vidyalaya' for conducting a regular course in Sanitation and Hygiene.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The Sangh is very enthusiastically carrying out this

scheme in spite of the fact—as reported last year—that majority of the municipalities are not keen about the reform. However, workers are trying hard to carry home their view point and bring them round. They persuaded municipalities in about nine provinces and were able to get 5351 wheel-barrows and other improved implements distributed as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Scavenging Conditions appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Workers fully co-operated with the Advisory Committee during its tours in the provinces.

During the year under report the Sangh had employed 72 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers and extended its work to 4 more branches. In all we have now this scheme working in 18 provinces. For details please see table No. II.

Table No. II.

| S. No. | Name of the State<br>Branches | No. of<br>B. K. M.<br>Sevaks | Achievements                  |                                         |
|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|        |                               |                              | No. of<br>Munici-<br>palities | No. of wheel-<br>barrows<br>distributed |
| 1.     | Assam                         | 2                            | —                             | —                                       |
| 2.     | Bengal                        | 2                            | 93                            | 14                                      |
| 3.     | Bihar                         | 5                            | 87                            | 95                                      |
| 4.     | Delhi                         | 1                            | 2                             | —                                       |
| 5.     | Gujarat                       | 9                            | 58                            | 497                                     |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh              | 1                            | Figs. not<br>available        | Not available                           |
| 7.     | Karnatak                      | 1                            | -Do-                          | „                                       |
| 8.     | Kerala                        | 5                            | 31                            | „                                       |
| 9.     | M. P. (Chhatarpur)            | 4                            | 57                            | 537                                     |
| 10.    | M. P. (Indore)                | 5                            | 113                           | 32                                      |
| 11.    | Maharashtra and<br>Vidarbha   | 2                            | Figs. not<br>available        | Not available                           |
| 12.    | Mysore                        | 5                            | 260                           | 205                                     |
| 13.    | Punjab                        | 6                            | 176                           | —                                       |
| 14.    | Rajasthan                     | 6                            | 142                           | 3000                                    |
| 15.    | Tamil Nad                     | 4                            | 64                            | 947                                     |
| 16.    | Tripura                       | —                            | 1                             | —                                       |
| 17.    | U. P. Central                 | 3                            | —                             | —                                       |
| 18.    | U. P. East                    | 5                            | 35                            | 24                                      |
| 19.    | U. P. West                    | 6                            | —                             | —                                       |
| 20.    | Utkal                         | —                            | 19                            | Figs. not available                     |
| Total  |                               | 72                           | 1138                          | 5351                                    |

Workers besides contacting municipal authorities for the betterment of the working conditions of sweepers worked amongst sweeper families to improve their over all living, get them civic amenities as are provided to Savarns and further help them in raising their economic status.

'Sevaks' visited both public and private latrines and insisted on flush type latrines failing which to have septic or pucca latrines according to the Maikani Committee Report. These efforts got a fairly large number of latrines improved and receptacles placed where there were none or were un-serviceable.

They also collected a data regarding number of municipalities in their area and the facilities they provided to their Scavenging Staff. This helped them in chalking out their future programme of work. Workers also helped the aggrieved in getting their grievances redressed.

'Balwadis', creches and 'pathshalas' were conducted for sweeper children and efforts were made to send them to schools. No doubt Sangh has been able to achieve some results but it found parents divided in their views. On the one hand they desire to have them educated and on the other they feel that they would lose that extra income which their children earned. Pecuniary difficulties stand in their way and therefore 'sevaks' have to exert hard to dissuade them from sending children to work.

Creches were run, specially for working women, to afford them relief by looking after their infants when the mothers were away on work. Details are given in table No. I.

The 'sevaks' also helped in the formation of credit co-operative societies to serve them in their monetary needs by advancing them loans on low interests and thus saving them from the clutches of the money-lenders. During the year under report there had been encouraging improvement in the formation of new co-operative societies and as such 68 more co-operative societies as compared to the last years' served sweepers

of Bengal and Gujarat. In all 354 co-operative societies worked during the year. For details see table No. III ahead.

Further, cleaning campaigns were organised in sweeper colonies to improve the sanitary conditions of their colonies, develop in them habits of clean living and thus save them from epidemics which spread due to insanitary surroundings. Attempts were also made to wean them from the evil habits of drinking, gambling, eating carrion and leavings from the plates. Regular contacts were maintained through meetings, 'bhajan kirtans', puppet and cinema shows and kept them aware of the fast changing world.

The Sangh spent Rs. 89,817.44 on this head.

#### *Co operative Societies*

Though there had been an increase in the over all co-operative societies but yet the progress has not been satisfactory. Gujarat increased its industrial co-operative societies from 139 to 174 and Bengal conducted one credit co-operative society. A few other provinces maintained the same number. Provincewise list of co-operative societies is given as under :-

Table No. III

| S. No. | Name of the State Branches | No. of Co-operative Societies |                                                 |         |              | No. of Co-operative Societies sponsored by Harijan Sevak Sangh |
|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                            | Credit                        | Industrial                                      | Housing | Agricultural |                                                                |
| 1.     | Bengal                     | 1                             | —                                               | —       | 1            | 2                                                              |
| 2.     | Bihar                      | 66                            | —                                               | —       | —            | —                                                              |
| 3.     | Gujarat                    | 33                            | 174                                             | 41      | 11           | —                                                              |
| 4.     | Kerala                     | —                             | —                                               | —       | 1            | —                                                              |
| 5.     | Rajasthan                  | 20                            | co-op. were formed with the assistance of Sangh |         |              |                                                                |
| 6.     | Tripura                    | 1                             | 1                                               | 1       | 1            | —                                                              |
| Total  |                            | 121                           | 175                                             | 42      | 14           | 2                                                              |

### *Funds for Providing Drinking Water*

This fund is exclusively meant for the repairs of old wells or for the construction of new wells for Harijans at places where they have no other arrangement for this most essential necessity of life next to air. Generally help is taken from the Block Development officers or Zila Parishads but whenever the Sangh does not get help from any quarter it extends its help to reach out relief from its own resources and under this head it spent Rs. 750,- for the repairs of old drinking water wells.

### *Educational Activities*

(a) *Gandhi Scholarships* :—Work under this head is continuously on its decrease as the Central and State Governments are spending extensively, all over the country, on the education and maintenance of hostels for the benefits of Harijans. Still it is observed that a number of deserving Harijan students specially girls are unable to find admission to these hostels through their ignorance or extreme poverty and are unable to avail of this facility. It is here that Sangh comes in the picture and extends its meagre help and offers them Gandhi Scholarships of varying amounts. It sanctioned 193 Gandhi Scholarships, to the tune of Rs. 7,740/-, to deserving Harijan boys and girls.

(b) *Examination Fee and Book-money* :—This help was extended to deserving and intelligent Harijan students who were handicapped due to their poverty and were not able to secure Government help and thus were unable to continue their studies. The Sangh from its own funds spent Rs. 975/- on this head.

(c) *Hostels and Schools* : The Central Office and its provincial branches maintained 165 Ashram Schools, 'balwadis', 'sanskar kendras', creches etc. and 119 hostels for Harijan boys and girls all over the country as Harijan students who come from very poor families are unable to bear the high cost of living in Government hostels. Some hostels do not admit Harijans due to caste feelings.

The following table No. IV shows number of hostels provincewise with their inmates. As for number of schools, 'sanskar kendras', 'balwadis', with their inmates please see table No. I.

Table No. IV

| No.   | Name of State branches | No. of Hostels |       | No. of Harijans |       | No. of Non-Harijans |       | Grand Total |
|-------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
|       |                        | Boys           | Girls | Boys            | Girls | Boys                | Girls |             |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh         | 2              | 1     | 262             | 200   | 17                  | —     | 479         |
| 2.    | Assam                  | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 3.    | Bengal                 | 2              | —     | 20              | —     | 14                  | —     | 34          |
| 4.    | Bihar                  | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 5.    | Delhi                  | 1              | 1     | 140             | 68    | 27                  | 25    | 260         |
| 6.    | Gujarat                | 22             | 6     | 801             | 431   | 59                  | 53    | 1344        |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh       | 7              | —     | 94              | —     | 31                  | —     | 125         |
| 8.    | Karnatak               | 1              | 2     | 126             | 82    | —                   | 4     | 212         |
| 8.    | Kerala                 | 5              | 3     | 149             | 103   | 2                   | 2     | 256         |
| 10.   | M.P. (Chhatarpur)      | 1              | —     | 49              | —     | 1                   | —     | 50          |
| 11.   | M.P. (Indore)          | 5              | 1     | 103             | 7     | 8                   | —     | 118         |
| 12.   | Maharashtra & Vidarbha | 9              | 6     | 332             | 347   | —                   | —     | 679         |
| 13.   | Mysore                 | 3              | —     | 175             | —     | —                   | —     | 175         |
| 14.   | Punjab                 | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 15.   | Rajasthan              | 11             | —     | 275             | —     | —                   | —     | 275         |
| 16.   | Tamil Nad              | 18             | 9     | 1091            | 350   | 632                 | 427   | 2500        |
| 17.   | Tripura                | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 18.   | U.P. Central           | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 19.   | U.P. East              | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 20.   | U.P. West              | —              | —     | —               | —     | —                   | —     | —           |
| 21.   | Utkal                  | 2              | 1     | 48              | 9     | 2                   | 1     | 60          |
| Total |                        | 89             | 30    | 3665            | 1597  | 793                 | 512   | 6597        |

(e) *Technical Training*— Since independence we find establishment of a large number of industries every year both

in the private as well as public sector and consequently a very large scope for the employment of technical personnel. To meet out this demand Government have opened a net work of technical training institutes all over the country and have reserved 15% of the admissions in these institutions for the Scheduled Castes. Looking to this bright avenue the Sangh has increased number of admissions to its two industrial training centres already running, one each at Delhi and Madras and is further contemplating to increase this number still more. During the year under report the Harijan Udyogshala run at Delhi had 185 students on roll getting their training in carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, electric wireman's trade and turning. The institution is affiliated to the National Council for Technical Training.

(f) *Direct Grants To Institutions*-- The Central office further helped 14 Harijan institutions for boys and girls, conducted by both Harijans and Savarns, in the shape of monthly grant-in-aid from the funds of the Harijan Sevak Sangh direct from the Central office. These institutions include Nayadi Welfare Centre, Kerala; Educational-cum-cultural centre of Bhangi Colony, New Delhi; Mahadev Desai Library and some of the provincial branches. This expenditure amounted to Rs. 13271.12.

#### *Other Achievements*

During the year under report the Sangh and its workers, in spite of many hurdles, had again made some headway and achieved encouraging results in the removal of untouchability and getting them civic rights which a normal citizen of the country is allowed to enjoy through the constitution of the country.

Workers also endeavoured for the economic betterment of Harijans and as such helped them in getting employment, land for cultivation and house sites, redeeming them from their professional taxes, fighting for them to get increase in their salaries and getting them all the amenities of a Savarn. The following table shows its achievements provincewise :

Table No. V

| S. No.                     | Name of State Branches | Thrown open to Harijans |              |                 |                        |              |         | No. of public meetings<br>melas & social<br>gatherings | No. of community teas<br>and dinners |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                            |                        | Temples                 | Dharamshalas | Wells and tanks | Hotels and Restaurants | Barber shops | Dhobies |                                                        |                                      |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh          |                        | 166                     | —            | 194             | 119                    | 34           | —       | 408                                                    | 211                                  |
| 2. Assam                   |                        | —                       | —            | —               | —                      | —            | —       | —                                                      | —                                    |
| 3. Bengal                  |                        | —                       | —            | —               | —                      | 10           | 2       | 50                                                     | 5                                    |
| 4. Bihar                   |                        | 1                       | —            | 28              | —                      | —            | —       | 73                                                     | 1                                    |
| 5. Delhi                   |                        | 3                       | —            | 11              | 13                     | 8            | —       | 10                                                     | —                                    |
| 6. Gujarat                 |                        | 157                     | 92           | 268             | 453                    | 195          | —       | 2661                                                   | 359                                  |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh        |                        | 21                      | —            | 23              | 56                     | 12           | —       | 421                                                    | 37                                   |
| 8. Karnatak                |                        | 90                      | —            | 135             | 147                    | 115          | —       | 87                                                     | —                                    |
| 9. Kerala                  |                        | 3                       | —            | 36              | 49                     | 125          | —       | 60                                                     | —                                    |
| 10. M. P. (Chhatarpur)     |                        | 12                      | —            | 63              | 35                     | 17           | 5       | 359                                                    | 31                                   |
| 11. M. P. (Indore)         |                        | 39                      | —            | 36              | 44                     | 14           | 3       | 480                                                    | Not available                        |
| 12. Maharashtra & Vidarbha |                        | 323                     | —            | 566             | 603                    | 47           | —       | 2431                                                   | 487                                  |
| 13. Mysore                 |                        | 25                      | —            | 5               | 64                     | 110          | —       | 8                                                      | 24                                   |
| 14. Punjab                 |                        | —                       | 2            | 22              | —                      | 3            | —       | 326                                                    | 7                                    |
| 15. Rajasthan              |                        | 8                       | —            | 12              | 114                    | 40           | 25      | 355                                                    | 9                                    |
| 16. Tamil Nad              |                        | 27                      | —            | 18              | 27                     | 19           | —       | 183                                                    | 5                                    |
| 17. Tripura                |                        | —                       | —            | —               | —                      | —            | —       | 194                                                    | 3                                    |
| 18. U. P. Central          |                        | 22                      | —            | 40              | 5                      | 14           | —       | 485                                                    | 78                                   |
| 19. U. P. East             |                        | 15                      | —            | 69              | 23                     | 37           | 28      | 735                                                    | 30                                   |
| 20. U. P. West             |                        | 19                      | —            | 31              | 25                     | 27           | —       | 339                                                    | 62                                   |
| 21. Utkal                  |                        | 10                      | —            | —               | 18                     | 5            | —       | 122                                                    | 14                                   |
|                            |                        | 941                     | 94           | 1557            | 1795                   | 832          | 63      | 5787                                                   | 1363                                 |

Workers had to travel far and near for the attainment of the above noted results. Propaganda tours, 'pad-yatras' meetings and conferences were organised which were addressed



by religious and social reformers, ministers and officials of the central and provincial Governments, officials of the local bodies and corporations, social workers of the various constructive organisations and saints and 'sadhus' of various sects.

Inter caste dinners, 'bha'jan kirtans', cultural and cinema shows, and untouchability removal exhibitions were some other means adopted to bring the two communities closer.

*Cases Reported under Untouchability (offences) Act*

The Sangh never desires to go to police or courts of law for deciding the mutual disputes of Savarns and Harijans; but when all persuasive measures fail and workers feel themselves at bay and there is no way out they very hesitatingly seek help of law. As a consequence 146 cases as against 181 in the year 1963-64 were lodged with police and courts of law under the Untouchability (offences) Act, out of which 15 were compromised and 93 are pending as detailed below :—

Table No. VI

| S. No. | Name of State      | Cases Reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act |           |             |           |         |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------|
|        |                    | Total No. of cases                                 | Convicted | Compromised | Dismissed | Pending |
| 1.     | Gujarat            | 55                                                 | —         | 7           | 1         | 47      |
| 2.     | Kerala             | 1                                                  | —         | 1           | —         | —       |
| 3.     | M. P. (Chhatarpur) | 14                                                 | 3         | 5           | —         | 6       |
| 4.     | M. P. (Indore)     | 37                                                 | 8         | 3           | —         | 26      |
| 5.     | Punjab             | 2                                                  | —         | 1           | —         | 1       |
| 6.     | Rajasthan          | 18                                                 | 1         | 7           | —         | 10      |
| 7.     | Tamil Nad          | 2                                                  | —         | 2           | —         | —       |
| 8.     | U. P. West         | 2                                                  | —         | 1           | —         | 1       |
| 9.     | Utkal              | 15                                                 | 3         | 10          | —         | 2       |
|        |                    | 146                                                | 15        | 37          | 1         | 93      |

*Conclusion*

The Sangh, during the year under report received Rs.4,51,780.00 from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Government of India for the eradication of untouchability through propaganda, out of which Rs. 22,293.17 was refunded being unspent balance.

The Sangh at the end is thankful to the central and state Governments the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the general public for their esteemed cooperation and help.

Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

## Work in States

### Andhra

The provincial branch continued its work for the total eradication of untouchability in the rural areas of the State with the help of 8 intensive workers— all paid by the centre— and 18 district and taluka committees all over the province.

Work was conducted by organising *pad-yatras*, anti-untouchability meetings, and the usual programmes of temple entry, drawing of water from public wells by both Harijans and Savarns, individual contacts with influential residents, community dinners and tea-parties. Further anti-untouchability literature published both by the centre and the provincial branch was distributed among public and exhibited at prominent places of the province. The cinema van served well in exhibiting films on the removal of Untouchability, Five-Year Plans, Sanitation and Prohibition.

During the year under report the branch organised 408 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences, a few of which really need mention.

It held two *Firka* conferences, one at Aryavatam in East Godavari district and the other at Pamulapadu in Krishna district. The conference at Aryavatam was a conference of representatives and residents of the surrounding villages where ways and means for the eradication of untouchability and uplift of Harijans were discussed. Some of the concessions they sought to this end were the distribution of waste lands, employment opportunities to those who failed in S.S.I.C. Examination and provision of tiled houses. These are their elementary

needs and a sub-committee was formed to take suitable steps to secure them. The conference at Pamulapadu synchronised with the Harijan Day. It was presided over by Shri Surapaneni Gopalkrishnaiah. Topics relating to removal of untouchability, prohibition and temple entry were discussed besides two important resolutions about :—

- (i) Encouraging inter-caste marriages and provision of jobs to Harijans.
- (ii) To grant *pattas* in respect of the land, long in possession of Harijans.

A third conference which had a galvanizing effect on the activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh (Andhra Region) was held at Gosavidu, a village belonging to Andhra Telangana region. It was the Thiruvur (Andhra) Madhira (Telangana) Taluk conference on eradication of untouchability. The then Social Welfare Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Shri M. R. Apparao, inaugurated the conference. The president of the Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh presided. Members of the Legislative Assembly from Thiruvur and Madhira, presidents of *panchayat samities*, Welfare Officers of Krishna and Khamman districts, 50 prominent workers and nearly ten thousand people participated in the conference. A number of resolutions and decisions dealing with the problem of untouchability and uplift of Harijans were passed after a good deal of discussion.

A fourth conference was held at Nellore under the Nellore district branch. Dr. Sushila Nayar, Health Minister, Government of India also participated and spoke about Harijan uplift and removal of untouchability. A memorandum was submitted to the Minister by the district branch.

#### *Pad-Yatras*

The branch organised *pad-yatras* during Gandhi Jayanti week in the four districts of Andhra Pradesh namely East Godavari, Krishna, Telangana border and Nellore. Everywhere

where the parties went there was great enthusiasm and unreserved co-operation. Although the weather was inclement and traffic was dislocated, the parties kept up the tempo and marched with tenacity and purpose. In almost every village these *pad-yatra* parties halted and conducted their activities of meetings, temple entries etc. as mentioned earlier. The attempts made to bring together Malas and Madigas were partly successful.

#### *Achievements*

As a result of the intensive efforts of the branch to root out untouchability it was successful in getting open 166 temples, 194 wells and tanks, 119 hotels and restaurants and 34 barber-shops. 211 community dinners and tea-parties were arranged which went a long way in paving way to the attainment of the goal.

Among other activities, Harijan Week, during Gandhi *Jayanti* was celebrated with zeal by all the district committees when state officials, eminent local people and workers of other constructive organisations addressed people about the importance of the week and suggested ways and means to eradicate untouchability. Workers organised special programmes for getting open public places for Harijans and arranged sanitation drives in the Harijan colonies.

One significant event during this year had been the speech delivered by the provincial Secretary over the Radio at Vijayawada on the eradication of untouchability who addressed the Telugu speaking people and urged them to move with the times.

#### *Work in Sriharikota Island*

The Sevak posted here strove hard to bridge over differences between Malas and Madigas and did good work for the eradication of Malaria with which the island is infested. Further he took steps to form a Field Labour Co-operative Society.

### *Welfare Work*

In the economic sphere, under the subsidy scheme of the Government the branch had been able to secure Rs. 750/- out of Rs. 2,000,- for each well as subsidy and the rest as loan repayable in easy instalments.

Workers arranged for medical relief for ailing Harijans and for the formation of co-operative societies.

Hundred new members as subscribers were enrolled to "Harijan Seva" an organ of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh published both in Hindi and English.

The branch conducted 2 boys' and one girls' hostels at Kakinada in East Godavari district. Total number of girls putting up in the hostel was 210 and total number of boys in the two hostels was 52. A special feature of the girls' hostel had been that apart from the general education there was a provision for the training in handicrafts and also teaching Sanskrit.

In Gosavidu village of Krishna district good progress has been made in the eradication of untouchability. There is no mental reservation in barbers, *dhobies* and others in serving Harijans. The coffee houses are open to Harijans and even their cups and saucers are washed by the coffee house owners as workers are not employed. Shri M. R. Apparao, State Minister, who visited Gosavidu was pleased to appreciate the levelling of differences between Harijans and Savarns.

### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Work in this direction was conducted in districts Anantpur, Kurnool, Vijayawada, Pithapuram and Kakinada.

The principal Safai Vidyalaya, and the provincial Secretary visited districts Anantpur, Nellore, Krishna, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam and inspected activities of the workers carried out there with special attention to the recommendations of the Malkani Committee Report and how far municipalities co-operated with the Sangh in this noble cause. During their

stay several public meetings were held and public was appealed to at least provide those improvements in their latrines which are recommended in the Malkani Committee Report. An elementary survey was made as to the needs of *bhangis* and municipalities were approached to supply improved scavenging implements, wheel-barrows, gum-boots, gloves etc. to the scavengers and further suggested to construct colonies for the scavenging staff on co-operative basis.

The branch further conducted a *balwadi* at Nellore for the children of the *bhangis*.

### Assam

The Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh has been reorganised after Shri D. Sarmah's resignation and Shri M. M. Choudhury, Speaker Assam Legislative Assembly has been entrusted with the work as president of the branch. The branch had been working under his able guidance during the year under report.

Some useful work has been done by a couple of workers—paid by the centre—in as much as preparing ground for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans. They contacted state officials, chairmen of municipalities and town committees, Block *panchayats* and Savarns and discussed problems with which Harijans were greatly concerned and sought their solution. They pointed out as to how Harijans were denied of some of the essential social and civic rights e.g. entrance to temples, hotels, restaurants, wells, drinking water facilities, light, roads, schools, libraries, 'Prarthna Mandirs', public latrines etc. They insisted on giving all these facilities to them. Workers also sought to get them preference in allotting housing and other grants.

Further the branch had taken up work of spreading education amongst children of Harijans and tried to admit as many of them to schools as possible. It had also helped in opening new schools and proposed to start a residential school at Tetalia within the precincts of the Gandhi Ashram. The scheme

was submitted to the state Government for approval and were awaiting sanction but the present emergent situation stood in the way and, therefore, has been postponed for the present. Workers helped Harijan families of Jorhat who had suffered due to floods by removing them to places of safety and getting them ration and financial help from the state.

Regarding housing problems of Harijans who are isolated in municipal colonies workers tried their utmost to get them housing sites to build their own houses near their work centres and feel secure. It is gratifying to report that the state Government have assured them that sites would be allotted to them near about the towns and urban areas.

#### *Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act*

The branch remained vigilant to check if Harijans were ill treated and submitted to humiliation by not allowing them to enter temples, hotels, barber-shops, etc. in violation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act. Two cases were detected, one at Barpeta and the other at Nowgong where the hotel keepers did not serve them tea. Both these cases were reported to police but unfortunately both of them are pending.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The Sangh took up this work in right earnest and workers and office-bearers had been always in touch with the municipal authorities and demanded distribution of improved scavenging implements and wheel-barrows. It also requested for improvement in the housing conditions of their scavenging staff. It is gratifying to report that a few municipalities have implemented some of the suggestions of the Malkani Report and distributed scrapers, long handled brooms, buckets etc.

### **Bengal**

#### *Intensive Work for the Removal of Untouchability*

There was no relaxation in the efforts made by workers for the removal of untouchability. A marked improvement



has been noticed in the situation at Jiaganj. Every endeavour was made by workers to bring about friendly contacts and inter-course between the caste Hindus and Harijans.

Workers were constantly on the move, touring the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Nadia and Hooghly and paying flying visits to Calcutta. They organised 50 anti-untouchability meetings to convey to masses the message of the Sangh and were able to get open 10 barber-shops. Services of two washermen were also secured for Harijans. Five inter-caste dinners were arranged to afford opportunities for free mixing of the two communities.

On the whole untouchability is on its decline. Practically all barbers now give haircut to Harijans. They have now free access to all shops purveying tea etc. But the washermen still refuse to wash clothes of the Harijans. Persuasion is being resorted to bring about a change of heart of washermen.

#### *Educational Activities*

The Pasang *Chhatravas* and its neighbourhood continued to receive special care and attention. The inhabitants of the region had agreed to contribute money and land for the projected school and hospital. One of the worker visited the college at Tangrakhali and Ramchandrapur Higher Secondary School (District 24-Parganas); Phulbari Primary School, Dighalkandi Junior High School, Mahakhola Junior High School and the schools at Betai and Ramjibanpur, all in district Nadia.

Sangh's Junior Basic School at Madhusudanpur (district 24-Parganas), Primary School at Patul (district Hooghly) and Adult Education Centre in Aheripara (district Murshidabad) worked satisfactorily. Number of students in Patul Primary School was 40 and the average attendance during the year was a little over 29. In the Aheripara Adult Education Centre number of students was 30 and the average attendance was 19. The Pasang *Chhatravas* was well looked after.

The branch conducted 4 Ashram Schools, *balwadis* and recreational centres and about 165 boys availed of them.

Independence Day was celebrated at the schools on 15th August. There was flag-hoisting on the occasion and the significance of the day was explained to students and public. Biscuits were distributed among the children and a Harijan procession was organised on the day. In August *sevak* attended a conference of the workers of Bratachari Sangha and the Sports and Physical Culture Association at Nahapara, Ariadaha. There he held consultations with Dr. and Mrs. Pratap Chandran, Shrimati Gita Mukherjee, Vignabhishek and many other distinguished persons who were present at the conference. In the same month, he accompanied Shri Sakti Basu, *Sanchalak*, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, and his wife on their visit to the Tangraakhali College. He discussed problems of the institution with Shri Sakti Basu and availed of his guidance.

#### *Economic and Social Welfare*

Shri Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, who was in charge of Santi-garh Sadar Colony district Midnapur was engaged in preparing plots selected for transplantation of 'Aman' seedlings. The terraced plots measuring more than 10 acres are widely scattered and some of them are more than a mile off from the Sangh's farm. Incessant and heavy rains for more than a week wrought havoc on the protective bunds and it was quite a strenuous and costly job to repair and rebuild them. Preparation of the soil and transplantation of paddy seedlings began early in August and the last few days of the month were spent in reclaiming more lands for growing 'Aman' crop next year. The Sabars, essentially a forest tribe, had to be wooed patiently from the forests to the fields. The task of making them cultivate was still more difficult this year on account of the greater pecuniary attractions offered to labourers working on the construction of the Bombay Road or on jobs of the Forest Department. Most of the Sabars left the fields and went to work as labourers. It was, therefore, decided that the Society itself should place more and more lands under its direct care and cultivate them for the collective well-being of the Sabars. *Til* and *Aus* crops were harvested in September. On the com-

pletion of harvesting, efforts were made to sow *Kulthi Kali* on *Til* lands and *Mung* or Mustard on *Aus* lands. Six Sabars had been permanently employed by the society for farming operation. The society had undertaken to maintain the families of all of them. Worker further made arrangements for refugee rehabilitation in Nadia district and tried to procure land for two refugee families in Betai who had not yet been rehabilitated.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Shri Ramchiz Thakur, stationed in Krishnanagar, district Nadia, continued to look after the well-being of *bhangis* of this area. Daily classes were held regularly. Four meetings were arranged on anti-untouchability and caste-Hindus participated in these meetings. Fifty per cent of the local restaurants have so far been thrown open to the *bhangis*. On 15th August, a joint meeting was held. There was substantial improvement in *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* work. Ninety wheel-barrows were introduced. Twenty-five of them were rubber tyred. The drive against gambling and drinking met with a substantial measure of success. The movement to make *bhangis* free from indebtedness progressed satisfactorily. Twenty families were enrolled members of a Credit Co-operative Society, each of them contributing Rs. 20/- per month. As a result twenty additional members became debt-free.

Shri Madhusudan Sr'bastav continued to work in Jiaganj, Azimg nj, district Murshidabad. Particular attention was paid to the education and personal cleanliness of *bhangi* children. Day classes were held from 11-00 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. Half an hour was devoted to sports etc. In the after-noon, united gatherings of Harijan and caste Hindu youths were organised. They would play carrom and other games. At 7 P.M. night classes were held for the adult education of the *bhangi* youths. Adequate efforts were made to make *bhangis* understand the evil effects of gambling and of the use of toddy, wine and other intoxicants. As a result, quite a number of the local *bhangis* are reported to have given up these unwholesome practices.

Formerly the *bhangis* became frequently involved in gambling and debts bearing an interest of 25 per cent. The extent of such indebtedness considerably abated during the year. The necessity of paying a bribe of 70 or 80 rupees for getting a job has, to a great extent, been stopped though the payment of petty sums as bribes for the purpose is still current. Efforts are being made to stop this too.

### Bihar

During the period under report work was conducted throughout the State under the following Schemes :—

1. Removal of Untouchability Scheme
2. 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Scheme
3. Sweepers Co-operative Credit Societies' Scheme
- and 4. Lok Karya Kshetra Scheme.

#### *Removal of Untouchability Scheme*

Under the removal of untouchability scheme Government grant-in-aid was given for carrying out removal of untouchability campaign in nine districts—Ranchi Hazaribagh, Palamau, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Monghyr, Purnea, Saharsa and Santhal Pargana. But the sanction for the above grant was received very late in the year and in absence of prior administrative approval from the Government, full utilisation of the grant-in-aid could not be made as most of the workers had already been disbanded. Also the grant-in-aid had been further reduced by half due emergency conditions in the country. However, with the resources available and limited number of workers, work was carried out in the above mentioned districts vigorously and with good results.

One organiser and five propagandists worked for the scheme over and above the Kendra *Sevaks* and *Sevikas*.

One temple was thrown open at Nakuch in Saharsa to Harijans. Social restrictions against Harijans to draw water from wells were withdrawn from 28 wells. A community

dinner was organised at Saharsa in which both Harijans and caste Hindus participated.

During the period under report the branch conducted 10 social welfare centres and creches which were the nucleus of all social activities. 323 children availed of these centres. Workers toured through about 135 villages and organised 73 anti-untouchability meetings, *melas* and social gatherings when both *savarns* and Harijans joined these functions. These meetings and gatherings were addressed by social workers with progressive views on removal of untouchability, *Bhangi Mukti* and other similar social problems. On these occasions workers distributed anti untouchability literature and also exhibited it on important places in cities, towns and villages.

Another activity of the Sangh had been of imparting education to adults and children and providing recreational facilities to both, which proved very helpful and popular.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Scheme*

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti* work was carried out in the districts of Ranchi, Santhal Pargana, Shahabad, Gaya and Muzaffarpur with the help of five *Bhangi Kasht Mukti sevaks* paid by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh. At Patna, work was carried out with the help of local workers.

The *safai sevaks* and other Sangh workers kept themselves in regular contact with some 1748 sweeper and scavenger families and made earnest endeavours for improvement in their living and working conditions. Attempts were also made for their social, moral and cultural uplift.

#### *Improvement in Working Conditions*

To discourage the inhuman practice of carrying night-soil on heads, the Central Government provided funds for purchase of night-soil wheel-barrows. The Sangh workers helped municipalities in inducing and persuading *bhangis* to give up the practice of carrying night-soil as head-load and take to night-soil wheel barrows. Total number of wheel-barrows purchased by the municipalities upto March 1965 was

5034. During the year 574 latrines were got improved and notices were served on 713 house-owners to improve their latrines. At the instance of the workers municipalities supplied 237 buckets and 1256 scrapers to scavengers and receptacles were got replaced in 646 latrines. 53 service latrines were got changed into septic latrines.

*Sevuks* kept in constant touch with the municipal authorities and helped in smoothing out day-to-day difficulties of the scavenging staff.

Endeavours were also made by workers to improve the living conditions of the *bhangis*. 38 *bhangis* were helped in getting employment, 57 were got reinstated and 89 were got acquitted of charges. 85 cases of disputes were amicably settled. 138 sick persons were helped in getting medical aid. Cleaning campaigns were conducted in the colonies and *bhangi* basties. The municipalities were persuaded for proper lighting arrangements and adequate supply of drinking water in the colonies.

For cultural and moral improvement 60 public meetings, 70 *bhajan kirtans* and 38 *goshtis* were organised. Educative film shows were screened. The parents were induced to send their children to schools. *Balwadis* were conducted for the children in *bhangi* colonies and adult centres were conducted which not only provided recreation to the *bhangis* but also did a lot to educate them.

Also the Municipal Sweepers' Co-operative Credit Societies throughout the State of Bihar covering 58 municipalities (out of 87) considerably helped the *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* work. *Balwadi* and *Creche*

Under the *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* Scheme a *balwadi* and a creche were conducted at Mosallahpur near Sultanganj *bhangi* Colony.

*Creche*--There was provision for 20 infants in the creche. The average attendance of infants during the period under report was 17. The working *bhangi* mothers on way to their

duties left their infants in this creche. The infants were nursed and fed and taken proper care of when on return from the work, mothers took back their children to their houses.

*Balwadi*- A balwadi for 40 children was conducted. The average attendance of children during the period under report was 38. The children were supplied with uniforms. They were bathed and cleaned. Apart from teaching alphabets, they were taught singing, dancing, physical exercises, indoor games, playing with lariums etc.

#### *Sweeper's Co-operative Credit Societies*

During the year under report the Sangh managed and conducted 68 Municipal Sweepers Co-operative Credit Societies and one rural Harijan Co-operative Credit Society. Spade work for organising 5 more societies had been completed and are awaiting registration. 201 new members were enrolled in these societies. Loans of 201 members were liquidated. The total amount of loan liquidated was Rs. 38,603 which was scaled down by mediation to Rs. 4,205 and liquidated. The Security Deposit of members upto June 1965 was Rs. 12,191. Loan advanced to members between July 1964 to March 1965 was Rs. 49,871 - only out of which Rs. 33,285 - was realised in easy instalments. The amount of interest accrued so far came to Rs. 1,157 - and the amount of admission fee was Rs 74 00. The amount of security refunded was Rs. 3,608 - during the period.

Apart from liquidating of debts and advancing of loan to the members, endeavour was made to reform and remodel the ways of life of the sweeper and scavenger members of the society. Vigorous propaganda against drinking and gambling habits was made and some members were impressed and induced to forsake the vices. Also attempts were made to remove the superstitious belief in witch craft.

For their cultural uplift, adult literacy campaign was carried out and as such 24 persons were made literate. 88 boys and girls were sent to different schools and were followed up regularly. 51 cases of assaults, 77 cases of money-lending and

12 cases of eviction from homesteads and lands were tackled. Out of the above 140 cases 110 were amicably settled and 30 cases were referred to courts of law. 15 cases out of the 30 referred to the courts are still pending. The Sangh workers, under the scheme, kept themselves in regular contact with members, the municipal authorities and others concerned and tried to improve the living and working conditions of the sweeper and scavenger members. Also they stood guard against the exploitations and tyrannies of money-lenders.

One State Organiser, 3 Divisional Organisers and 39 part-time teacher-writers worked under the scheme.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

1. *Patna Lok Karya Kshetra* work was carried out in Patna Urban in Mossalahpur, Rajendranagar, Sultanganj, Machhuatoli, Purandarpur and Chowhatta 'mohallas'.

Two *balwadis*, one at Rajendranagar and the other at Rajendra Surgical Block Chowhatta was conducted with 20 and 90 children of *bhangis* respectively. Apart from teaching them alphabets, endeavour was made to keep children clean and inculcate in them clean and healthy habits.

One Adult Centre was also conducted at Rajendranagar.

Activities of 'Bal Mangal Dal' and 'Yuvak Mandal' continued as usual.

A charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary was run with an average attendance of 15 patients per day.

16 mm. film shows were given by Harijan Sevak Sangh in the Kshetra with good results.

38 cleaning campaigns were organised in Rajendranagar, Rajendra Surgical Block, Chowhatta, Purandarpur and Machhuatoli *mohallas*.

At the instance of the 'Sahyogis' a 80' long and 6' wide lane and a 20' long drain was made pucca by the municipal corporation which also repaired two water pipes.



200 yards of road and a drain were repaired at Rajendranagar by voluntary labour.

The *Kshetra* organised 32 *goshthis* and celebrated Gandhi Jayanti and Republic Day in a befitting manner.

A social welfare centre was started at Mussalahpur which conducted a Primary School with 65 children. Also one adult centre in the night was run with an average attendance of 20 persons. A library cum-reading room was conducted for the benefit of the public specially Harijans

2. *Chandanpatti, Dist. Muzaffarpur*— Work here was conducted among 10 villages with a population of 11,578 wherein 'sevaks' contacted villagers individually and in groups during *pad-yatras* and vigorously propagated for making of compost manure and using it in the fields. Also they helped peasants in getting good seeds.

The *sahyogis* explained to people about the necessity of birth control.

Workers conducted four libraries—two at Chandanpatti, one at Sarmastpur and one at Keshopur; two adult education centres, one at Chandanpatti and the other at Keshopur; two *balwadis*, one at Chhapra Farid and the other at Chandanpatti with 35 and 30 children respectively. They also organised *Yuvak Mandals* at Chandanpatti and Keshopur where provisions for sports were also made. 55 children were sent to school at the instance of the *sahyogis*. Further 3 public latrines and 5 public urinals were got constructed and 40 cleaning campaigns organised.

One Harijan Co-operative Credit Society at Keshopur was re-organised and conducted.

40 Handlooms worked in the *Kshetra* at the instance of the *sahyogis*.

By voluntary labour offered by villagers repair of roads, drains, wells and school was done. The work done as such was evaluated for two thousand rupees.

'Mahila Mandals' were organised at Chhapra Farid and Chandanpatti villages.

A bee-keeping campaign was launched in the *Kshetra* and 20 boxes were introduced with successful results.

### **Bombay**

The Sangh expanded its welfare activities and organised several programmes and schemes to help Harijans in different spheres of life.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation agreed to completely stop carrying of night soil as head-load by scavengers in Bombay city, suburbs and extended suburbs by continuous efforts of the Bombay Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Maharashtra Government have also agreed to share 50% of the expenses in supplying hand gloves, rubber boots and wheel-barrows to the scavengers to protect their bodies.

#### *Social Welfare*

The General Managers of Central Railway and Western Railway gave maximum co-operation in giving employments to Harijans in different departments of Railways. 437 Harijan youths were employed in Railways on its recommendations. The Reserve Bank, the Airline Corporation, the Shipping Corporation, the Life Insurance Corporation, the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Municipal Corporation also co-operated with the branch in accepting Harijans in their employments. The number of Harijans who got employment in these organisations through the help of the branch exceeded 1400 during the year. The Bombay Municipal Corporation gave Rs. 500 Grant-in-aid to the Sangh.

During the year 1964-65 by the kind co-operation of M/s Jagson Opticians, 306 Harijans were given spectacles at concession rates and 43 deserving Harijans were supplied spectacles free of cost. This activity of the Sangh is getting more and more popular because it gives better sight to several working Harijans who are otherwise handicapped.

### *'Pani Parab'*

Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi, a senior and active member of the Sangh and a veteran leader of the city inaugurated the *Pani Parab* (Water Centre) at Chowpatty on 2nd October, Gandhi 'Jayanti' Day. Thousands of caste Hindus, a number of Ministers, local leaders, and Hindu monks came to drink water as 'Prasad' at the hands of Harijans. This activity of the Sangh helps in several ways i.e. propaganda among lacs of people to visit Chowpatty sands on holidays, removal of untouchability from the caste Hindus by token of drinking water, celebration of Gandhi 'Jayanti' on a large scale on Chowpatty Sands and co-ordination of groups of Harijans in the city who participate at the cultural programme at this function.

### *Children's Programme*

Apart from two active centres run by the Sangh in the city for the children's physical exercise and cultural training, rallies of children were held on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Thakkar Bapa, Shri Vinoba Bhave and Shri Mahatma Phule when sweets and toys were distributed among the children.

### *Loans to Harijans*

The Government of Maharashtra continued to give loans varying from Rs. 100 - to Rs. 1,000 - to start small scale cottage industries by Harijans. The Sangh thanks Hon'ble Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co operation, Government of Maharashtra for the active co-operation and help in this most useful and vital activity. No. genuine application forwarded with the recommendation of the Bombay Harijan Sevak Sangh was rejected by the Government.

Shri H. N. Trivedi, the Secretary Bombay Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh accompanied Shri Jiwanlal, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi to Goa for formation of a Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh there. They both visited important towns and villages and studied the economic and social

conditions of Harijans in Goa. They contacted the Minister-in-charge to seek co-operation in the work to be started by Harijan Sevak Sangh in Goa.

Efforts are afoot to increase activities in educational, cultural and social fields.

### Delhi

The Central Office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, as before, besides controlling and guiding all the activities of its 22 provincial branches and 158 district committees all over the country conducted Untouchability Eradication, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and Prohibition activities in the Union Territory of Delhi, its suburbs and to adjoining districts of U. P. West and Punjab through its three intensive *sevaks*. The Central Office also started a 'Safai Vidyalaya' at Sabarmati Ashram Gujarat for the training of 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers working all over India under the 'Bhangi Kashes Mukti' scheme. It organised 50 anti-untouchability meetings and a few *sammelans* which were addressed by M Ps. municipal councillors, social reformers and members of other constructive organisations who advised and urged Savarns to move with the times and give up their old orthodox attitude towards Harijans. They appealed for an early restoration of all civic rights to long oppressed community. Further workers arranged a number of 'Katha Kirtans' which have a direct appeal to both the communities and consequently attract large numbers who attend these 'Kirtans' without any discrimination.

### Achievements

It is generally observed that cities have been more progressive in giving up untouchability than the rural areas and Delhi being the capital where people of diverse views and nationalities rub shoulders with each other has been far too fast in liquidating this social stigma, but in suburbs where 'sevaks' had been working it is still seen, though on its tottering legs.

They arranged small meetings to apprise village folk that times have changed and they also need change with the times and as such eschew untouchability which has not only been a slur on the fair name of Hindu religion but has injured the very social fabric of the country. Their combined efforts, however, were successful in getting open 3 temples, 11 wells, 13 hotels and restaurants and 15 barber-shops. Workers organised 4 'Katha Kirtans' and 17 'Havans Yagyas' in which both Savarns and Harijans participated without any discrimination. As a matter of fact these 'kirtans' and 'Havan Yagyas' were arranged at the houses of Harijans to erase from their minds that feeling that Savarns would never mix with them far less join in such functions at their houses.

The Central Office this year received about 11 complaints about the atrocities of Savarns and it is gratifying to report that 7 of them were amicably settled while 4 cases were already running in courts of law in which the Sangh could not interfere except to bring about a mutual compromise. But it is very unfortunate that these disputes had become more a question of prestige than quarrels with both the parties.

#### *Social Economic and Educational Welfare*

Apart from working for the eradication of untouchability the Sangh looked after their economic, educational and social welfare. One of the *sevaks* conducted a night *pathshala* for adults and a Harijan 'Vidyalaya' and 'Chhatravas'—hostel—for Harijan boys who were too poor to join or find admission in Government Schools. Total number of boys who resided in 'Chhatravas' and attended 'Vidyalaya' was 10 and 30 respectively. All expenses of the hostel and 'Vidyalaya' were met out through local subscription and donations from philanthropists. Besides 57 Harijan boys were got admitted to schools and colleges who were helped with books etc. Further one of the workers conducted a small reading-room and a library for the benefit of public specially Harijans of the locality.

For economic betterment 'sevaks' got employed 35 Harijan youths as clerks and peons in the various departments

of the State, municipal corporation and some private firms. Names of 114 youngmen were got registered in Employment Exchanges and 167 were secured Scheduled Caste certificates from the D. Cs. Office.

It is generally observed that whenever there is any natural calamity it is the poor who suffer most. Harijans during this year had to suffer much due to floods and, therefore, the Sangh came to their rescue in securing for them clothes, quilts, ration etc. partly through State help and partly through its own funds.

47 ailing Harijans including both ladies and children were got admitted to hospitals. One of the worker even attended on them during nights. A charitable dispensary was run at Malka Ganj and 90% of the patients who availed of it were Harijans. 27 widows were secured State help.

The two cinema vans stationed at Delhi served the hilly areas and plains of north India. The bigger van alone, covered 7395 miles and gave 239 shows in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi. The smaller van traversed 6727 miles in the hills of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and plains of Rajasthan and Delhi and arranged 125 shows.

#### *Work on Festivals*

Workers organised special meetings on Bapu and Bapa 'Jayanties', Holi and Diwali festivals and arranged cleaning campaigns, inter-caste teas and sports to foster fraternal feelings between the two communities.

#### *Educational Work*

The Central Office conducted a Harijan Udyogshala—a residential industrial training-cum-educational centre for boys and Kasturba Balika Ashram as usual. It further aided Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti for *bhangi* children in New Delhi.

#### *Harijan Udyogshala*

The number of trainees in various trades hailing from all over India was 185 as per details given below :—

| <i>S.No.</i> | <i>Trade</i>        | <i>1st Year</i> | <i>2nd Year</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1.           | Carpentry           | 16              | 13              | 29           |
| 2.           | Shoe Making         | 7               | 11              | 18           |
| 3.           | Tailoring (Males)   | 10              | 8               | 18           |
| 4.           | Tailoring (Females) | 18              | —               | 18           |
| 5.           | Press Comosing      | 21              | —               | 21           |
| 6.           | Fitter              | 21              | 12              | 33           |
| 7.           | Turner              | 17              | —               | 17           |
| 8.           | Electric Wireman    | 16              | 15              | 31           |
|              |                     | 126             | 59              | 185          |

The Directorate of Technical Training had granted provisional recognition to the trades of tailoring for females started during 1964-65. The first batch of girls sat for the test on 26th July, 1964.

The case of recognition of Turner trade is under consideration of the Directorate. The provisional sanction is expected to be received before July, 1966 when the first batch will be eligible to sit for the trade test. 3 new lathes have been added to comply with the requirements of the Department.

The Foundry in the Moulding Section moulded 173 tons of pig iron and scrap during the year under report. It sold goods worth Rs. 83,962/- and yielded an income of Rs. 10,357.18. Efforts are being made to get the pig iron quota increased to 200 tons a year.

The Printing Press completed the job work of Rs. 54,973 during the year and earned an income of Rs. 9,289.83.

Other trades tried their best to job work in keeping with the syllabus. Almost all did well except carpentry section.

The examination results of the trades during the year were on the whole good and are as under :—

| S.No. | Trade            | No. of trainees<br>in the trade | Number<br>successful |
|-------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.    | Carpentry        | 13                              | 13                   |
| 2.    | Fitter           | 12                              | 12                   |
| 3.    | Electric Wireman | 15                              | 11                   |
| 4.    | Press Composing  | 17                              | 17                   |
| Total |                  | 57                              | 53                   |

The trade tests of Tailoring (males, females) and Shoe Making will be held on 26th July, 1965.

With the affiliation of the institute to the National Council of Technical Education it was felt that number of trainees would increase—and it did increase and the administration would find difficult to accommodate the increased entrants. Therefore it was decided to construct 1st floor on the 4 hostel blocks. Progress of construction has been rather slow for want of regular supply of cement.

It is heartening to report that the Department of Social Security Government of India have renewed its sanction of Rs. 46,600/- towards the salaries of the staff of Udyogshala for the year 1965-66.

#### *Kasturba Balika Ashram, New Delhi*

Like Harijan Udyogshala Kasturba Balika Ashram admits girls from all over India. The decision of the Executive Committee to convert Kasturba Balika Ashram into a residential Higher Secondary School had been implemented and Delhi Corporation had recognised it as Middle School for 1964-65. It has now been recognised as Higher Secondary School by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi.

The number of students during the year under report was as under :—

| Standard VI | Standard VII | Standard VIII | Total |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 38          | 24           | 13            | 75    |



During the year under report 13 girls appeared for the VIII standard exam. of the Delhi Board of Education. 10 of them were declared successful.

*Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, Bhangi Colony, New Delhi*

This institution came into being in the year 1950, as the result of efforts of Dr. Sushila Nayar who was distressed to see the living conditions of the people, particularly children of 'Bhangi' Colony, where Gandhiji used to live. Its aims and objects as laid down in the Memorandum of Association are :—

1. Uplift of Harijans and slum dwellers
2. Eradication of Untouchability
3. Elimination of Prejudice and Discrimination
4. Social, Educational and Community Development, and
5. Prevention of Delinquency through Family Welfare.

The Samiti is a registered body and is affiliated to the Delhi Council for Child Welfare and to the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. The affairs of the Samiti are looked after by a Managing Committee.

The Samiti started its work with one centre in 'Bhangi' Colony in 1950 but gradually extended to two other Harijan and Scheduled Caste Colonies i.e. Balmiki Bara in Sabzimandi and Bapa Nagar in Devnagar. It is now running its activities in four centres namely :—

1. Bhangi Colony, Reading Road, New Delhi
2. Balmiki Bara, Sabzimandi, Delhi
3. Bapanagar I, Devnagar, New Delhi
4. Bapanagar II, Devnagar, New Delhi

The programmes had been arranged to cater to the needs of the whole family. It started from the baby in the cradle to the father at work. It included :—

- (a) Creche for children below the age of 3 years
- (b) 'Balwadis' (Nursery) for children of 3-6 years of age
- (c) Preparatory Section for 6-10 age group

- (d) Women and grown up girls' section for 16-40 years of age
- (e) Adolescent Boy's Club for 12 to 20 years group
- (f) Male Literacy Class 16 to 35 years of age

Total number of beneficiaries in all sections, who availed of these activities was 959.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

The activities of 'LoK Karya Kshetra' did not show good results after its shifting from Delhi urban to rural areas as decided by Bharat Sevak Samaj. It was, therefore, thought desirable to return back the 'Lok Karya Kshetra' to Bharat Sevak Samaj.

#### *Prohibition*

The year 1964-65 was the fourth year of this activity of the Sangh which had been running its prohibition centre at 100-quarters, a basti in Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

As decided by the management work was extended to two new centres at Rajendra Nagar and Patel Nagar Colonies.

To make the movement success worker tried to establish contacts with Harijan addicts through arranging prohibition meetings, conducting night-schools, reading-room, a library and attending to their other social and economic problems.

During the year under report he arranged 21 prohibition meetings in different parts of the colonies and were addressed by Sarv Shri Ram Lal Varma Director, Public Relations, Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ratanlal Sharda, Roshan Lal Jaidesh, T. Vaswani, Nanak Ram Tek Chandani and other workers of other social and constructive organisations.

Other means of propaganda were arranging of 'bhajan kirtans', film shows, puppet shows, dramas and exhibitions on prohibition. During the period under report worker organised 45 film shows, 12 puppet shows, 1 drama, 22 'bhajan kirtans' and 3 exhibitions all with the active co-operation of the Department of Public Relations, Delhi State; Municipal Corporation,

Harijan Sevak Sangh and other social and constructive organisations. One of the exhibition was organised with the co-operation of the B. Kanji Bari at the children's festival and it is very heartening to report that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister, India Government, Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Minister for Health, Indian Union and thousands of people saw the exhibition and appreciated the enterprise. Literature on prohibition was also distributed on the occasion. The centre also conducted a school and 18 children attended it without any fee. This gave them opportunity to establish personal relations with the parents who were the actual victims of drink habits and thus were able to take their message to the very homes of the addicts.

The Centre also celebrated Prohibition Week from April 6 to April 13, 1965 and organised meetings and exhibitions on this occasion.

The most gratifying part of the campaign had been that workers were successful in persuading 5 families who gave up drink and deposited their savings in the post office. Each one has more than Rs. 100 to his credit.

#### *Sufai Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad*

The 'Vidyalaya' was started on October 2, 1964 at Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati—under the direct control of the Central Office— with the aim of training 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers of the Sangh in sanitary science, improved methods of scavenging and all its allied problems—and was inaugurated by Shri N.R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Government. Sarv Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister Gujarat, Balwantrao Mehta, workers of the Sangh, Khadi Board and other constructive organisations participated in the inaugural function.

The duration of training period was fixed for six weeks during which it was intended to give working knowledge of various types of scavenging implements, their manufacture,

method of scavenging, planning of the sanitation of cities and villages, effecting improvements in the implements, construction of various types of latrines, manufacture of manure, study of social and educational conditions of scavengers and their families, practical use and 'prachar' of the scavenging implements etc. etc.

During this year it conducted two sessions of training. The first started in October and ended in November while the second started in January and ended in February. In the first session 7 workers from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh participated and in the second 10 workers—4 from Andhra and 6 from Mysore—had their training. The provincial secretaries also joined the training.

For their practical experience, workers were made to prepare three scrapers of all types, brooms of various types, "Phavadi Snpadi" to remove filth and refuse from the roads, various types of latrines and different types of implements for the cleaning of villages.

#### *Practical Experience of Scavenging Work*

For this purpose the teachers selected an area round about Keshav Nagar near the Ashram and it was desired to clean 30 service type latrines of the residents. Further the syllabus included all sorts of scavenging in house holds their surroundings etc. with all types of improved implements and the workers were made to do it so that they could be able to instruct scavengers when needed.

Sarv Shri Parixitlal, Mama Sahib, Babal Bhai and the Health Staff of the Corporation gave their kind co-operation in this work. Workers prepared various types of latrines for the adults and children of the families in the Ashram. A one-hour cleaning programme each evening was fixed and the trainees did it in the Ashram. A special training was given for the following improved scavenging implements and also an exhibition of the same was installed :—

1. Different types of latrines, 2. Various types of

scrapers, 3. Construction and drawings of wheel-barrows, buckets, night-soil van etc., 4. Implements for cleaning gutters, 5. Construction of urinals, 6. Smokeless stove, 7. Construction of Gas Plant, 8. Process for the manufacture of manures.

Sarv Shri N. R. Malkani, Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Parixitlal Majmudar, Guru Dayal Malik, Chhagan Bhai Joshi, Mama Sahib Phadke, Shri Shrikantbhai, Baba Bhai Mehta, Ram Narain Pathak, Chhota Bhai Patel, Jagdish Bhai Chavda, Sidharth Dwivedi, Jasha Bhai Patel etc. addressed trainees on different problems of scavenging and sanitation.

Further 'safai shivirs' of a week's duration were arranged at Mangroli and Vishnagar. Municipal representatives and workers, members of the constructive organisations and teachers and the taught co-operated fully in these 'shivirs'. A regular programme of prayers, 'prabhat pheri', cleaning and scavenging of public and private latrines, making of improved implements -for three hours each day—contacts with local bodies and 'Mahila Mandals' in the after-noon and survey of 'bhangi' colonies and running of 'balwadis' in the evenings was gone through. These 'shivirs' brought about a marked change in the outlook of the city. So far 500 latrines have been changed to 'bhangi' free latrines with the co-operation of the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers. Receptacles were got placed in all public latrines in the Vishnagar municipality and plans were made to improve private latrines.

#### *Educational Tour*

To add to their practical experience and knowledge of improved methods of scavenging a tour programme of trainees to Nadiad, Baroda, Thana Garh, Verawal, Rajkot, Jetpur, Mehsana, Manasa and Visnagar municipalities was undertaken. Trainees were also apprised of the conditions of 'bhangi' colonies and houses made under new schemes, creches, *balwadis* and 'sanskar kendras' were supervised and 'sevak' had free discussion with the staff conducting these institutions.

## Gujarat

With the close of the year 1964-65 the provincial branch completed its 32nd year of untouchability eradication work in its 12 district branches—the 12th district came into being recently when the State Government divided district Surat into two parts creating Balsar as the new district. The branch commenced its work in this district as well.

### *Propaganda and Achievements*

The removal of untouchability work was conducted through its 12 district committees and 62 workers, 6 of whom were paid by the Centre. As far as cities are concerned Harijans are not deprived of their social rights as their brethren in the villages and the problem has not so far fully been solved there. As a result the Sangh directed its attention mostly to rural areas and organised 2661 anti-untouchability conferences, meetings, 'melas' and social gatherings to persuade Savarns to treat Harijans as their brethren and give up their orthodox and conservative attitude which they have been harbouring from long past. Workers further took help of the audio visual propaganda as it has been observed to be more effective and as such arranged 161 film shows covering 6722 miles. These films dealt with different social and educational subjects suited to the needs of Harijans and general public.

The most urgent problem of Harijans in villages was about drinking water and it was to this end that workers worked hard and got opened 180 wells and 88 water-works for Harijans. The provincial president Shri Parixital Majmudar requested the State repeatedly that all wells and water works constructed by the State aid should be declared open to general public and as such Harijans also should be allowed to draw water from them without any discrimination; and if they cannot draw water from those wells it should be assumed that Harijans are not allowed to use them and, therefore, the State should withhold all grants to such 'panchayats'. As a result of this the State has issued notices to some of the 'panchayats'.

Every year the branch receives grant from the State under this head and it constructs and repairs wells for Harijans. As it was observed that 'bhangis' suffer most for this necessity of life, 13 new wells were constructed and one repaired exclusively for 'bhangis' with a total cost of Rs. 11,637.80. Rs. 13,230.51 were spent for the construction of 9 new wells and repairs of 8 old wells for Harijans other than 'bhangis'.

Further workers were able to get open 157 temples, 92 'dharamshalas', 268 wells, tanks and water works, 453 hotels and restaurants and 195 barber-shops.

Since interdining, and at that too, with Harijans is till now considered a taboo in rural areas workers arranged 359 community dinners and teas to gain confidence of Harijans and prove to Savarns that it in no way injured their religious feelings; rather on the other hand fostered fraternal feelings between the two long segregated communities and helped in the national integration of the country. It also arranged 282 'bhajan kirtans' to establish closer relations and afford opportunity to Harijans to worship together with Savarns.

#### *Educational and Social Welfare*

The branch had been very helpful in the economic, educational, social and cultural uplift of the Harijans.

During the year under report as many as 44 ashram schools, 'balwadis', 'sanskar kendras', creches and recreation centres with a total of 2512 beneficiaries were conducted which created to the interests of both children and the village adults where regular day-schools were not available to the village folk either due to their extreme poverty or for their inability to attend them in day when they had to work on fields.

Children of Harijans and Nomadic tribes who were not as yet six years old, were admitted to 'balwadis' to give them a foundation to be admitted later on to regular schools.

The branch maintained 28 hostels 22 for boys and 6 for girls. 801 boys and 431 girls resided in these hostels out of whom 59 were non-Harijan boys and 53 non-Harijan girls.

Savarns were admitted to these hostels to provide Harijans opportunities to mix with them and thus help in the eradication of untouchability.

For the economic betterment, the branch, conducted 259 co-operative societies, got them loan to start small scale industries and land for the landless. Categorywise number of co-operative societies was as under :—

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Credit Co-operative Societies | 33  |
| Industrial „ „                | 174 |
| Housing „ „                   | 41  |
| Agricultural „ „              | 11  |

Regarding help in securing land for the landless 10156 acres and 24 gunthas of land was got distributed to Harijan peasants and Rs. 33,691.00 was secured for irrigational wells from the State.

The branch also helped Harijans who suffered from fire accidents and as such distributed Rs. 1525/- from its own funds and Rs. 8120/- obtained from State and non-State agencies.

#### *Cases Reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act*

It has ever been the aim of the Sangh to achieve removal of untouchability through change of heart but at times workers have to take help of law when they find that their requests and entreaties have failed. The branch lodged 55 cases under this act, out of which 7 were decided in favour of Harijans, one was dismissed and 47 are still pending.

#### *Prohibition*

As a matter of fact in whole of Gujarat drinking of wine is prohibited by law but still it is found that people drink stealthily and Harijans are also a party to it. Workers, therefore, put in their efforts to save Harijans from ruination and as such were successful to bring round 1472 Harijans who pledged not to drink wine in future. 1811 pledged and gave up eating carrion.



### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Work in this direction was conducted with the help of 15 'sevaks', 6 of whom were paid by the Centre, 5 by the Gandhi Nidhi and 4 by the State. In all there are 58 municipalities serving the province. Workers met concerned state municipal officials for the distribution of improved scavenging implements and wheel-barrows as recommended by the Scavenging Conditions' Enquiry Committee. During the year under report they were successful in getting 417 wheel-barrows, 60 hand-carts, 225 pairs of gum-boots, 393 scrapers, 246 buckets, 27 pairs of gloves and 70 brooms distributed to scavengers.

The State have allocated Rs. 5,10,000 - for the housing and Rs. 1,00,000 - for housing-sites in its Third-Five-Year-Plan for scavengers, out of which it constructed 589 houses with a cost of Rs. 3,68,000/- till March, 1965. Workers got housing sites worth Rs. 31,000/- distributed to 160 people.

The branch conducted one 'balwadi' at Anand and two creches--one each -at Baroda and Rajkot for the children of scavengers. Average attendance during the year in all these institutions had been 40. These served very useful purpose and afforded great relief to the scavengers specially working mothers who could not look after their children while they were away on work.

### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

The branch conducted one 'balwadi' and two 'sanskar kendras' at Surat under this scheme. The children of the 'balwadi' were taught through action songs, stories etc. and were also taken for an outing to Som Nath temple. Religious festivals and cultural programmes were conducted to teach children of their importance and add to their recreation.

The 'sanskar kendra' run at Rudrapura catered to the needs of children, adults and old alike. The library served about 510 people. 1123 persons including children were given first aid. 'Ambar Charkha' classes were also conducted to

train people who were interested to add to their income through this profession. Besides the 'sanskar kendra' had regular sports, 'katha kirtans' and arranged study tours.

The other 'sanskar kendra' at Kazipura worked on similar lines. About 65 children availed of the teaching classes run at the centre. It further arranged sports and cultural programmes for the recreation of the children and adults.

### Himachal Pradesh

The branch following the righteous path shown by the great social and political thinker Mahatma Gandhi did its best to eradicate untouchability root and branch during the year under report. With the close of the year the branch completed its 12th year of work in this direction. Since the time work for the eradication of untouchability was started conditions have undoubtedly improved but much still requires to be done to secure complete social rights for Harijans.

Briefly speaking the Sangh carried out its activities in this direction through 'Vichar Prachar' in the intensive regions and to places far removed where transport facilities were not available—through 'pad-yatras', running of 'mathshalas', 'ba'wadis', hostels and vocational centres for the economical, educational and social uplift of Harijans.

For the economic welfare it helped in giving them vocational training, securing them employment and aid for running small scale industries.

#### *Intensive Regions*

The branch conducted five intensive centres—one each at (i) Mandi (ii) Bilaspur (iii) Chachyoti Dist. Mandi (iv) Arki Solan Dist. Mahasu and (v) Panwta Dist. Sirmor—through its workers who were all paid by the centre.

#### *Propaganda, Publicity and Achievements*

For its 'Vichar Prachar' the branch organised 421 anti-untouchability meetings, conferences and social gatherings and conducted two 'pad-yatras' :-

(i) a 22-day 'pad-yatra' was conducted in tehsils Pachhad and Renuka Dist. Sirmor for intensive propaganda against untouchability and social uplift of Harijans. During this 'pad-yatra' workers contacted 'panchs' of about 20 'panchayats' and reached out the message of the Sangh. Besides advantage was taken to develop an urge in Harijans for education and handicraft.

(ii) The second 'pad-yatra' was conducted from 18th March to 26th March, 1965 in Solan. During this 'pad-yatra' workers made a survey of about seventeen villages and besides working for the removal of untouchability put in efforts for the economic uplift of Harijans for which they contacted State officials and Savarns to come to their help. During this 'pad-yatra' workers got full co-operation of the Headmaster of the High School and the organiser Gandhi 'Chhatravas' at Kunihar.

Further the Cinema van sent by the Head Office toured all over the province and exhibited films on the removal of untouchability, Health, Sanitation, Five-year Plans and Family-Planning.

All these efforts were successful in getting open 21 temples, 23 wells and tanks, 56 hotels and restaurants and 12 barber-shops. The branch also organised 37 inter-caste teas and dinners to bring together the long segregated communities.

#### *Social and economic betterment*

Although the main ideal before the Sangh is to eradicate untouchability, yet it does not ignore helping Harijans otherwise also wherever it finds them in trouble. Thus land was secured for the landless, unlawful evictions were got stayed and other civic amenities got provided.

Since the advent of machine age all hand industries—which were mainly run by Harijans and poor people in the society—were ousted for these could not compete with the machine goods and therefore, Harijans were the worst sufferers.

After independence the Central and State Governments strove hard to revive hand industry and in this the Sangh has

played a very important role in getting Harijans grants from Governments. Besides it started some training centres to train Harijans in hand-industries to better their economic state.

With this end in view the branch conducted four vocational training centres one each at (i) Nihal Garh (ii) Khannatoo (iii) Kotloo in Bilaspur and (iv) Harnoda and Hatvar.

The centre at Nihalgarh was started about 5 years back with the aim to make Harijans self-sufficient in their cloth requirement. Formely only weaving was taught here but from 1963-64 training in sewing also has been introduced. The centre has a one-year course and average attendance of the weaving class was 9 while the sewing section had 25 trainees who underwent this training. The Khanotoo training centre in Takloch originally commenced working in the year 1958-59 at Nandgram with the State grant but was later-in the year 1963-64—shifted to this place when no more trainees were forthcoming. Both weaving and stitching were taught at this centre and trainees availed of its services.

#### *Bilaspur Training Centres*

(a) Kotloo—Before this scheme was taken up in this district it was decided to shift centres after every session of the training so that the new trainees are easily available and a larger area avails of the benefits of the centres. Accordingly the centre working at Kotloo was shifted from Manva. As usual weaving and stitching were taught here to 7 boy trainees and 14 girl trainees in the two trades respectively. Embroidery was also taught at this centre. Further trainees were educated in Hindi and General Knowledge. Occasionally the centre was visited by State Officials and other social workers who guided both trainees and the teachers in their work.

Training centres at Dalwi and Chalag were shifted to Harnoda and Hatwar during the year under report and the trainees were taught sewing, embroidery, and knitting at these centres. Girl trainees who were uneducated were taught elementary Hindi. Average attendance during the session had

been 18 at both the centres. Harijan trainees, who passed out from these centres were given sewing machines free with the help of the Welfare Department and the Savarn trainees with the help of the Block Development Department to rehabilitate them in their life.

Cloth worth Rs. 790.91 which included 390 metres of Khadi, 5 carpets and 17 blankets, was made at the Nihalgarh centre out of which goods worth Rs. 726.29 were sold off. Goods sold included stitched shirts, pyjamas and towels as well.

The centres at Harnoda and Hatwar stitched 9819 and 8190 pieces of garments respectively which included both gents and ladies suits, shirts-male and female pyjamas, salwars, frocks, blouses, caps, underwears, vests, children suits of different designs and various other garments of house hold use.

Further both the centres embroidered 422 and 373 pieces of articles respectively which included pillow cases, table cloths kerchiefs, blouses, bed-sheets, cushions etc. Besides basket-making with plastic cane, purses, fans and knitting of sweaters, sox, shawls etc. was also taught.

These centres not only helped in the economic uplift of Harijans but they also helped in the removal of untouchability as well for trainees of both the communities were admitted to these centres.

#### *Gandhi Hostels and Balwadis*

The branch conducted seven Gandhi hostels all over the province to provide Harijan children facilities to live and continue their education uninterrupted. Further these helped in developing interest in Harijan children to acquire discipline and higher values of life and assert themselves in getting their social rights. These hostels and 'balwadis' afforded a free mixing of Savarn and Harijan children for 25% of the admissions were of Savarns. These 25% admissions of Savarns were intended to mould hearts of Savarn children from their very childhood so that they do not abhor Harijans in their after life

and by the time they attain maturity they develop love and sympathy for their Harijan brethren.

Students in these hostels were given Rs. 20/- as scholarship besides free fooding and lodging. Facilities of light, newspapers etc. were also provided free.

The two belwadi centres conducted at Panyta Dist. Sirmor and Salgarra Dist. Maharu admitted children of 3-5 years of age and were taught through stories, games and other kindergarten methods. They were served with light refreshments. Both these belwadis have facilities to admit 30 children and average attendance of the two centres ranged between 27 to 33 and 15 to 24 respectively.

It is really pleasant to report that the branch was successful in getting full co-operation of the State officials and workers of other social and constructive organisations in its untouchability eradication work and for which the branch is grateful to them.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

This activity was started in this province in the year 1962 with its centre at Nahan Dist. Sirmor. The worker stationed here met district commissioners, presidents of the municipalities; welfare officers and other officials and requested them to provide facilities and improved scavenging implements as recommended by the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee report. He further contacted about 500 scavenger families of Nahan, Trilokpur, Badhani, Panyta and other adjoining villages and urged them to shun carrying of night soil as head-loads and take to improved scavenging implements which would facilitate their working. The worker also put in efforts to get their wages and dearness allowances increased and further got them uniforms and improved scavenging implements. He had also talks with the authorities regarding housing facilities to be provided to scavengers.

Besides he conducted two 'pad-yatras'— one in tehsils Pachhad and Renuka Dist. Sirmor and the other in Kunihar

Arki tehsil in Dist. Mahesana. He visited various scavenger colonies and gathered information about their difficulties and contacted concerned officials to get them redressed.

Every week he arranged 'Havan Yagya' in the Balmiki colonies to bring about a change in their mental outlook of life and thereby develop healthy thinking.

A 'pathshala' was also conducted for the education of the scavenger children.

### Karnatak

Work for the removal of untouchability and general uplift of Harijans could not be extended to districts Gulbagia, Raichur and Bidar for want of funds and was conducted only in districts Bijapur, Dharwar, Be'gaum and Karwar with six workers and through its 4 district committees. The provincial Vice-president was very active all along the year, who besides guiding all the untouchability removal programmes, himself addressed about 87 meetings in which he proved that there was no sanction of untouchability in the holy scriptures of the Hindus and further supported his contentions by the sayings of the saints. He attended a meeting at hubli under the presidency of Smt. Yashodharamma, a State Minister, wherein the problems of the uplift and the eradication of this social stigma with special reference to Devdasi system were thoroughly discussed. It is really heartening that Smt. Yashodharamma extended her full cooperation but the results are still awaited.

Workers, during the year, toured over 998 villages and established contacts with the Harijans and specially leading caste Hindus who bore quite good influence in their areas. This was done to impress upon them the urgency of the eradication of this social stigma coming down to us from hoary past. Further, by these contacts, they tried to bring both these sections of society closer. The combined efforts of the workers were successful in getting open 90 temples, 135 wells, 115 barber-shops and 147 tea-stalls.

It was observed that in the remote areas orthodox Savarns still did not allow Harijans to enjoy their social rights. In some places Harijans themselves did not come forward for fear of the caste Hindus who would socially boycott them and persecute them economically. However, workers did prove helpful in making savarns come round and Harijans in bringing forward to assert their rights. They urged them to educate their children and maintain cleanliness in their houses and localities as this would lessen that repugnance which Savarns harbour for them due to their unclean and filthy habits. Workers also laid stress in uprooting the evil habits of eating carrion and dedication of young Harijan daughters as 'Devdasis'.

During this year workers secured a notable achievement in getting savarns convicted for their most inhuman and dastardly actions at Nidoni and Hunshikatti. In Nidoni case 71 savarns were involved in a cold blooded murder of Harijans. 7 of them were sentenced to life imprisonment and 27 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 4 years. All this could be achieved only with the active and spontaneous help from the state Government.

The Harijans of Nidoni have now been shifted to Mamadapur village where they have been provided with 300 acres of fertile land and have also been granted Rs. 50,000/- for their rehabilitation.

The other sad incident occurred in a village called Hunshikatti, in Jamkhandi Taluka. 6 Harijans were brutally murdered by villagers by pelting them with stones and sticks. It was alleged that Harijans molested a village girl, shepherd by caste, and for this villagers got wild and murdered 6 Harijans, all brothers of one family. The case against the culprits was lodged in the court with the help of the workers and is still pending.

Another incident occurred at Dambal, a village in Dharwar district, in which Harijans were socially boycotted by villagers. Here too workers were successful in getting the issue amicably settled.



### *Education*

The branch conducted one boys' and 2 girls' hostels in the state. There were 126 boys in the boy's hostel as against 104 during the last year. Of these 126 boys in Backward class hostel, 99 joined voluntarily for their education. The remaining 27 were committed to the hostel by the Juvenile Court Magistrate under the Children's Act. They are supposed to remain there till they attain their 18th year according to the decision of the Magistrate. These boys were admitted to lower standards and except one all passed in the test. Out of these 126 boys 6 joined the N.C.C. course and 65 the A.C.C. course.

The Harijan 'Kanya Mandir' and 'Ahilyodhar Mandir' had 56 and 30 girls respectively. The girls in the 'Ahilyodhar Mandir' were committed to this institution by the Juvenile Court Magistrate till they were Major.

All these girls were given education and were well-looking after. The institute had six such girls who in spite of attending puberty could not be discharged for they had no relatives. Though the Sangh does not get any maintenance charges from the Government for these six girls the Sangh has to maintain them so long as they are not married to some suitable matches.

Girls who were too old to read were taught knitting, tailoring spinning, rope making and other such suitable trades.

The per capita grant sanctioned by the Government since the beginning of the institution is Rs. 15/- per month which is too meagre a sum compared to the high prices of commodities and other daily necessities of life. In spite of repeated requests the State has not come forward to the rescue of the situation.

The branch had to face great hardship due to financial stringency. However, its repeated endeavours bore some fruit and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi gave Rs. 5000/- and the Government of Mysore Rs. 6,000/- but both these aids were received towards the end of the year. This help, belated

though it was, saved the branch from very embarrassing situation.

### Kerala

The Kerala board with its sixteen members met once on 17-5-64 in Calicut and the Executive Committee six times to think and chalk out intensive programme for the removal of untouchability and general uplift of Harijans. The Board at its sitting on 17-5-64 passed five resolutions given below:—

1. Existing Welfare Schemes may be reconsidered in the light of the Evaluation Committee Report so as to make it more successful and fruit bearing. (In this connection the branch is glad to State that Harijan Welfare Schools have been passed on to the Education Department and Co-operative Societies to the Co-operative Department).
2. Request to revise the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
3. To start a social service institution so as to impart training to workers engaged in social welfare work.
4. To start Ashram Schools for the children of scavengers in Calicut, Trichur, Cannanore and Ernakulam municipalities.
5. To raise the rate of boarding-grant from Rs. 22/- to Rs. 25/- per inmate per month.

These resolutions were forwarded to the State Government but the decision is still to be taken by the State Government.

### *Propaganda and Achievements*

Altogether the branch organised 60 public meetings, 'melas' and social gatherings, with regard to the eradication of untouchability and social and economic uplift of Harijans, through its 8 workers out of whom 4 were paid by the Centre and 4 by the State who were sanctioned for the 'Lok Karya Kshetra' work. The provincial secretary addressed 8 'melas' organised at Pulpally, Engandiyur, Calicut, Nediyrup, Kottayam, Kalmandapam, Ernakulam and Kachivelli.

Further propaganda was carried through 'pad-yatras' organised in Taliparmba Block and Harijans were taken to temples. Enquiries were made if other public places like hotels, wells, barber-shops etc. were open to them. In the Painoor area workers visited 33 villages and established contacts with 800 families. During these 'pad-yatras' workers arranged five anti-untouchability meetings and 46 prayer meetings. Six reading-rooms and a few Gandhian Study-Groups were also organised.

All these efforts opened 3 temples, 36 wells, 49 hotels and restaurants and 125 barber-shops for Harijans.

#### *Exhibitions*

The branch engaged a stall in District Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in Calicut and as a propaganda measure distributed 300 posters and 1200 leaflets during the exhibition. Exhibitions were arranged at the All India Exhibition held at Parvathinagar, Perunna and Changanacherry from 27th Dec., to 10th January, 1965. The branch also participated in another Khadi Exhibition held in connection with 'Sarvodaya Mela' in Thirunnavaya.

#### *Programmes among Weaker Sections*

The branch had decided to take Khadi Schemes to the Weaker Sections of the community specially Harijans and so a decision was taken to try it in Trichur district. The scheme was chalked out and submitted to the Khadi Commission which is engaging their attention.

#### *Nayadi Welfare Work*

The main centres of activities were Kadavanad, Engani-diur, Munnurcode, Thozhiyur and Blangad.

At Kadavanad worker arranged to thatch six houses and sent 10 children to schools who were also provided with books and mid-day meals.

At Munnurcode there were only two Nayadi families and their huts were thatched. Books and clothes were supplied to their children.

At Engandiyur Government have allotted house-sites to the Nayadis but they had some complaints of trespassing. The complaints were brought to the notice of the authorities and got redressed. 12 children attending schools were provided with books and clothes. Three children of Changaran-kulam, 2 of Muthur and 3 of Eramangalam were also helped with books and clothes. Altogether Rs. 901.54 was spent on their welfare.

#### *Bhoodan Work*

The provincial workers fully co-operated in the 'Bhoodan' work. The Trichur 'sevak' distributed 'Bhoodan' land received in the area to 15 families. He accompanied Shri E. Ikkanda Warriar and Shri Thiruvathara Damodaran during their tours to revive the movement in Trichur district. He also accompanied Shri Gora Ramchandra Rao and Shri Krishnaswami to propagate for a casteless and classless society. Kerala 'Sarvodaya Mandal' conducted a 'Shanti Sena' camp in Panoor area. Most of the Sangh workers attended the camp by turns and helped in maintaining peace in the area.

#### *Nediyirup Harijan Colony*

One of the provincial worker was acting as Secretary of this Agricultural Co-operative Colony. During the year under report 125 acres of more land was surveyed and distributed to 31 landless Harijans. Shri Shamji Soonderdas helped them for constructing huts and arranging drinking water facilities. The Kadapram Harijan Colony was also looked after where 47 Harijan families have been allotted 10 cents of land each by the State. The Sangh distributed wheat, milk-powder, corn-flour, etc. in both these colonies which was received from Kerala 'Sarvodaya Mandal'. Workers further formed a 'Panchayat Samiti' in Nediyirup where there are 125 families and settled their complaints amicably without seeking help of law or police. 400 coconut seedlings were distributed in the colony among 90 families which were received from the Harijan Welfare Department.

Further the branch helped Harijan families during the flood havoc in monsoons in Kadavanad village and distributed food amongst the afflicted families.

#### *Bhangi Mukti Work*

Last year the branch had only one worker for this work but it was allowed this year by the Board to extend work to four more municipalities— Kottayam, Elnakulam, Trichur and Palghat besides Calicut.

One of the 'sevak' attended to the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work in Calicut. Here a 'balwadi' was run last year but as no grants were received this year it could not be continued. The 'sevak' received 12 complaints which were settled amicably. The Scavenger Welfare Committee headed by Kumari V. Parukutty B.A., L. T. met the Commissioner and Mayor and submitted a memorandum including some of the demands of the scavengers. They were promptly attended to by the Corporation. He addressed eleven meetings in various centres of the town and propagated for Prohibition. No new wheelbarrows were introduced during the year under report. Old ones were repaired and distributed. The 'sevak' helped 'Sarvodaya Mandal' in distributing their organ, "Bhoodan Kahalam".

Work in Kottayam was started from 1-10-64. There are three colonies where 128 families are settled in 97 houses. Out of 128, 55 families are Harijans. The 'sevak' contacted municipalities and Harijans of these colonies to get them improved scavenging implements on the one hand and on the other to urge Harijans to take to these implements. Wheelbarrows have not been introduced as yet for scavengers report that most of the houses have septic tank latrines. The worker organised Thakkar Bapa 'Jayanti' celebrations on 29th November, 1964 in a befitting manner when the District Information Officer presided over the function. A film show was also arranged.

Next a welfare centre was started on 15-12-64 in one of

the colonies. The district welfare officer presided. Both Bharatiya Sevak Samaj and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi participated in the function and promised to help the work.

#### *Prohibition Propaganda*

Kottayam is a wet area. Hence most of the scavengers drink. To propagate against this, a prohibition meeting was held on 21.2.65 with Shri K. Sukhmaran Nair, M.A., Field Publicity Officer in the chair. Shri Joseph Kaimaparamba the famous 'Harikatha' artist recited 'Mrinalini' the famous poem of 'Mahakavi' Ulloor against drinking.

#### *Ernakulam*

Here 82 people were engaged in sanitation of which only 12 were Harijans. The municipality had so far introduced only 18 wheel-barrows. 'Sevaks' agitated against this short supply but there has been no response from the authorities as it was said that the system of scavenging was such that the scavengers would need more time if wheel-barrows were introduced. But the workers wrote to the Commissioner that the system prevailing in other municipalities be introduced. However, the response from the municipality was not encouraging. Scavenging here is done on alternate days.

A successful prohibition conference was held here on 20-2-65 with Dr. Madhvi Amma in the chair. Shri Alexander Parambithara - former speaker of Kerala Assembly addressed the conference which was inaugurated by Shri Muruvila, chairman of the Municipal Council. The workers also staged a drama named 'The Man who is Awakening'.

#### *Trichur*

Altogether there were 115 workers engaged in scavenging who are settled in three colonies Kuriachira, Pootholam and Padinhare Kottah. Trichur Municipal Council had so far introduced more than 1000 E.S.P. type latrines. They have also decided to introduce another 1000 latrines this year. Scavengers still use old type carts. Wheel-barrows have not been introduced.

The 'sevak' conducted 14 meetings and visited 249 houses during the period.

#### *Palghat*

This municipality has got an area of 10.27 sq. miles with a population of 69,504 people. The municipality has provided quarters to almost all its scavenging staff. Most of them live in quarters provided in Kalmandapam. The workers put in efforts to start a 'balwadi', a community hall and a co-operative society. They have approached the municipality for financial help and guidance. The response is not so encouraging.

A meeting on Prohibition had some effect.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra Cherukunnu*

The 'Lok Karya Kshetra' had three full time workers and one part-time lady worker who looked after the 'balwadi'. The workers organised an exhibition in connection with a festival at a local temple in co-operation with the Block. 13 co-operative societies and 3 'Mahila Samajams' took part in it. About 8,600 people visited the exhibition.

Workers introduced 10 W.H.O. latrines with the help of the Block. Another 10 were constructed independently and further dug 200 trench latrines which afforded villagers give up the habit of easing on open ground.

The 'Kshetra' conducted a 'balwadi' in Keezhara throughout the year and on an average 30 children attended it. The part-time lady worker conducted the classes.

Further it obtained the following seedlings from the Block and distributed in three villages during monsoon :-

|                   |       |                     |        |
|-------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| Coconut seedlings | 500   | Mango seedling      | 240    |
| Areca nut         | „ 500 | Glyrecidia cuttings | 10,000 |
| Vep               | „ 500 | Jack fruit seedling | 25     |
| Malta lime        | „ 25  |                     |        |

#### *Nursery*

A Nursery of important trees was planned on an area of land which the branch has in Pariyaram obtained as Gramdan.

The 'Kshetra' conducted a Nutrition Scheme in 'Lok Karya Kshetra' villages for supply of nutritious food. Another activity was a children's club formed in co-operation with Manorama Balajana Sakyam and held children's classes. A library was also conducted having distribution centres in Keezhara and Kannapuram. Books were distributed through 'Mahila Samajams'. Lastly workers collected a sum of Rs. 1,000/- and built a road in Keezhara through 'shramdan'.

### *Conclusion*

Collections were made in Palghat for Sabri Ashram, in Edappal for Gandhi Sadan; in Cherukunnu for Thakkar Bapa Sadan and 'Lok Karya Kshetra'; and in Calicut for general work. In Sabri Ashram paddy was collected. The branch collected Rs. 497.75 -, in Edappal, Rs. 582 -, in Feroke Rs. 497 -, in Cherukunnu and Rs. 698.50 in Calicut through benefit shows.

### **Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur)**

This noble work of the eradication of untouchability was started by Mahatma Gandhi whose centenary is falling on 2nd October, 1969, and therefore, all constructive organisations have decided to work feverishly to pay their homage to this Great Soul in fulfilling his life mission. Harijan Sevak Sangh, which was started to root out this stigma, after years of work in this direction have found that even after independence the country has not been able to eschew untouchability in the sense in which Mahatma Gandhi wanted. As such under the instructions of the Central Office all provincial branches have fixed up certain targets to be achieved in this direction till the centenary and therefore, the year 1964-65 has been of importance in this context. The branch took up to open 500 public wells to Harijans and stop carrying night-soil as head-loads in 26 municipalities besides co-operation in Prohibition, Peace Mission, Gramdan and Khadi movement.



The untouchability removal work was conducted by 30 'sevaks' under the presidentship of Shri Manohar Singh Mehta with the active support of Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak as Secretary. Out of these 30 sevaks 5 were paid by the Centre. Shri Mehta had to resign from presidentship due to pressing exigencies of the Public Service Commission work. Shri Shyamlal, member of the Central Board was nominated president in his place.

*Propaganda & Publicity.*

Since the very nature of work requires a comprehensive survey and contact with Savarns and Harijans the ex-president Shri K. V. Datey, the provincial secretary and workers did a lot of touring in districts Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Shahdol, Damoh, Durg, Baia Ghat, Narsinghpur, Saugar, Bilaspur, Sargaja and Sivni and organised 359 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences to bring round Savarns through 'Prachar' and persuasion to throw open public places to Harijans.

Shri K.V. Datey conducted a 3-day 'shivir' of the teachers and taughts of the Martand Ashram. He further conducted the annual *shivir* of the workers of the Madhya Pradesh. While addressing workers he said that the country fell victim to slavery due to economic and social inequalities and realizing this Mahatma Gandhi once again brought us together and achieved independence for us. He therefore, urged them to carry home this message of Gandhiji to every nook and corner of the country.

The secretary submitted a revised scheme regarding removal of untouchability through *Sanskar Kendras* and as such wanted to have 8 such *Kendras* but due to paucity of funds the state only sanctioned grant for five *Kendras* which were opened at Mungeli, Damoh, Shahdol, Narsinghpur and Khera Garh in districts Bilaspur, Damoh, Shahdol, Narsinghpur and Durg respectively. At each centre a 'balwadi' was also conducted for Harijan boys and girls under the supervision of an incharge who looked after other activities as well

and the education of these children was arranged through lady workers. The major work of these 'balwadis' had been character building and to obliterate the feelings of untouchability in its infancy.

Forming these centres as nucleus workers carried out their untouchability removal activities in the surrounding villages with special attention to other allied problems of the Harijans.

This scheme of removal of untouchability through *Sanskar Kendras* was started from July 1964 and during these 9 months workers were able to get open 8 temples, 40 wells, 9 barber-shops and 24 hostels and restaurants for Harijans. Services of 3 washermen were also secured for them. These achievements relate only to the efforts of these *Sanskar Kendras*. However the combined efforts of all the workers working all over the area were successful in getting open 12 temples, 63 wells, 35 hotels and restaurants and 17 barber-shops. 5 washermen were persuaded to serve Harijans. A very typical form of observing untouchability is in not dining together. To remove this 'sevaks' arranged 31 community dinners so as to dispel orthodox views about interdining.

It was not that workers looked after only the removal of untouchability work through these *Kendras* but they attended to other problems of the Harijans as well such as prohibition, *Bhangi Kasht Mukti* work and education of the children of Harijans. The attendance in the 'balwadis' conducted at these centres ranged between 20 to 32, least being at Khera Garh which is most intensely afflicted part of the area. Workers even could not get building easily for running the 'balwadi' for want of co-operation from other castes.

Children who were taught in these 'balwadis' were given light refreshment daily and occasionally provided with oil and soap to keep themselves clean. On national and religious functions special programmes of games, sports, cleaning campaigns etc. were arranged to provide them occasions for their recreational activities. 73 Harijan children—boys and girls—were got

admitted to schools. Workers also put in efforts to wean Harijans from the evil habits of gambling and taking liquor and carrion. They advised people to have uncontested elections which would help in maintaining peace in the community and their area.

44 acres of land obtained in 'Bhoodan' at Kheragarh centre was distributed among deserving Savarn and Harijan families.

Another mode of attacking this social evil was by apprising public at large through untouchability removal exhibitions. The branch since last four years is very successfully using this activity in this direction and this year one such exhibition was arranged on the occasion of 'Jalvihar' festival at Chhatarpur from 18-10-64 to 3-11 64. Thousands of people saw this exhibition where graphs, charts, pamphlets and posters were exhibited. The Minister for Planning and Development Shri Mishri Lal Gangwal, inaugurated the festival and while going round saw the exhibition and praised the work. This opportunity was further availed for mass distribution of anti-untouchability literature and for making new subscribers to 'Harijan Seva and Antyodaya.'

Workers further arranged 'pad-yatras' which of late have proved a very effective means of contacting masses specially people in areas where the modern means of communication are not available. A 'pad-yatra' was conducted on Gandhi 'Jayanti' celebrated from October 2, to October 23, 1964. In all they visited 138 villages in districts Bilaspur, Durg, Damoh, Shahdol, Rewa and Panna. Workers collected a first hand information with regards to the economic, social and educational conditions of the Harijans and tried to suggest and solve their difficulties to the best of their means. During these 'pad-yatras' workers were able to take them to two temples for worship, got opened 4 drinking water wells and one barbershop. They organised co-operative societies in 6 villages and got placed 97 "Sarvodaya Patras".

### *Training Camps*

The branch organised two 'shivirs' one at Martand Harijan Ashram for the students of the Ashram and another a Workers' Refresher Course camp at Kundeshwar. 100 boarders attended the first camp and 65 Harijan workers attended the 2nd camp which was their 15th annual camp arranged from 31st January to 2nd February, 1965. Sarv Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shri Shyamlal, provincial president, Shri Jiwanlalji, Secretary, A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar, Minister for Power etc. addressed the 'shivir'. On this occasion practically all the problems of Harijans were discussed thread bare and ways and means were suggested to tackle them.

### *Balwadi and Martand Harijan Ashram*

The branch conducted a 'balwadi' at Chhatarpur which was looked after by Smt. Sona Devi. Children were taught to develop healthy habits and thus prove useful citizens to the country. They were given breakfast and also were provided with oil and soap to keep them bodily clean. Total children on roll were 50 but daily average attendance was 32. More than 75% of these children came from Bhangi community.

The Martand Harijan Ashram had 50 children on roll out of whom 21 were reading in Basic Primary School run by the State Education Department, 29 prosecuted studies in the Middle School and 9 in the Higher Secondary School. During the year under report all the students reading in the Basic School passed out and 6 succeeded from the Higher Secondary School. Results of the remaining three were under consideration. All of them participated in the other activities of the 'Ashram' as well such as spinning, gardening, manual labour etc.

### *Untouchability (Offences) Act*

When all entreaties and requests failed to compromise, workers had no other option but to seek help of law in settling cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. As such they

reported 14 cases out of which 3 were settled in favour of Harijans and the offenders were convicted, 5 were mutually compromised and 8 are still pending.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Efforts were made to get scavengers all possible facilities as recommended by the Malkani Committee Report. Work in this direction was conducted by 7 'sevaks' 4 of whom were paid by the centre-in districts Satna Jabbalpur, Panna, and the cities of Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Tikamgarh, Raipur and Saugar.

At Satna scavengers had some seven demands put up before the Municipal Committee and since it did not agree to their demands they struck work. On this worker acted as a liaison officer between them and was successful in getting some of the demands acceded to e.g. he got their dearness allowance increased by Rs. 5 per month. Similar increase was secured in Panna and Chhatarpur. A drinking water tap was got installed in their colony. Officials also agreed to cover the gutter flowing through their colony provided they got grant from the State. Municipal officials were urged to distribute long-handled broom and replace old type wheel-barrows for they were very heavy and working with them was difficult. Public was requested to improve their latrines, place receptacles and increase wages of the scavengers which were too meagre and the sweepers were educated to assert for their legitimate rights. Small meetings were held in which they were advised to give up gambling, eating carrion and leavings from the plates. Further they were urged to save something for emergencies and deposit the same in post offices or banks.

A general survey of the scavenging conditions and facilities offered by the municipalities was made and accordingly both workers and municipalities were requested to abide by the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee Report. It was observed that scavengers worked without improved scavenging implements; night-soil dumps were situated far off and therefore workers were put to lot of inconvenience. The committee saw scavengers working bare-footed in gutters and

therefore made strong request to provide them with gumboots, long-handled brooms, gloves, wheel-barrows etc. As a result in all workers were able to get 537 wheel-barrows distributed during the year.

In Saugar workers himself demonstrated by cleaning drains and streets in villages Chowka, Sagauni, Rahli, Jhiria, Adharpur etc. in Dist. Saugar.

The branch organised a five-day 'safai shivir' at Saugar in which the Advisor Village Health Department Maharashtra and the organiser 'safai vidyalya' Nasik participated and guided participants. During this 'shivir' workers cleaned and scavenged 150 latrines, 1950 yards long road, 250 yards long drain, 5 refuse dumps, one septic tank and one public well and further constructed 35 outlets, 8 soak-pits, 2 outlets of the soak-pits, 3 maggan stoves, one urinal and one trench latrine. Prayers—both morning and evening—spinning, meetings and cultural programmes were also arranged during the 'shivir.'

Appart from all this workers attended to other private problems of scavengers as well. Ailing and expectant mothers were got admitted to hospitals, their children were got admitted to schools and scavengers were weaned from drink, gambling, eating leavings from the plates. Children were also helped in securing scholarships.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh took training at the Bharat Savak Samaj Training Centre at Mehrauli in New Delhi, and on his return took up village development work at the centre Badhvar district Seedhee comprising of about 8 villages for which he organised village committees.

Due to scarcity of rain both in the rainy season as well as in winter the Kharif and Rabi crop were destroyed and the area passed through well nigh famine conditions and therefore the chief aim of the centre was to procure food grains for the public specially poors. He contacted the District

Food Authorities and through their co-operation got opened Fair Price shops at Bharatpur and Badhvar. But the required quantity could not be had and the problem therefore remained unsolved. Due to poverty no individual peasant could open food grains shop and therefore a co-operative society was formed. Chemical fertilizers were got distributed which helped the rice crop. Further about 1125 acres of land was levelled through bulldozers. Service co-operative societies were formed in villages Bharatpur, Budhgauna, Chorgarhi, Badhvar, Nokin and Agdal with a total of 213 members. About Rs. 20,000 were secured as loan for the committces of villages Chorgarhi, Badhvar, Nokin and Agdal. About 16000 bricks, out of 35000 were baked for a 'pathshala' building to be constructed in village Agdal. A well was also got repaired here. Further worker got repaired and made public roads in Agdal, Chorgarhi, Bharatpur, Piprav and Nokin through 'Shramdan'. First Aid centre was opened at village Badhvar through the co-operation of the Block Development Department. During summer when small-pox and fever were wide spread in the area ailing Harijans were helped in securing treatment from the dispensaries. Efforts were made to maintain peace during 'panchayat' elections.

### **Madhya Pradesh (Indore branch)**

There has been a marked change in the procedure of tackling the problem of removal of untouchability during the year 1964-65 to that it was done in the past years. Till now, even with limited resources, work was spread to the maximum number of districts with the idea that 'prachar' could be made largest number of people. But experience proved that with limited means intensive propaganda be made in limited area and with that some welfare work be also conducted to achieve total eradication at an early date.

#### *Propaganda and achievements*

With this end in view propaganda was confined to only six districts namely Hoshangabad, Ratlam, Guna, Sihor,

Raj Garh and Datiya with intensive centres at Harda, Alot, Guna, Echhavar, Khilchipur and Datiya respectively. 'Sanskar' 'Kendras' were conducted in these districts as nucleus of activities and untouchability removal propaganda was carried out in the surrounding selected villages. At each centre the branch posted three workers, one to look after the 'balwadi', establish contact with State officials, to get problems of Harijans redressed and the other to carry out propaganda campaign in the area.

Besides these centres, the branch conducted its activities in districts Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Gwalior, Murena, Dhar and Indore where it mainly conducted hostels, 'sanskar kendras' creches and 'balwadis'.

During the period under report 40 workers toured round their areas and established contacts with masses under the new scheme. They visited about 816 villages and organised 480 anti-untouchability 'sammelans' and meetings and were successful in getting open 39 temples, 36 wells, 44 hotels and restaurants and 14 barber-shops. Services of 3 washermen were also secured who did not wash clothes of Harijans before this. Notable part of these 18 'sammelans' had been that whereas these afforded opportunities to contact masses to apprise them of the mission of the Sangh they also served Harijans to give vent to their grievances and thus find out means to solve them.

The cinema van helped a lot to propagate message of the Sangh and in all gave 64 shows in eight districts pertaining to removal of untouchability and other social problems of Harijans.

'Pad-yatras' and Exhibitions were some of the other modes of propaganda and mass contact.

As in the previous year this year also a 22-day 'padyatra' was organised on Gandhi 'Jayanti' and workers toured through 14 Development Blocks of 7 districts in Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore regions. Workers traversed over 788 miles covering 374



villages. During this 'padvatra' workers contacted 10556 Harijan families and made a comprehensive survey with regard to their economic, social and educational problems. It was noticed that out of 10556 families 4367 had land while 6189 families were landless and eked out their living as field labourers and through other pursuits in the villages. Gauging about their educational interest it was found that 2816 children attended schools out of whom 187 were scholarship holders while 6414 children of school-going age did not attend any school at all.

Workers also put in efforts to secure all social rights for Harijans during this 'padyatra' and as such were able to get open 8 temples, 15 hotels and tea-stalls, one well and 4 barber shops. Workers also conducted a survey as to the total number of wells, temples, restaurants, barber shops, washermen and 'Panchayats' in the area they toured, and how many were open to Harijans.

The following table gives a detail of their survey in this regard :-

| Area                   | Wells  |      | Temples |      | Barber-Shops |      | Washermen |      | Panchayats |      |
|------------------------|--------|------|---------|------|--------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|
|                        | Closed | Open | Closed  | Open | Closed       | Open | Closed    | Open | Closed     | Open |
| Guna-Ashok Nagar       | 36     | 10   | 44      | 2    | 46           |      | 46        | —    | 26         | 19   |
| Ashta-Ech-havar-Sihore | 28     | 15   | 42      | 1    | 43           | —    | 43        |      | 8          | 35   |
| Shajapur-Agar-Susner   | 36     | 8    | 38      | 6    | 44           | —    | 43        | —    | 2          | 38   |
| Mandsore-Babad         | 41     | 4    | 42      | 4    | 43           | 3    | 43        | —    | 13         | 33   |
| Hoshangabad-Sohagpur   | 44     | 6    | 49      | 1    | 49           | 1    | 49        | 1    | 46         | 4    |
| Ujjain-Ghatia area     | 31     | 6    | 27      | 10   | 35           | 2    | 11        | 6    | 1          | 36   |
| Indore-Dipalpur        | 11     | 43   | 13      | 41   | 47           | 7    | 53        | 1    | —          | 54   |
| Total                  | 227    | 82   | 255     | 65   | 307          | 13   | 291       | 8    | 96         | 219  |

Apart from all this it was noticed at places that Harijans in a few villages were not allowed to ride a horse, their women folk could not wear ornaments, they could not play bands, were not allowed the services of nurses and also were not allowed to sit on 'charpoys'.

Regarding exhibitions the branch organised two untouchability and 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' exhibitions- one at the All India Congress Session held in January 1965 and the other at the All India Kasturba 'Shivir' in February, 1965. On both occasions it exhibited pictures, posters, pamphlets, charts and graphs relating to the untouchability removal activities and further various models of latrines, urinals, improved scavenging implements, gas stoves etc. were put up for the public and thousands of people and public men who had come from various provinces saw and appreciated the enterprise.

During the year under report there were elections of 'Panchayats' all over the province and it is generally observed that at such times quarrels and disputes ensue between different parties which strain the relations ever afterwards. Workers did their best to get uncontested elections though they could not achieve the desired results.

#### *Economic and Social Welfare*

Workers for the economic uplift of Harijans helped in the formation and revival of 10 co-operative societies and also helped individual Harijans in getting loans. They helped educated and trained Harijans in securing employment in the state or semi-state bodies. Workers contacted Harijan students of their areas to find out if they were getting scholarships or not and those who did not get it were helped in securing the same. Workers also helped sweepers and other Harijans who dealt in unclean occupations such as skinning and tanning in getting housing plots according to the new scheme of the State. The State had also declared to give legal aid to Harijans, and the workers reached out this news through their main organ 'Antyodaya' all over the province.

### *Educational activities*

The branch conducted six hostels - 5 for boys and one mixed hostel - and had 118 inmates. Out of these 118 inmates 7 were girls. This included 8 savarn boys who resided with Harijans in these hostels. The number of Ashram schools, recreational centres, 'balwadis' and creches was 10 and about 304 children and adults availed of them.

### *Training Camp*

A training camp for a refresher course for the sevaks working in both the branches of the province was organised at Kundeshwar in Tikamgarh under the presidentship of Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar, Minister for Power and was inaugurated by Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh also participated. The subject most discussed was about the targets to be achieved in both urban and rural areas, till the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi.

### *Cases reported under Untouchability (Offences) Act*

Very reluctantly the Sangh took support of this Act and lodged about 37 cases with police and courts of law. Out of these 8 were settled in favour of Harijans and the offenders were convicted, 3 were compromised and 26 are still pending.

'Antyodaya' the monthly organ of the branch was published as usual and the branch brought out a special Prohibition Edition on Gandhi 'Jayanti'.

### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The five 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers conducted their activities in Indore, Bhopal, Mandsore, Gwalior and Bhind. They contacted municipal scavengers to learn about their difficulties and accordingly saw municipal officials to get them redressed. The main demands were about improvement in their working and living conditions which indeed were very unhealthy. Besides workers toured in 28 other municipalities of the province and requested authorities to implement recommendations of the Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee and urged scavengers to adopt new modes of cleaning.

### *Rehabilitation and improvements in the colonies*

According to the new scheme of the state applications for housing plots and grants were got submitted by persons who dealt in unclean jobs of skinning, tanning and scavenging.

Workers organised cleaning campaigns in Vinoba colony, Sharma colony, and Bapu colony in Bhopal and secured light arrangement in the old Harijan colony in Mandsoor. Authorities were also contacted to provide drinking water in Harijan colonies.

### *Economic uplift*

To raise economic conditions of scavengers workers helped in the formation of the following four co-operative societies for them:

1. 'The Municipal Workers' Co-operative Society Harda, Dist. Hoshangabad.
2. Pig rearing co-operative society, Bhopal.
3. Housing co-operative society Bhopal.
4. Mutual co-operative society, Indore.

Further they secured an increase of Rs. 5/- per month in the pay of scavengers of Garoth, Bhopal, Alot and Jal municipalities and Rs. 2 - per mensem for scavengers of Datia municipality.

Apart from these activities workers got notices issued to house holders who did not improve their latrines as suggested by the Malkani Committee Report. Scavengers were advised to abstain from eating carrion. Suspended workers were got reinstated and further workers obtained sanction for Rs. 780 - from the Bhopal municipality for a Balmiki Temple to be constructed there. The most note worthy achievements in Bhopal were of getting scavengers one month's earned leave with pay in a year and introduction of pay slips for the scavenging staff so that they come to know how much pay had been deducted and on what account.

### *Training camp and Sammelan*

A training camp and a 'sammelan' was organised at

Mandsore in which 128 representatives and workers of different municipalities participated who were apprised of the various ways to achieve 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti'.

Another 'sammelan' was arranged at Bawara in Ratlam under the auspices of the Banchhi Sangh. It was inaugurated by Shri Ved Ram, Minister for Jails. Workers discussed about the ways and means to bring about improvement in the economic, educational and social conditions of scavengers and the decisions reached were conveyed to the State.

#### *Educational Activities*

Workers conducted 'balwadis', 'Sanskar Kendra' and creches in Harijan colonies under this scheme at Jama Risala, Amar Tekri, Usha Paatak and J.J. Nagar Harijan Colonies and 122 children availed of them. Breakfast was served by the Sangh at 'balwadis' and arrangements for cradles, milk, biscuits, soap, powder etc. were made at the creches. Financial help was got sanctioned for the children of Alota and Mandsore municipal scavengers from the respective municipalities.

And lastly workers accompanied and fully co-operated sarv Shri Viyogi Hari and N. R. Malkani on their 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' tour of the state.

With regards to improvement in the method of scavenging workers were successful in getting distributed 32 wheelbarrows, 200 long handled brooms, 25 scrapers, 25 buckets, 19 gum-boots and 19 pairs of gloves. Receptacles were got placed in 200 latrines at cost price and lastly a pail depot was got built up by the municipality.

#### *Lok Karya Kshetra*

Work under this scheme was carried out at Tehsil Kurwai in District Vidisha and Korian and Guljharra in district Dhar. During the second half of the year the centre in tehsil Kurwai was shifted to Sihora in the same taluk and work was conducted in 14 surrounding villages.

The Kurvai centre got constructed a building for a 'path-shala', a well and a temple for Harijans and further repaired

one old well. All this incurred a total expense of Rs. 7800/- out of which Rs. 3800/- were received as aid from the state and the balance amount of Rs. 4000/- was collected as donations from the public. It further organised two 'sammelans' one of which was inaugurated by the ex-Planning and Development Minister Shri Takhat Mal and the other by the District Commissioner Shri Bannerji. The centre co-operated in holding a Family Planning Camp at the First-Aid Centre at Kurvai and also helped in an Agricultural Training camp to make it a success.

Efforts were made to get public help in the repair of wells and the construction of 'Pathshala' buildings in four more villages in this area. The drinking water wells in village Navra were disinfected. Further endeavours were made to get village Sihora Free Ganj electrified.

The 'Lok Karya Kshetra' of Kanvan secured contacts at the Koteswar festival, installed water centres and participated in other social activities. It organised Vinoba 'Jayanti' and co-operated in the Panchayat Training camp held at the centre. The centre at Guljharra was started from 14th November, 1964 and was inaugurated by the Minister of Power Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar. Here workers got cleaned a bathing 'ghat' through 'shramdan'. Efforts were put in to form 'Yuvak' Mandals, 'Bharat Sevak Dal,' construct balwadi buildings etc. through public help. It celebrated a 'Panchyat Parv' and co-operated in a Family Planning Camp.

### **Maharashtra**

The provincial branch conducted its removal of untouchability activities through its band of 78 'sevaks' and 14 district committees under the able guidance and supervision of Sarv Shri V. N. Upadhye and R. A. Belsare, President and Vice-president of the branch. Out of 78 'sevaks' 3 were paid by the Central Office and the rest worked under the State Government scheme.

During the year under report the president and secretary

undertook tours of the province and guided workers in the removal of untouchability. Shri Belsare, Vice-President toured round 202 villages in districts Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Wardha, and Nagpur and addressed 67 anti-untouchability meetings.

The Secretary toured round 96 villages and addressed 10 anti-untouchability meetings and 104 workers' meetings. Both the president and secretary spoke on the various schemes of the Sangh with regards to removal of untouchability, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti', Prohibition and 'Gramdan'. During their tour they met State officials—the president met the Chief Minister, and one of the Deputy Ministers of the State—officials of the Social Welfare Department, municipal authorities, members and presidents of 'Gram Panchayats' and public at large and requested them to lend their helping hand in the eradication of this unjust, irreligious and inhuman social stigma.

#### *Propaganda and Achievements*

The provincial president, secretary and 'sevak' during the course of the year toured through 7710 villages and arranged 2431 meetings and conferences with the single aim of attaining that desire of Mahatma Gandhi which was uppermost in his heart. They contacted Savarns urging them to shed off the old orthodox notions about untouchability and thus pave way to a better social understanding. To bring the two communities closer and remove old dogmas about inter-dining workers arranged 487 community dinners and tea-parties, which helped very effectively the cause.

The combined efforts of the workers were successful in getting open 323 temples, 566 wells, 603 hotels and restaurants and 47 barber-shops to Harijans. Other modes adopted to bring together Savarn and Harijans were of holding 'Bhajan Kirtans', mass prayers, cleaning of villages, mass spinning, 'prabhat pheries', 'Haldi-Kum-Kum' functions, 'Satya Narain Kathas' and celebration of national and religious functions. Accordingly workers arranged 144 prayer meetings, 298 'Bhajan

Kirtans', 136 village cleaning campaigns, 69 mass spinning sittings; 52 'prabhat phenies', 62 'Haldi Kum-Kum' functions and 3 'Satya Narain Kathas'. Flag hoisting ceremony was also performed at 16 places. In all these functions both Savarns and Harijans participated without any reserve and thus helped a long way in the eradication of untouchability.

Apart from all these activities workers actively co-operated in 'Sarvodaya, Gramdan and Khadi Gram Udyog' movements. They accompanied Shri N. R. Malkani in his 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' tour of the province.

The branch celebrated Harijan Week and Prohibition Week, and took advantage of these functions for the propaganda of the schemes. The 'sevak' with the co operation of the local people celebrated birthdays of national and social leaders and observed national festivals in a befitting manner. On these occasions literature on the removal of untouchability received from the Centre and published by the State was distributed to the masses. The branch also published a monthly magazine 'Dalit Sevak' which served as a mouth-piece of the branch.

The cinema van of the Sangh also helped in serving the cause through audio-visual propaganda.

#### *Educational and Social Work*

Educationally Harijans are very backward needs no comments and further it was realized that if they are educated untouchability would disappear much more easily and quickly than otherwise.

Accordingly the branch conducted 19 'sanskar kendras', 'balwadis', recreation centres and 15 hostels out of which 9 for boys. In all there resided 679 students 332 Harijan boys and 347 Harijan girls in these hostels. The branch further gave book-money and school fee to deserving Harijan students. Workers apprised Harijans of the facilities granted by the State and helped in availing them. Efforts were made to solve their grievances by contacting State and municipal offi-



cials. Workers actively participated in the 'pad-yatras' conducted by other social organisations as well.

They co-operated in the uplift and betterment of ex-criminal tribes for whom besides 'prachar' recreational centres, 'balwadis' and hostels were run by the Sangh. It further helped ailing lepers in getting them medical aid and treatment.

#### *Anti-untouchability Workers Training Shrin*

A 'Sevaks' Training Camp from 18-3-65 to 27-3-65 for the voluntary organisations working for the removal of untouchability and social disparity was arranged with the State help at Kalamb district Yavatmal. About 150 workers from Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Smt. Cadge, Maharaj Mission, Bharatiya Dalit Varg Sangh, Gurudev Seva Mandal, Adivasi Seva Samiti etc. participated in the camp.

'Sevaks' had the opportunity to hear people for whom removal of untouchability was their life mission. Workers put forward their difficulties which they had to face while doing this work and the same were replied to by the speakers.

It is really gratifying to report that workers were fortunate enough to hear Shri Vinobaji on this occasion who was with them for one day.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

'Sevaks' working in this direction maintained constant contact with the state and municipal officials to get recommendations of the Malkani and Barve Committee Reports implemented at the earliest and thus provide scavengers facilities in their working and living conditions and further have the greivances of the scavengers redressed. It is a well known fact that the procedure of scavenging adopted by scavengers is still very primitive and is most repulsive but the unfortunate part of it is that scavengers have so reconciled themselves with this procedure of work that they do not at all feel the urge to get rid of this profession. Further this community has been observed to be a prey to social vices like drink, gambling and eating carrion and it is why the society keeps aloof from them.

It was Mahatma Gandhi who first thought of their welfare and betterment. It is on the suggestion of Kaka Sahib Barve Committee and guidance of Shri Malkani that workers are tackling this problem efficiently. Workers had been working with the ultimate goal of 'Bhangi Mukti'.

Special 'safai shivir' was organised under the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and workers of the Sangh participated and took advantage of the 'shivir'. After getting training in these 'shivirs' they worked in villages and stressed construction of odourless urinals and 'bhangi'—free latrines. 'Prachar' was also made for sending sweeper children to schools for whom the Sangh conducted hostels, 'balwadis' and 'sanskar kendras'.

### Mysore

During the year under report the branch took up six districts—Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Mandya, Chitradrug and Kolar—out of 12 districts to implement the schemes of the Harijan Sevak Sangh with the help of 2 intensive workers and 5 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers all paid by the centre.

Workers toured all over these districts and arranged 200 anti-untouchability meetings in different areas of the State which were addressed by State officials, social reformers and 'sevaks' of the Sangh urging Savarns to give up their orthodox notions regarding this social stigma and to be more sympathetic towards Harijans.

Government and local bodies were requested to redress their grievances with regards to water supply, light, drainage, sanitation, education etc.

### *Pad-Yatra*

The provincial Secretary undertook a tour of Ramanhalli, Devanhalli, Hebbal, Devanjeevanalli and Kacharkanalli, Doddaballapur, Kodigehalli, Kastu and Maralanahalli, Hanaba, Kadanur, Kengeri, Karbela, Kedipalya, Settypalya, Kodigehalli, Marenalli villages in company of the assistant secretary, workers and village heads. Wherever he went he organised

anti-untouchability meetings, cleaning campaigns and community dinners to promote free mixing of the two communities. He urged caste Hindus to eschew untouchability and foster co-operation in the villages.

#### *Achievements*

'Sevaks' with their joint efforts were successful in getting open 25 temples, 5 wells, 64 tea-shops, and 110 barber-shops to Harijans. Further to foster feelings of fraternity and brotherhood 'sevaks' arranged 24 inter-caste dinners and teas which helped a long way in the eradication of this social stigma. Sports and games were often arranged and processions taken out on festivals with the single aim of establishing close relations between these two communities. 'Sevaks' paid about 850 sanitary rounds to Harijan and 'bhangis' colonies for propaganda and cleaning campaigns and insisted on the residents to keep their houses and surroundings clean to keep themselves free of diseases and epidemics.

The Sangh procured housing sites free of cost as detailed below :—

It secured 12 sites free of cost for Harijans at Kadarangu Siddanally, Channapatna Taluk; 45 sites at Nayandally, Bangalore South Taluk; 50 sites for 'bhangis' and Harijans at Gandhinagar, Tiptur town; 50 sites for Harijans and 'bhangis' at Tumkur town. Further Harijans were secured land for cultivation in Channapatna Taluk and Tumkur district.

A few Harijans were supplied old clothings collected by workers. Six sarees were distributed to poor Harijan women. A few egg-laying hens were supplied to four Harijans. Six ladies were secured financial help for there was no male member to support them. Forty six Harijan families were got timber worth Rs. 200/- each for building houses. In the Anekal Taluk ten houses for Harijans were built under the supervision of the provincial Secretary Harijan Sevak Sangh and ten houses were constructed at Suradhenpur in Bangalore Taluk. All this was secured with the earnest efforts of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Six Harijans were secured employment.

### *Educational Help*

As compulsory education has been introduced in the State, almost all the children are sent to schools including Harijan children. The poor among them who could not purchase their books etc. were helped with books and slates. Harijan boys and girls were secured admission to hostels and tailoring centres in Hansur Taluk and Tiptur. Coaching of weak students was made available by the Sangh. 26 Harijan students who failed in S. S. L. C. Examination were admitted to the Industrial Institute in Bangalore to undergo training in Turner's, Fitter's, Wireman's, Welder's, Carpenter's trades. Lastly the Government was requested to enhance the boarding grant of Harijan hostels from Rs. 18/- to Rs. 25/- per month, as the cost of food grains have gone up very high.

### *Cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act*

Eight complaints were received regarding injustice and harassment to Harijans. Workers were sent and compromise was brought about. Further leaders of both the communities assured that such things will not happen again in the area.

### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

Out of the five 'sevak's' allotted to Mysore State by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh under the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' scheme one was posted at Tumkur district, two at Bangalore district, one at Shimoga district and another at Kolar district.

Workers contacted municipal authorities, council members and scavengers in their areas and requested municipal authorities to distribute improved scavenging implements as recommended by the Malkani Committee Report and urged scavengers to take to these implements for these would facilitate their work and also will keep them from coming in contact with the night-soil. Special feature of the year had been the visits of Sarv Shri N. R. Malkani, president 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Committee and Ishwar Bhai Patel, principal 'Safai Vidyalaya', Sabarmati Ashram, Gujarat. Secretary, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh accompanied Prof. Malkani and Shri Parixitlal Majmudar in the province.

They had a meeting with the State officials when Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa, Minister for Social Welfare presided over the meeting. Shri V. Ram Chandran, Deputy Minister for Municipal Administration was also present. Problems relating to the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' work with regards to their working and living conditions were discussed. Prof. N.R. Malkani showed some improved implements to the members to be used by scavengers during their work.

The principal *Safai Vidyalaya* went round Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga districts to supervise work carried by the 'bhangi' workers working in the various municipalities. He gave instructions on the spot to 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers in the towns of Kolar, Bangarpet, K. G. E., Tiptur, Tumkur, Bhadravati, Shimoga and Mysore. He also visited various under developed divisions in Bangalore city along with the Deputy Minister Shri K. Prabhakar, Shri R. Muniswamaiah and Division Health Officers of the Corporation of Bangalore and City Municipalities. Shri Ishwar Bhai explained Prof. N.R. Malkani's scheme to the officers and workers. It is gratifying that the Corporation Health Officers agreed to give full co-operation in this work.

Workers were successful in getting 205 wheel-barrows distributed in different municipalities and further they made earnest attempts for starting co-operative societies to help these people for the construction of suitable houses and as a result of these efforts eight credit co-operative societies were started. Another noteworthy achievement has been that 803 houses were got constructed for sweepers through the State and municipalities through Co-operative Housing Societies.

### Rajasthan

Fifteen years back the Union Government to get rid of this inhuman stigma, declared in its constitution that observance of untouchability would be a cognizable offence and in 1955 enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act to help achieve

this goal at the earliest. The society and the voluntary organisations did their best in their own way to eradicate this evil but it is felt, that for removing this stigma, which has been handed over to us from hoary past, the society will have to exert hard with devotion and zeal.

The branch with its 13 workers—6 of whom were paid by the centre—conducted its untouchability removal activities under the able guidance of Sarv Shri Bhagirath Kanoria, the president and Bhanwarlal Bhadada the provincial Secretary.

#### *Propaganda Publicity and Achievements*

Both the provincial 'sevaks' and workers paid by the Centre directed their attention towards the removal of social disabilities from which Harijans had been suffering.

As a propaganda measure workers toured through 487 villages all over the province and organised 198 anti-untouchability meetings and 'pad-yatras' covering 849 miles. As a result of their combined efforts they were successful in getting open 8 temples, 5 'dharamshalas', 12 wells, 114 hotels and restaurants and 40 barber-shops. Services of 25 washermen were also secured to serve Harijans. Another disability from which Harijans suffered and which injured their self-respect was the use of separate pipes at water centres—'pyaos'. These were got removed from 14 places through 'prachar' and persuasion. Again 9 intercaste dinners and 227 'Watsangs' were arranged which paved way in the removal of this stigma.

It has ever been the aim of the Sangh to achieve all these results with a change of heart through 'prachar' and persuasion but still on some occasions workers had to report adamant cases to the police or court of law. As such the branch reported 18 cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act out of which one was decided in favour of Harijans, 7 were mutually compromised and 10 are still pending.

#### *Economic and Social Welfare*

The Sangh has never relegated this issue to a secondary place and, therefore, has been always trying to get them culti-

vable land, taccavi, loans and other amenities granted by the State. Workers also strove hard to get educated and technically trained youths employment in the public or private sectors. Further it was always fully co-operated in reviving their ancestral professions through co-operative societies, technical help and further by getting desirous youths technical training. In this connection the branch got submitted 4316 applications for cultivable land and was successful in getting 43164 acres of land allotted to Harijans. Workers organised 14 co-operative societies and got employed 139 youths in different trades. Besides Harijans were secured Rs. 14,000 as taccavi. Names of 179 Harijans were got registered in the Employment Exchanges and 77 fire afflicted were secured help from the State. Rs. 53,000/- was got as industrial loan.

#### *Educational Work*

As a matter of fact Hindu society is badly entangled in strange dogmas, customs and superstitions but due to their illiteracy and backwardness Harijans are a greater prey to it. To rid Harijans of these handicaps the Sangh has been specially trying to educate their coming generation so that they attain equality with Savarns; and with this end in view the branch conducted 'balwadis' night-'pathshalas' and 'Sanskar Kendras' at various places and worked hard to make them more useful. As a result 454 people-young and old-availed of the 15 'balwadis', 'Sanskar Kendras' and recreational centres conducted by the branch. Apart from educating adults in these centres, children were admitted to pre-basic classes. These centres were provided with requisite material by the Sangh. Special functions were arranged on the centres on religious and national festivals and the participants were addressed by eminent persons of the locality.

It is gratifying to report that with the effort of the sevaks 734 children were admitted to schools, 219 were admitted to hostels, 1704 applications were got filled in and submitted for stipends while 1162 students were got scholarships. These included 1583 sweeper boys.

Further the branch conducted 11 hostels for boys who could not join their expensive counterparts run by the State and other agencies. 275 boys availed of this facility. 5 out of these 11 hostels were started during this year in the Pakistan border area.

Efforts were put in to wean Harijans from drinking wine, eating carrion, gambling and borrowing money. As such 1425 pledged not to drink, 3232 vowed not to gamble; 1669 pledged to keep away from eating carrion and leavings from the plates; 951 pledged not to borrow money in future and 1500 promised not to partake death feasts.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

The scavenging methods adopted by sweepers from long past are observed to be so detestable that one feels ashamed to get this work done by a community in this loathsome fashion.

Shri N. R. Malkani, Chairman Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee has really done yeomen service to this community by touring the provinces to attract the attention of the scavengers, society, municipalities and the State Governments to introduce better implements till flush latrines could be provided.

The Rajasthan branch of the Sangh, therefore, is trying hard to get Malkani Committee recommendations introduced at the earliest and to attain this the six 'sevaks' working in this direction had been contacting State and municipal officials. But it is really discouraging to see that in spite of the Central help the municipalities do not evince their keenness to improve the lot of the scavenger. Workers however are striving hard to attain their goal.

'Sevaks' while conducting a survey of the scavenging conditions had tried to develop a keen desire in scavengers to do their job neatly with the improved scavenging implements.

The province has 142 municipalities and during the year under report workers got 3000 wheel-barrows distributed in these municipalities.



The branch conducted a creche at Bhilwara in a 'Bhangi' Colony which did excellent job. The parents of the infants felt satisfied about the manner their children were looked after by the selfless services of the organisation. This had a salubrious effect on the health of the children.

Further it conducted a 'Sanskar Kendra' at Nai Harijan 'basti' for the education of young 'bhangi' children who were taught through stories, action songs, sports and toys, diagrams and charts etc. Children were kept clean who were given bath, their hair oiled and combed. They were also served milk and biscuits. Efforts were made to expel from their minds the feelings of inferiority complex.

It is generally realised that sweepers face great difficulty for their drinking water and light requirements since municipalities show a very indifferent attitude towards them. It is really unfortunate that in spite of best efforts and constant contacts with the authorities no action was taken in time and workers had to devote much of their time in getting these amenities. However, they succeeded in getting light arrangements made in 50 colonies, water was got provided in 24 colonies and cleaning campaigns were undertaken in 24 basties.

### *Housing*

This is another tantalizing problem which workers had to face. It is seen that 'bhangis' live in slums and to get them good accommodation or residential plots often City Development schemes stand in the way. However, workers contacted Social Welfare Department and tried to have small colonies for them. They were helpful in getting them 'pattas' with a nominal fee of Re. 1 for their housing sites where they had settled from past many years. They also tried to get them new sites and lands for building houses. Where possible housing co-operative societies were formed. The following are some of the achievements obtained during the year under report.

Workers got submitted 1004 applications for housing

loans. They got 265 scavengers housing loans from the Social Welfare Department and organised 6 co-operative societies. 202 scavengers were got 'pattas' for housing-sites and 162 'bhangis' were secured plots for houses.

Lastly the branch organised a Workers' Annual Sammelan in which Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh also participated. The main point discussed during this 'Sammelan' was fixation of targets till the coming Mahatma Gandhi Centenary.

### **Tamil Nad**

With the close of the year 1964-65 the provincial branch completed its 33rd year of untouchability removal work under the able guidance of Shri N.M.R. Subramanian, M.P. President of the branch.

Intensive efforts for the removal of untouchability and uplift of Harijans were carried out both under the Central Government and State Government schemes. As last year propaganda against observance of untouchability was conducted by the workers with the Central Aid, while the State provided grant only for printing of anti-untouchability literature, performance of dramas, 'Bhajan Kirtans', 'Kalakshepam's' and opening of libraries.

There were six field workers--all paid by the Centre, who organised 194 anti-untouchability meetings and social gatherings and apprised masses about the harmful effects of this social evil which has been one of the major causes of weakening country politically, socially and economically.

Their combined efforts were successful in getting open 27 temples, 18 wells, 27 hotels and restaurants and 19 barber-shops.

In spite of staunch orthodox feelings of people regarding interdining the branch arranged 5 inter-caste dinners when people of both the communities participated without any dis-

crimination. This helped a long way in the eradication of untouchability as it left quite good impression on the masses.

Further to contact masses individually and severally where transport facilities are not available workers conducted 2 'pad-yatras' in the districts of Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli during the period under report. Nearly 80 villages spread over 200 miles were covered in 20 days. The pleasant part of these 'pad-yatras' was that villagers and some other workers of the constructive organisations co-operated with the movement.

The Propaganda Van traversed nearly 1430 miles covering 200 remote villages in districts Chingleput and North Arcot. 32 film shows pertaining to eradication of untouchability, education, co-operation, sanitation, Family Planning and Five-Year Plans were given while during the day workers arranged small anti-untouchability meetings and addressed people on their mission.

Under the State Schemes the branch printed 10 varieties of pamphlets of 12000 copies each and distributed them among masses, organised 11 'Bhajan Kirans', 64 Kalakhepams and 3 dramas on the removal of untouchability. It purchased 1120 books of 28 selected varieties and distributed to the libraries in all the districts of the State.

#### *Educational Work*

The branch conducted 27 hostels—18 for boys and 9 for girls—with a total number of 2500 inmates out of whom 777 were girls. These hostels were cosmopolitan hostels and were opened with a double purpose. First that those poor deserving Harijan boys and girls who could not stay in expensive state hostels were admitted to these hostels to provide them shelter to continue their studies uninterrupted and secondly to allow poor Savarn students to live with Harijans and thereby strike at untouchability before it took roots in the tender minds of Savarn children to be conveyed to future generations. These hostels had 632 non-Harijan boys and 427 non-Harijan girls living and eating side by side with Harijans.

Prayers, spinning, cleanliness, discipline and dignity of labour were specially stressed on the students.

#### *Cases Reported*

The branch reported 2 cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act for the high handedness and harassment by Savarns and both of them were compromised.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

There are 64 municipalities and one Madras Corporation looking after the sanitation of the province. Four 'sevaks' appointed by the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh worked in Chingleput, North Arcot, Tiruchirapalli and Ramnad districts and attended to the welfare of scavengers and implementation of the recommendations of the Maikani Committee Report. For this they contacted municipal authorities and urged them to distribute improved type of scavenging implements, wheel-barrows, gloves, shoes etc. to the scavenging staff to afford them relief in their work. Also they contacted scavengers to advise them to take to new implements of scavenging and wheel barrows for it is often observed that the first reaction of scavengers to adopt these instruments is not encouraging.

To impress dignity of labour workers often worked with them and taught them use of the improved implements.

In all workers were able to get 518 wheel-barrows distributed in North Arcot district in its 10 municipalities; 329 in Ramnad district in 7 municipalities and 100 in Tiruchirapalli district in its two municipalities Pudukottai and Srirangam.

The Srirangam municipality was postponing supply of free uniforms to its scavengers for the past two years. Worker intervened, discussed the matter with authorities and was successful in arranging distribution of two sets of uniforms per scavenger per year.

There was a long standing dispute going on between the scavengers and authorities of the Tiruchy municipality regarding the increase in their pay.

It is gratifying to report that the worker succeeded in

persuading the municipality to pay its staff as per recommendations of the Pay Commission's Report. Due to scarcity of food grains and rationing of food stuffs sweepers were facing great hardship. Special fair price shops were got opened in Srirangam and Tiruchi municipalities from where scavengers would get supply of food stuffs on reasonable rates.

Workers got included proposal for the construction of houses for scavengers in the agenda of the Budget Committee of the Srirangam municipality and it was accepted to construct a colony for the scavengers at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000/- to house about 40 families. Further a report for the construction of a colony for the Venkatesapalayam scavengers was prepared and submitted to Shri Kakkan, Minister for Home, Government of Madras.

The branch also conducted a 'balwadi' at Devkottai in Ramnad district and a creche at Madurai. There were 39 children who availed of the 'balwadi' and 20 infants below the age of 3 years who were looked after in the creche.

## Tripura

### *Secretary's Tour*

Shri C. R. Dev, Secretary of the Sangh undertook tour of Sonamure Malaghar and Taijiling in Sonamura Sub-Division; Radhakishorepur, and Jamjuri in Udaipur Sub-Division; Khowai, Kalyanpur and Teliamura in Khowai Sub-Division; Kailasahar, Kumarghat, Halambastee, Fatikroy, Gakulnagar, Radhanagar and Saidarpar in Kailasahar Sub-Division; Kanchanpur in Dharmanagar Sub-Division; Mohanpur, Barkathal, Chakmapara, Thakkar Bapa Nagar, Baluchhara, Fakirmura, Madhupur, Kamalasagar and Bisalgarh in Sadar Sub-Division. During his tour he met the villagers, held meetings with them and discussed the role of the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the welfare of the people of the Backward communities like *bhangi*, *mali*, *mochi* and *julia* etc., the need of removal of untouchability, and the need of prohibition for the moral and economic

uplift of the people. He also discussed the need of emotional integration among the people of various castes and creeds. He addressed public meetings, conferences and seminar and meetings of the Co-operative Societies. The Secretary visited Clubs, Adult Literary Centres, 'balwadis' run by the Sangh. As a Vice President of the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society he attended a meeting called by the Ministry of Co-operation and C.D. at New Delhi on 8th and 9th April, 1964 to discuss the role of co-operatives in stabilizing the prices of food grains. In his speech in the said meeting he appealed to the Government to increase its contribution to the share capital of the co-operatives of the Tribals and Harijans. During his stay at Delhi he met the Secretary, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, the President and Secretary of the All India Prohibition Council and discussed about funds and programmes for prohibition work. He met Shri Chakradhari Agrval, Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj for sanction of one 'Lok Karya Kshetra' for Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh. He also met the Secretary of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh at Kingsway, Delhi.

Shri Dev attended the Eastern Zone Regional Co-operative Seminar at Kalyani from 16th to 18th April, 64. In the Seminar he emphasized the role of Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank to improve the economic conditions of the cultivators and thus to help in increasing the food production. He attended the 2nd All India Seminar on Tribal Welfare at Bhutaneshwar from 28th to 31st December, 1964 as a representative of the Tripura Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He also attended the Annual Meeting of the workers of West Bengal Gandhi Smarak Nidhi at Durgapur (Howrah) from 19th to 21st February, 1965. In the meeting he discussed the activities of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the need of prohibition to improve the economic conditions of the Harijans and Backward Classes.

#### *Publicity and Propaganda*

During the year our workers carried on propaganda in 127 villages for Prohibition, Removal of Untouchability and

for social integration. They organised 187 meetings and 7 social gatherings. The workers distributed folders, pamphlets, posters etc. on Prohibition and Removal of Untouchability in Sadar, Khowai, Kailasahar and Dharna Nagar Sub-Divisions. Pamphlets and folders etc. were also sent to the S.D.Os., B.D.Os., Tea Garden Managers, and the voluntary organisations like Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Gram Vikas Samiti, and Cha Mazdoor Union for distributions. Besides, folders, pamphlets on prohibitions etc. were also sent to the Gram Seva Kendras of the Bengal Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in West Bengal. During the year our workers organised 24 Prohibition Committees and 15 village Development Committees to carry out prohibition and village development works.

In the year 1964-65 the Sangh published 16,000 folders and pamphlets and 3000 posters on Prohibition; 3000 folders on the Anti-untouchability and Social Integration and 4000 folders on the activities of the Sangh in Tripura. Besides, press-news and appeals on the activities of the Sangh were given in the local press. Slides on Prohibition were displayed in the Local Cinema Halls in the month of March and April.

#### *Meetings and Conferences*

During the year our workers organised 187 meetings in the different parts of the State. In these meetings among the speakers were the M.P., the M.L.As, S.D.Os., B.D.Os., leading people of the locality and the leading workers of the Sangh. From 6th April to 13th April, 1964 Prohibition Week was celebrated in all the Centres by organising meetings to explain the evils of the intoxicants. From 24th September, 1964 to 2nd October, 1964 Harijan Week was celebrated in all the Centres by organising meetings and functions. Sweets and biscuits etc. were distributed among the Harijan and other children.

On 28th and 29th May, 1964 condolence meetings and prayers on the sad demise of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were held in all the centres including 'balwadis'.

On 3rd and 4th November, 1964 a worker's conference was held at Agartala in the office of the Sangh. The workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Adirajati Sevak Sangh attended the conference. In the conference a "Seven-Points Five-Year Programme" was taken up and target for each item was fixed up keeping in view the Centenary Celebration of Mahatma Gandhi in 1969. Shri T. M. Das Gupta, M.P., Shri K. C. Sen, Vice-President of the Sangh; Shri S. R. Das Gupta, Member, Executive Committee of the Sangh addressed the workers on the life and activities of Mahatma Gandhi and the responsibilities of the constructive workers to establish a sound and stable social order in the country. Shri C. R. Dev Secretary explained the aims and objects of the Sangh and the responsibility of workers to fulfil its objectives. He also discussed the ways to work for Removal of Untouchability and for Prohibition. It was decided in the conference that to know the extent of use of intoxicants in Tripura sample survey will be taken up in some selected village in Sadar and Kailasahar.

On 27th and 28th March, 1965 a Harijan Conference was held at Saiderpar in Kailasahar Sub-Division. On 27th the Secretary held a meeting with the workers of the Sangh and the leading people of Saiderpar village to discuss the problem of that area and the programme of the conference. On 27th morning he inaugurated the office of the Saiderpar Club. On 28th March before the Open Session of the conference Shri M. L. Bhowmik, Deputy Minister Government of Tripura inaugurated the New School House of Saiderpar 'balwadi' constructed by the villagers by Shramdan. The Deputy Minister along with Chief Guest Shri G. R. Dev, M.L.A. the S.D.O. Kailasahar, B.D.O. and other Guests and the villagers participated in the community dinner arranged by the Sangh. About 1000 people from all communities participated in the dinner. One of the notable feature of the dinner was that the Muslims of the locality participated in the dinner. The local people contributed rice and vegetables for the dinner.

#### *Education*

The Sangh conducted 5 'Balwadis' at Joynagar, Ram



Nagar, Mahatma Gandhi Colony (Bhangi Colony), Baluchhara and Siderpar. Total strength on roll in these 'balwadis' was 290. Besides there were 4 more 'balwadis' under the management of the Sangh at Hrishidaspalli, Rabidaspara, Indranagar and Gakulnagar. The Education Directorate of the Tripura Government deputed Mistresses and Gram Laxmies for these four 'balwadis'. Total number on rolls in the four 'balwadis' was 107. In all the 'balwadis' books and slates were given to the deserving children and tiffin was served daily.

In the 'balwadis' occasional functions of music and dances were performed.

The Sangh also conducted 4 Adult Literacy Centres at Thakkar Bapa Nagar, Siderpar, Gonki and Dornahour.

#### *Landless Labourers' Resettlement*

Thakkar Bapa Nagar - During the year terracing has been completed in the entire area. All the 67 people have been settled on the land allotted to them. 17 families were given help @ Rs. 50,- each for construction of their houses. Upto the end of the year under report 17 Mango, 1683 Cashewnut and 1211 Jackfruit plants were planted in Thakkar Bapa Nagar. Paddy seeds worth Rs. 500,- were distributed to the inmates. Besides, cash help @ Rs. 20 - and Rs. 15,- were paid to the needy inmates for weeding purpose. One pair of bullocks was purchased for the colony which increased the number of bullocks to 6 pairs. The expenditure for the above purposes was met out from the funds of the Thakkar Bapa Nagar Samudaik Krishi Unnayan Samity Ltd. During the year 386 Mds. of Aush, 600 Mds. of Aman paddy and 50 Mads. of Mesta Jate were produced by the inmates of the colony.

Barkathal- With the initiative of the workers 42 landless Sabars, Tantis etc. were allotted land @ 6 Kanies (i.e. 2.40 acres) each. The Government paid resettlement grants @ Rs. 300,- to each of the 42 families.

Hrishidas Palli - During the year one tube-well was sunk in the colony for drinking water and the old one was repaired.

One community hall was also constructed in which the *Balwadi* Class was held. Durgapuja and Kalipuja were performed in the community hall. During the year 16 mds. of paddy and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mds. of jute were produced in the colony. Pisciculture was also taken up by the inmates.

#### *Prohibition Work*

The Sangh carried on propaganda to create strong popular opinion in favour of total prohibition all over Tripura. Pamphlets and folders etc. on prohibition, published by the Sangh and received from other sources, were distributed all over Tripura through workers voluntary organisations and Government Offices. Pamphlets and folders etc. published by the Sangh on Prohibition were also sent to Gram Seva Kendras in West Bengal for propaganda. The workers of the Sangh organised 24 Prohibition Committees and obtained 408 Prohibition Pledges from the people for not using intoxicants and to work to achieve prohibition before 2nd October, 1969. Due to continuous efforts of the workers 4 inebriates gave up drinks during the year under report.

From 6th April to 13th April, 1964 Prohibition Week was celebrated all over Tripura at the initiative of the Sangh. On the 6th April Shri U. K. Roy, Speaker Tripura Legislative Assembly, presided over the inaugural meeting of the Prohibition Week at the residence of the Chief Minister. Meetings were also held at Indranagar, Abhayanagar and in other places of Sadar Sub-Division in which Principal S. K. Choudhury, President, Tripura Prohibition Council; Shri T.M. Das Gupta M.P.; Shri G. Bhattacharjee, Principal Basic Training College, were the principal speakers. Besides meetings were held in other places to explain the object of the Prohibition movement. The workers of the Sangh decided to achieve total Prohibition in 10 villages before 2nd October, 1969.

During the year the Sangh printed 19,000 posters, pamphlets and folders on prohibition. Like the previous years the Government of Tripura instructed all the excise vendors to

observe Dry Day on all the National Days and on 13th April, 1964 the last day of Prohibition Week.

#### *Prohibition Survey*

Workers carried out social survey in the villages of Tarapur, Jagatpur, Fakirmura, Gangapatipur and Muhinipur in Sadar Sub-Division and Saiderpar, Gakulnagar, Radhanagar in Kailasahar Sub-Division to ascertain the extent of use of intoxicants and problems arising out of that. Besides a sample survey was carried out in the village Khaurabil, Rangutia, Kalipur and Latiatila in Kailasahar Tehsil under the guidance of Dr. S. N. Ghosh, President, Kailasahar Branch. The village Tarapur, Jagatpur etc. of Sadar are situated on the Indo-Pak border. The inhabitants in these villages are mostly scheduled castes, mundas and of other communities. The total population of these villages is 2525 and the number of inebriates is approximately 336. Among the inebriates 80% are labourers and petty businessmen and the rest belong to other sections of society. Among the addicts 90% are not literate and about 5% are women. There are few children below the age of 18 years who are addicted to drinks. The rest are above 25 years old. There is a liquor shop at Mohanpur Market and innumerable illicit distillers in and around the villages surveyed. The harm it causes is spreading fast among the youth.

According to report received on the sample survey conducted in the village Kalipur, Gopinathpur, Latiatila and Khaurabil etc. in Kailasahar Sub-Division it was revealed that about 15% of the people are addicted to drink and drugs. These villages are situated near Indo-Pak border and the population is mostly Scheduled Castes and Muslims. The survey work on the village of Saiderpar, Radhanagar etc. was not completed during the year under report.

#### *Agriculture*

The workers took active part in Grow More Food Campaign along with their routine work. With the initiative and supervision of the workers 243 compost pits were got prepared

in the village Thakkar Bapa Nagar, Baluchhara, Jagatpur and Taranagar in Sadar; Saiderpar, Radhanagar and Gakulnagar in Kailasahar; Gonki in Khowai and Dewapasa in Dharamnagar Sub-Division. The workers also helped the peasants in getting better seeds, fertilizers and fruit plants etc. At the initiative of the worker one small irrigation canal was constructed by Shramdan for irrigation purposes at Jampuijala.

#### *Clubs and Bhajan Mandalies*

Workers organised 16 clubs and 5 Bhajan Mandalies during the year under report.

#### *Sanskar Kendras*

The Sangh conducted 4 'Sanskar Kendras' in the year under report at Mohanpur, Khowai, Kumarghat and Dewanpasa. On experimental basis one Kendra was started at Jampuijala in September, 1964 and it was continued upto December, 1964. Workers of the Kendras conducted Adult Literacy Centres, carried on propaganda for removal of untouchability, prohibition and for social integration. They took active part in Grow More Food campaign and other village development works like construction of roads, wells and one irrigation canal. The workers arranged medical treatment for the poor patients free of cost and to get them admitted into hospitals. Worker at Kumarghat Kendra who is a Homeopathic doctor, treated patients free of cost. He rendered services in the flood affected areas of Fatikroy Tehsil and collected rice etc. for distribution among the displaced persons who came from East Pakistan in May, 1964.

#### *Gandhi Ghar*

The Sangh is running one Recreation Centre at Baijalghat in the Gandhi Ghar. One Community Radio set is installed there. Every evening people assembled there to hear radio programmes. There is also one 'Bhajan Mandali' which sang devotional songs with the accompaniment of musical instruments on every Wednesday.

### U. P. Central

The branch conducted its untouchability removal activities through its 16 district committees and three intensive workers paid by the Centre.

#### *Propaganda and Publicity*

It organised 485 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences to propagate message of removal of untouchability and made efforts to bring about a change of heart for the successful attainment of the goal. Under a well chalked out programme untouchability removal conferences were held on the birthdays of social and religious leaders and on religious festivals because on these occasions the message could reach out to masses easily.

Other means of propaganda to give a fillip to the work such as 'pad-yatras' exhibition of films on the removal of untouchability, Health and Hygiene, Prohibition, Family Planning, Rural Reconstruction, distribution of anti-untouchability literature, 'Katha Kirtans' were also adopted.

During the period under report the branch arranged 27 'pad-yatras' in 79 villages covering about 350 miles. Anti-untouchability meetings were held while touring through these villages and were addressed by social workers urging Savarns to renounce untouchability and encourage Harijans to mix with them without any reservations or discrimination. These 'pad-yatras' also afforded them information as to the various Harijan problems which beset their path.

#### *Intensive Regions*

The branch conducted three intensive regions of 20 to 25 villages with centres at Ghazipur, Kalookhera and Rath.

#### *Achievements*

Workers through their joint efforts succeeded in getting open 22 temples, 40 wells, 5 hotels and restaurants and 14 barber-shops. It also arranged 78 inter-caste dinners and teas to remove long cherished notions that eating together would defile their religious susceptibilities. Workers also tried

to wean Harijans from the evil habit of drink, gambling and eating carrion and as such 48 of them pledged not to drink, 39 abstained from eating carrion and 20 gave up gambling. To bring about these social reforms help was sought of propaganda van and exhibitions which exhibited posters, propaganda literature, graphs etc. on the eradication of untouchability, 'Bhangi Mukti', 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and Prohibition. Accordingly the branch arranged 5 cinema show tours and 3 exhibitions during the period under report. Besides workers distributed and displayed posters and pamphlets on the eradication of untouchability.

#### *Educational and Welfare Work*

Whereas the Sangh strives to remove untouchability it also puts in efforts for their economical, social and educational betterment, as such it conducted 2 'balwadis' and one hostel during the year under report and got students admitted to schools.

Workers did not ignore their financial condition as well and therefore, put in efforts to help them as far as they possibly could. Keeping in view of their poor status they secured 975 bighas of cultivable land for 55 deserving Harijan families. Land was also secured on Pattas in Hamirpur district.

The charitable dispensary run by the branch served Harijans as usual.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Work in this direction was conducted in the Mahoba Municipal area by the newly appointed 'sevak' Shri Girdhari Lal. He contacted municipal officials for the distribution of improved scavenging implements and wheel-barrows to their scavenging staff.

He got 72 public and private latrines improved and further got receptacles placed in 50 latrines. Another step forward towards 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' was to have got 38 septic latrines constructed in the area.

With regard to economic help 14 scavengers were secured employment and 9 were got reinstated.

Regarding education of the sweeper children a vigorous propaganda was made and the 'sevak' was successful in getting 68 children admitted to schools. 6 women scavengers were taught sewing, embroidery and knitting. 11 adults were made literate.

'Sevak' also looked after their health and sanitation and watched closely 20 families who were given lessons about sanitation and hygiene in their homes. The 'balwadi' run for children served 12 children of the locality.

To give fillip to this work 'sevak' arranged 8 meetings and 8 'Katha Kirtans' in different places of their area and apprised participants about the facilities it would afford if they adopted improved methods of scavenging and use improved scavenging implements.

### U. P. East

It has been observed that compared to other parts of U. P. eastern part is more conservative and backward. As a consequence, therefore, the problems of this part are more complicated and hard to tackle.

The branch conducted its removal of untouchability campaign through its 5 'sevaks' paid by the centre—and eighteen district committees, six of which were rather inactive.

To conduct the work in a more organised and systematic manner, the branch worked through six intensive centres of 20 to 25 villages namely Ratanpura, Maldepur in district Ballia; Lakhanpura and Sunder Bagia in district Varanasi; Pesara in district Jaunpur and Bhurkuda in district Ghazipur.

The provincial Secretary participated in most of the untouchability removal meetings and conferences held in all the districts of Varanasi, Ballia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur. In all about 735 meetings, social 'melas' and

public gatherings were organised during the period under report and literature on the removal of untouchability was distributed.

#### *Pad-Yatras*

Workers organised 4 'pad-yatras' covering over 95 villages and 13 'sevaks' actively participated. They contacted masses and reached out the message of the Sangh putting in their special efforts to persuade Savarns to treat Harijans more honourably and throw open all public places to them. At places workers had to meet oppositions but it is gratifying to report that all disputes were settled amicably. One of the 'pad-yatra' was conducted from 30th January to 12th February, 1965 starting from Ratanpura Centre in district Ballia and ended at Jai Prakash Nagar where a Sarvodaya festival was arranged. Sarv Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Vichitr aNarain Sharma addressed the public. These 'pad-yatras' proved very successful. Advantage was taken of these functions for 'prachar' and distribution of untouchability removal literature provided by the Central Office.

#### *Achievements.*

All these efforts and activities were organised for the eradication of untouchability from all walks of life and as a result the branch was able to get open 15 temples, 69 wells and tanks, 23 hotels and restaurants and 37 barbershops. Services of 28 washermen were also secured who started serving Harijans which they hitherto denied. Workers also were successful in getting 8 drinking water wells repaired—through local help—which Harijans used. Further they organised 30 intercaste dinners and teas to bring together Savarns and Harijans and thus remove feelings which did not allow Savarns to interdine for they thought this would pollute their religion.

#### *Social and Educational Activities*

The branch started and conducted night 'pathshalas' in 10 villages with the co-operation of the local people. Ration cards were got prepared for getting grain from cheap stores,



About 300 ailing Harijans were helped in getting treatment or admissions to hospitals.

Cleaning campaigns were conducted to develop instinct in Harijans to keep houses and surroundings clean and to live a healthy life. Workers arranged Prohibition meetings to apprise Harijans of the ills of this social evil which not only tells upon their purse but ruins their health and domestic life as well. Gambling which is another social vice and is very much prevalent in Harijans was partially got rid of. Small anti-untouchability committees were formed in villages through which work in this direction was conducted.

A movement to admit children to schools was conducted both in villages and cities and also follow up programmes were arranged to see that children attended schools regularly. Harijan boys who had come to prosecute their studies in cities were helped in getting living accommodations.

#### *Celebrations of festivals*

National and Religious festivals were celebrated with great enthusiasm and these afforded occasions for Harijans and Savarns to come together and mix with each other without any discrimination. 'Raksha Bandhan' festival was celebrated with gusto at Queens College in Varanasi under the presidency of Bhagwan Avdatt Ram when 'bhangi' women joined the function in great numbers. Eminent people of the city were also present on the occasion.

Vinoba Jayanti, Bapa Jayanti, Nehru Jayanti, Gandhi Jayanti, Balmiki Jayanti, Ravidas Jayanti, 15th August, 26th January were some of the other functions celebrated and quite a number of people participated. Harijan Week was celebrated from 24th Sept. to 2nd October, 1964. On these occasions special cleaning campaigns, efforts for National Integration, Prohibition propaganda, etc. were conducted.

Further workers contacted Village Panchayats and Societies and fallow land was got distributed to Harijans. Efforts were made to form co-operative societies to better the

economic lot of Harijans. Contacts were established with other social organisations to help in the cause.

The meeting of the provincial board was held twice and a programme for the Gandhi Centenary was chalked out. A special activity for the removal of untouchability was conducted in Varanasi from 25th October to 1st November, 1964.

Audio Visual propaganda was carried out through the cinema van of the Sangh and films on removal of Untouchability, Five-Year-Plans, Family Planning, Prohibition, Village Development, Cottage Industries etc. were exhibited in Dist. Ghazipur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Ballia.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Work for the reform in the scavenging profession was conducted in districts Varanasi, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Deoria, Gorakhpur and Faizabad through five sevaks all paid by the Centre. Since number of sevaks was not enough to carry on work effectively and efficiently activities in district Faizabad had to be suspended.

There are in all 35 municipalities in the eastern sector and only 24 wheel-barrows were purchased which even does not come as one wheel-barrow per municipality. This shows the interest municipalities take in this humanitarian work. Municipalities were contacted to take more interest in ameliorating the lot of scavengers and as such were urged to introduce a commensurate number of improved scavenging implements and wheel-barrows in their respective areas. But all these efforts of workers could get distributed only 400 scrapers. Improvements were effected in both private and public latrines and receptacles got placed. 500 P. R. A. type latrines were installed. Urinals were got put up at the crossings.

Arrangements for light, drinking water and sanitation were also secured in 'bhangi' colonies.

Holi, Dashera, and Diwali festivals were celebrated in 'bhangi' Colonies with great enthusiasm and specially 'bhangis' were urged to celebrate Holi in a fitting manner avoiding all rowdism and drink on this occasion.

The branch conducted 5 'balwadis' and 'Sanskar Kendras' in 'bhangi' colonies. In the beginning these 'Sanskar Kendras' were started at Varanasi, Kazakpura, Sempura, Hirapura, Chhoti Maldhia, Badi Baldhia, Sundar Bagia and Aurangabad. 'Kendras' were also started at Azamgarh, Deoria, Gorakhpur and Jaunpur but out of all these only 'Kendras' working at Sundar Bagia, Sempura, Aurangabad, Chhoti Maldhia and Azamgarh worked efficiently. Total number of children admitted to these 'Kendras' was 60, 25, 24, 45, and 30 respectively. Other children of the locality also participated and availed of these 'Kendras', but all this was achieved after great struggle for the parents of the children were quite apathetic towards their education. Workers arranged parents' meetings occasionally to make them understand about the well-being of their children and how education would play its part in shaping their future.

#### U. P. West

The six intensive workers allotted by the Central Office and posted at Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Meerut and Dehra Dun organised 339 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences and conducted propaganda for the eradication of untouchability through its thirteen district committees. The branch further distributed anti-untouchability literature and organised 43 film shows for rooting out this social stigma which has eaten into the vitals of the social fabric of society.

Besides the usual untouchability removal activities of the branch it arranged, at district level, a debate on the removal of untouchability between students of various schools of the districts. About 14 schools of the border area in Uttar Kashi and seven districts in plains participated. Winners were awarded prizes at the hands of the Secretary, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. This had a marked change in the public specially students community. Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College, Dehra Dun got first place among the

senior students and Government Intermediate College, Moradabad secured second place.

Among the juniors, Barah Saini School Chandosi achieved first position while Government High School Uttar Kashi got the second position.

All these combined efforts of the workers were successful in getting open 19 temples, 31 wells, 25 hotels and restaurants and 27 barber-shops. The branch also organised 62 community dinners which served a long way in the removal of untouchability.

Besides this they looked after their economic, social and educational uplift.

The worker at Pauri Garhwal helped a local Shilpkar—a Harijan—to get land for cultivation and 3 Harijans were secured employment. The drinking water schemes which were not approved for a considerable long time were got sanctioned and work for their implementation was started in right earnest. He further got two Harijan students admitted to schools, five were helped in getting scholarships and one was secured employment. The 'sevak' got arranged a prohibition meeting and got pledge forms filled up by three Harijans who promised to give up drinking. An ailing Harijan was got admitted to a hospital for treatment.

Another worker posted at district Chamoli organised a Labour Co-operative Society and was helpful in getting business contracts for the same. His most noteworthy achievement was that he got a temple opened for Harijans and further was successful in getting one Harijan enrolled as member of the Working Committee of the same temple. He secured employment for three Harijans. Further a Consumer's Store was started in a Harijan 'basti' in Urgam. It was through the efforts of the 'sevak' that share money amounting to Rs. 613/- was collected within one month. The branch is hopeful of getting financial aid from the Block Development Department Joshi Math for the running of a store at a cost of Rs. 12,500/-.

He further reorganised a multi-purpose Co-operative Society at Urgam and collected Rs. 750 - for the construction of a bridge and got foundation stone laid for the same. Arrangements were made for a night-school for adults.

Shri Dharmanand posted at Thati Kathood put in efforts to remove untouchability through the principles of 'Sarvodaya' and advised for education and physical hygiene of the children. He arranged anti untouchability debating contest on Gandhi 'Jayanti' between students of the various schools in the district, undertook anti untouchability propaganda tour through 21 villages and arranged a 'Sarvodaya' meeting in village Bhigool in which they discussed about co-operation and 'Sarvodaya' ideas. He urged people to donate villages for the landless poor. He got amicably settled a dispute between Harijans and Savarns of village Pinswad and arranged a Village Industries Exhibition on Ram Lila festival in village Bhigoon. He particularly stressed for the eradication of social vices in the society with special reference to trafficking in girl trade.

The 'sevak' at Uttar Kashi besides propagating for the removal of untouchability started a night-pathshala for the education of Harijans. Efforts were also made to start a co-operative society there.

The other two workers arranged 43 film shows with regard to removal of untouchability in districts Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur and Dehra Dun. About 1200 men and women saw these shows who were visibly moved and impressed by the films.

The 'sevak' working at Aligarh re-organised the branch and helped a destitute Harijan woman in getting aid from the Planning Department, for building her house. He arranged a One Act Play on Balmiki 'Jayanti' in 'bhangi basti'.

Workers were also successful in weaning Harijans from drink and gambling habits.

*Bhangi Kasht Mukti*

Work in this direction was carried out by 6 'sevak' in district Badayun, Dehra Dun and Roorkie. Workers organised about 42 meetings in which they urged sweepers to take to improved scavenging implements and improved sanitary living. The 'sevak' working at Badayun formed a Scavenger's Co-operative Society and got 40 long-handled brooms and 14 wheel-barrows distributed by the municipality. He worked with scavengers daily from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. to create a feeling of dignity of labour amongst them. He further conducted a night-school for the adults. A Balmiki was helped in securing employment and another Balmiki student was secured scholarship. Further as intensive worker arranged debating contests; 'bhangi sevak' too arranged debating contests on Gandhi 'Jayanti' on district level.

The worker at Dehra Dun helped in arranging things for the creche already opened at Kankhal. Pledges for not drinking wine were secured and further 'bhangis' were urged to give up gambling and eating carrion.

He got repaired five private and one public latrine and organised a Poultry Farming Co-operative Society for Balmikis. Access by Balmikis to three hotels, was also secured. This 'sevak' had his 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' training at Sabarmati for 1½ months and on return was able to get flush latrines installed in 7 houses in Patel Road Mohalla. He also participated in the 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' Training Camp held at Delhi. He further got 78 children admitted to schools and arranged two cinema shows exhibiting films on improved methods of scavenging and risks of dirty living.

The worker stationed at Meerut helped in securing service for two Balmikis, made 'prachar' for Prohibition and got pledge forms filled up by seven scavengers. He was successful in amicably settling disputes regarding increase in the wages of scavengers working in private houses.

Another 'sevak' posted at Roorkie helped 5 scavengers in

securing employment and got pledge form—for not drinking wine—filled up by 12 persons. He collected share money for starting a co-operative society and helped 7 students in securing scholarships. A debating contest was organised by him at Dehra Dun when the Minister for Public Works Department awarded prizes to the winners.

Last the 'Balwadi Kendras' at Dehra Dun and creches at Haridwar and Moradabad functioned as usual. The creches looked after 20 infants when their mothers were away on work. The 'balwadi' had 24 children and were taught through Kindergarten system. Children were given fruits and biscuits in the afternoon. The branch organised a 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' workers' seminar which was inaugurated by Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President Harijan Sevak Sangh. 'Bhangi' problems, in this seminar, were discussed thread bare and valuable suggestions about the same were made which the workers were urged to act upon and as a result of which workers took up installations of P. I. R. type latrines and urinals in villages close to cities.

### Utkal

The Provincial branch of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh was hitherto working at Cuttack but due to new set up for improving the efficiency of work the head office of the branch was transferred to Behrampur. The President of the Central Board of Harijan Sevak Sangh, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru was pleased to nominate Shri Mohan Nayak, M.P. as *Pratinidhi* of the branch.

Shri Jivanlal Jairamdas, Secretary A. I. Harijan Sevak Sangh accompanied by Shri N. N. Sinha (Bihar), Zonal Secretary, visited Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Nimakhandi, near Berhampur (Orissa) in the last week of October, 1964 which is founded and managed by Shri Mohan Nayak, 'Pratinidhi' for over twelve years now. It is an Institution solely devoted to the uplift of Harijans. It conducted an Upper Primary School

for both boys and girls with separate hostels for them. The Ashram accommodated 60 students including High School students. Of these 52 students got Government stipend and 8 were maintained free of cost. Besides the curricular subjects taught at school the pupils were instructed in various cottage industries viz. Ghani (Oil pressing), soap-making, Carpentry, Gardening, Sewing etc. Prayers, *Yagya* and *Homa* and debates on various subjects were conducted every week and moral instructions given. A charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary, a Library and a Reading Room were run regularly.

Poor and helpless Harijans who were living in very insanitary environments at the outskirts of the village amidst dirt and filth have been shifted and rehabilitated near the Ashram in a colony named "Sannayapalli". A Printing Press has been started at Berhampur and a hostel for Harijan boys studying in High School is also conducted there. A monthly magazine in Oriya - SEVAK—was published under the editorship of Shri Nayak, M.P. which is devoted to the welfare of Harijans. This magazine served as the mouth-piece of Harijans and helped in educating and informing Harijans and Savarns on the various aspects of their life, their problems, about the plans and programmes made by Government and non-official organisations for their betterment and uplift.

Shri Mohan Nayak, invited attention of the Government to the eviction notices served on the poor Harijan cultivators of Govt. promboke lands and convened a meeting on 5-12-64 which was attended by the Secretaries of the Revenue Divisional Office, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Collector and Tehsildar and many Harijan ryots who were affected by the aforesaid notices. The matter was discussed at length and the officials heard patiently and appreciated the difficulties confronting the Harijan cultivators who encroached upon the Govt. lands lying waste, encouraged by the GROW MORE FOOD call of the Government. The Harijans reclaimed the waste lands with all their available resources, sweat and labour and have been cultivating—some of them for more than 20



years—but instead of granting them ‘pattas’ confirming their possession in the land they were served with notices for eviction which was the most unkind attitude contemplated by the Government. The officials expressed their sympathy and promised all possible help in dealing with the issue.

Mrs. Chandrasekhar, Union Dy. Minister (Home) for Social Security visited the Ashram Press, “Sevak” and Harijan Sevak Sangh Offices at Berhampur and the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Nimakhendi on 29-12-64. She was very much impressed with the various activities of the Ashram and gave valuable advice and encouragement addressing the workers who met her that night. Promising all possible help she left the following remark in the Visitor’s Book :—

“I was immensely pleased by the constructive work done at Nimakhendi under the able and noble guidance of Shri Mohan Nayak, M.P. I wish there could be at least one Shri Mohan Nayak in each district of India to do selfless work for the betterment of the weaker sections of our community. The Institution started by him from scratch is an example, how things can be built up without much finance but with a sincere effort and a missionary zeal. I wish the institution, Shri M. Nayak and his band of workers all success.”

### *Achievements*

Since work for the removal of untouchability started late towards the end of the year much of the time was devoted to its wide publicity and as such the branch organised 122 anti-untouchability and ‘mela’ meetings and was successful in getting open 10 temples, 18 hotels and restaurants and barber-shops. Further it arranged 14 community dinners and teas in Nimakhendi and Behrampur to bring the two long segregated communities together.

It reported 15 cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act out of which 3 were convicted, 10 were mutually compromised and 2 are still pending.

Efforts were made to get Harijan candidates employed in different Government offices.

Lastly the branch arranged a very important Harijan conference in South Orissa on 6th and 7th March, 1965 at Thakkar Bapa Ashram in Nimakhandi under the distinguished presidentship of Shri Satya Priya Mahanty, Minister for Education and P. W.D. and was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Shri D. Sanjivayya, Union Minister for Labour and Employment. On the 2nd day of the conference Shri Sunaram Soren M.L.A. and former Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare, Orissa presided. More than 2,000 delegates, workers, distinguished gentlemen and leaders, Ministers Dy. Ministers, M.L.As. Harijans and Savarns and Government officials attended the conference.

Some very important and constructive suggestions were made and resolutions passed to urge Government for the betterment and uplift of Harijans. The conference passed about 14 resolutions pertaining to the economic and social improvement of landless Harijans and Adivasis and as such grant them peromboke, Sibijima and D.C. lands, allotment of house-sites ; due improvement of the scavengers with reference to Malkani committee report, to remove economic disparities and as such Industries, Export, Trade, Banks etc. be nationalised and necessary amendments effected in Land and Tenancy laws fixing a ceiling of seven acres of irrigated land and thus distributing surplus lands in poor Harijans and Adivasis; to reserve seats for membership in the State Legislature in proportion to the Harijan population; to educate Harijan children; to stop eviction of Harijans from lands which they have been tilling for past many years.

### **Punjab**

Work done during the period under report can broadly be divided into propaganda against untouchability, 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' and 'Lok Karya' activities of the branch for an all round welfare and betterment of Harijans.

All these three activities were conducted through seven intensive 'sevaks' and 6 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' 'sevaks' out of whom 8 were paid by the Centre.

*Propaganda against Untouchability*

Propaganda against untouchability was carried out through anti-untouchability meetings, conferences, 'pad-yatras', inter-caste dinners and teas, cinema van and display and distribution of posters and pamphlets supplied by the Central Office.

Workers in all visited about 465 villages and towns and organised 326 anti-untouchability meetings and conferences all over the province. Further for mass propaganda advantage was taken of the Gandhi and Vinoba 'Jayanti' celebrations which were organised from 11th September to 2nd October 1964 all over the province right from the hills of Lahaul and Spiti to the plains of Jullundur and Ferozepur by taking out 'prabhat-pheries', arranging anti-untouchability meetings and conferences and organising various types of competitions such as sewing, spinning, embroidery and debating contests etc. Winners were awarded prizes at the hands of prominent people of the locality. At Patiala the celebrations were held under the chairmanship of Bhai Jodh Singh, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, who in his presidential address very much appreciated the work of the Sangh and said that Gandhiji wanted all persons to be treated alike and to have no discrimination against Harijans in society. He also gave away prizes to the children of the 'balwadi' run at Patiala. Speakers laid special stress on the early eradication of untouchability, education of Harijan children and other social problems of Harijans. The cinema van belonging to the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh Delhi toured through Kangra, Kullu, Chamba and Hoshiarpur districts and exhibited films on the eradication of untouchability, Family Planning, Prohibition, Mahatma Gandhi's life and mission etc. About 1,67,800 people were attracted who saw these shows and were benefitted. Besides posters and pamphlets regarding removal of untouchability and

'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' were distributed all over the State. The branch further arranged 16 'pad-yatras' for mass contact which afforded them first hand knowledge of the conditions of Harijans according to which 'sevaks' worked to improve their plight.

A new activity was added this year to the programme of work of the 'sevaks' that resolutions were got passed from the 'Gram Panchayats' that no public place was closed to Harijans.

#### *Achievements*

In all workers were able to get open 2 'dharamshalas', 22 wells and 3 barber-shops.

Inter-caste dinners helped a great deal in bringing about a change in outlook of savarns with regard to untouchability, therefore, the branch organised 7 community dinners in which both Savarns and Harijans sat together and dined, so much so that in some dinners Harijan served the guests.

The branch conducted 2 intensive regions one each in Fazilka district Ferozepur and the other at Gohana in district Rohtak. Work in these regions comprised of door to door contact with Harijans and Savarns and persuading Savarns to change their mental outlook towards untouchability which is incongruous with the changing times and allow Harijans all social rights hitherto denied to them Harijans were urged to assert their right to all civic amenities which a Savarn enjoys.

Further the Sangh was able to receive co-operation of other social organisations and as such from 11th of September to 2nd of October -Vinoba 'Jayanti' to Gandhi 'Jayanti' named as 'Sarvodaya Paksha' was celebrated at Jullundur, Patiala, Kangra, Kaithal and Ferozepur. Ravi Das 'Jayanti' 'Balmiki Jayanti' and other national and religious functions were also celebrated in which Savarns were also invited to join.

#### *Social and Educational Activities*

The Secretary and workers of the provincial Sangh took keen interest in bettering the lot of Harijans and as such always stood by them through their thick and thin. Shri Lal Chand helped six Harijans of village Boddwali in getting them

land in auction at cheaper rates as he was successful in persuading some Harijans not to give bid. Shri Chandgi Ram helped a Harijan Kurra Ram of village Nimbri, tehsil Panipat, district Karnal who was mercilessly beaten and whose hut was demolished by Savarns. The police did not take any action at first and on the contrary sided with the culprits. The matter then was reported to the Superintendent of Police Karnal and the case is under investigation. Workers further helped Harijans at village Gulu district Ferozepur when they were beaten and their huts burnt by a landlord. The workers met the landlord and the village 'Panchayat' and got effected compromise with the help of the 'Panchayat' members. The 'Panchayat' gave both the Harijans land and the landlord paid Rs. 500/- each for construction of their huts. At village Korianwali some Jats had abducted a Harijan girl. The worker of the Sangh got restored the girl with the help of the police for which he had to approach the Superintendent of Police.

Further a leather co-operative society was formed with the efforts of the worker with 16 members.

Sixteen Harijans of Chak Rasulwala, district Ferozepur were got Rs. 3,000/- each for the purchase of land. A Harijan at Jalalabad was got Rs. 1600/- as loan for piggery. Efforts were further made to get 400 acres of land to be distributed to 40 families of village Kavli and Don in Patiala. For this Smt. Lila Jolly met the Deputy Commissioner Patiala. The branch gave Rs. 800/- for the construction of a common Diggi at village Gobindgarh.

Apart from all this workers went to the rescue of Harijans when about 400 villages in Punjab were badly hit with floods. Workers collected clothes and blankets and distributed to the afflicted besides getting them loans from the State. Harijans whose houses were damaged were taken away to other places of safety.

With regards to the education of the Harijan children the branch conducted 6 'Sanskar Kendras' one 'balwadi', one creche and 3 industrial schools with a total of 215 beneficiaries.

Further 206 boys and girls were got admitted to schools all over the province. Books worth Rs. 60.51 were distributed to deserving Harijan students.

Last but not the least 20 Harijans suffering from T.B. were got admitted to hospitals at Karnal and Patiala and further an intensive drive was made by Dr. Khan Chahd Vohra, president, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Karnal against this disease in the Harijans. B.C.G. injections were given as a preventive measure against this disease.

#### *Miscellaneous*

The annual meeting of the Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh was held at Jullundur about 30 members of the Pradesh Board, whole time workers and special invitees attended the meeting. S. Autar Singh Sindhi, Director Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Punjab also attended the meeting. The Director Welfare gave a detailed account of different schemes made by the Punjab Government for the benefit of Harijans. The meeting had a programme that every worker should remove untouchability completely from at least five villages under his charge. Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava in his speech urged to completely eradicate untouchability before the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi which falls on 2nd October, 1969.

The branch enrolled 56 new members this year and collected Rs.708.75. The person who becomes the member of the Sangh pledges that he will not believe in untouchability in any form and devotes some of his time for the uplift of Harijans.

#### *Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work*

The eleven 'Bhangi Kasht Mukti' 'sevaks' working under the Central and Provincial Governments schemes were posted in districts Jullundur, Ferozepur, Patiala, Kangra, Karnal and Lahaul and Spiti.

The workers did their best to promote the cause of 'Bhangi Mukti' through propaganda among the 'bhangis' and meeting the municipal officers of their respective areas the

supply of improved tools and implements to sweepers and scavengers as recommended by the Malkani Committee report. They also persuaded sweepers to use new implements and send their children to schools.

Workers gave practical demonstration of cleaning of latrines with new implements and of roads by long handled brooms and further cleaned 'bhangi basties'.

During the year under report there were a number of strikes in the State—Pathankot. Ahmedgarh, Banga, Sonipat. Sunam etc. by the municipal sweepers for the increase in their pay from Rs. 65/- to Rs. 85/-. Workers Shri Sadhu Ram Ratan and Lal Chand visited Banga and Sonipat and tried their best to bring about a compromise. This left a good impression on both the parties as the attitude of the 'sevaks' was quite conciliatory and sober.

The sweepers of Zira municipality also demanded an increase in their pay which the municipal committee accepted but retrenched six of its employees. The case was taken up with the higher authorities and was settled in favour of the sweepers.

At Jagraon it was noticed that all the sweepers were temporary. They were made permanent with the efforts of the workers.

Two of the workers made a survey of 540 'bhangi' families of different Harijan 'basties' regarding their income and expenditures. He found that only 25 families were out of debt otherwise all others were in debt from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 2500/- and a large majority was victims of drinking and gambling. Efforts were made from credit co-operative societies to rid them from loans.

Shri Chandgi Ram met the municipal authorities of Gohana, district Rohtak in connection with light and bad sanitary conditions of 'bhangi bastis'. He was assured that the difficulties would be removed very soon.

Workers also saved sweeper families from eviction at the hands of the Improvement Trust Jullundur for which he had to approach the Chief Minister.

Besides all these activities workers met laudable success in getting gum-boots, gloves, long handled brooms distributed to sweepers. Shri Ram Dhan was successful in getting sweepers a weekly off instead of half day and further got 600 jersies distributed to sweepers of the Cantonment Board.

#### *Educational Work*

Workers conducted about 10 'Sanskar Kendras' and 'balwadis' for sweeper children and average number of boys attending these 'kendras' ranged between 10 to 25. They opened one more tailoring school for girls at 'basti' Guzam in Jullundur. The other two schools at Pathankot and Fazilka and the creche continued serving them as usual.





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# *ACCOUNTS*

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JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi. 7th September, 1965.

### AUDIT REPORT

The President,  
Harijan Sevak Sangh,  
Delhi.

Dear Madam,

We have audited the accounts of Harijan Sevak Sangh in respect of the year ending 31 March, 1965 and report thereon as under : -

1. Your attention is again invited to para No. 4 of our last year's report dated 13th June, 1964. The amount of Rs. 300/- due from B. L. Kohli has not yet been realised and therefore the same may have to be adjusted.
2. Balances in all personal accounts are in anticipation of confirmation by the parties concerned.
3. Subject to the above remarks, we certify that the annexed Income and Expenditure Account and the

Balance Sheet ( Schedule A ) exhibit a true and correct state of affairs, according to the information and explanations given and as shown by the books of account and registers etc. presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.

(Jagdish Prasad)

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

# **Harijan Sevak**

## *Income and Expenditure Account for*

### **EXPENDITURE**

|                                          |           |                  |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| <b>To Welfare Work</b>                   |           |                  |
| (including Grants & Allowances)          |           |                  |
| Kingsway Dispensary                      | 4,317.85  |                  |
| Gandhi Scholarships                      | 7,740.00  |                  |
| Book Money & Examination Fees            | 975.00    |                  |
| Medical and Casual Help                  | 1,075.88  |                  |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram                   | 6,936.12  |                  |
| Mahadeo Desai Library                    | 57.97     |                  |
| Pani Fund                                | 750.00    |                  |
| Provincial Branches                      | 774.00    |                  |
| Khadi Self-Sufficiency                   | 470.86    |                  |
| Institutions (grants)                    | 6,335.00  |                  |
| Harijan Seva Publicity                   | 3,671.75  | 33,104.43        |
| <b>„ Kingsway Colony Expenses</b>        |           |                  |
| Establishment and Conservancy            |           |                  |
| Charges                                  | 5,259.15  |                  |
| Water Rate and Taxes                     | 1,254.04  |                  |
| Building Repairs                         | 706.35    | 7,219.54         |
| <b>„ Expenses on Meetings of Central</b> |           |                  |
| <b>Board &amp; Executive Committees</b>  |           |                  |
|                                          |           | 5,147.63         |
| <b>„ Administrative Expenses</b>         |           |                  |
| Salaries and Allowances                  | 11,628.77 |                  |
| Provident Fund Contribution              | 1,153.61  |                  |
| Gratuity                                 | 570.50    |                  |
| Conveyance                               | 1,254.35  |                  |
| Postage, Telegrams & Telephone           | 1,007.52  |                  |
| Printing and Stationery                  | 839.88    |                  |
| Audit and Bank Charges                   | 506.81    |                  |
| News Papers                              | 180.71    |                  |
| Remittance Charges                       | 140.29    |                  |
| General Charges                          | 647.10    | 17,929.54        |
| <b>„ Depreciation</b>                    |           | 13,275.00        |
| <b>Total Rs.</b>                         |           | <b>76,676.14</b> |

Sd. Sahdev  
Accountant

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

**Sangh, Delhi.**

*the year ending 31st March, 1965*

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**INCOME**

|                                            |                 |                  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>By Membership Fee</b>                   |                 |                  |
| from Central Board Members                 |                 | 120.00           |
| „ <b>Donations</b>                         |                 | 2,136.91         |
| „ <b>Income from Investments</b>           |                 |                  |
| Interest                                   | 13,849.61       |                  |
| Dividends                                  | <u>4,159.60</u> | 18,009.21        |
| „ <b>Royalty</b>                           |                 |                  |
| on Books from Navjivan Karyalaya           |                 | 9,893.23         |
| „ <b>Grant-in-Aid</b>                      |                 |                  |
| from Ministry of Home Affairs              |                 | 16,280.00        |
| „ <b>Contributions</b>                     |                 |                  |
| Charity Box Collections at Rajghat Samadhi |                 | 10,542.24        |
| „ <b>House Rent</b>                        |                 |                  |
| from Colony Staff                          |                 | <u>4,921.55</u>  |
|                                            |                 | <u>61,903.14</u> |
| „ <b>Deficit</b>                           |                 |                  |
| carried to Balance Sheet                   |                 | 14,773.00        |

Total Rs. 76,676.14

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Certified in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
7th September, 1965.

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

**Funds**

|                        |                    |             |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Kingsway Colony        | 5,55,462.56        |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,34,149.32</u> | 6,89,611.88 |

**Endowment Fund**

|                           |                 |             |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Harijan Udyogshala        | 5,50,000.00     |             |
| Smt. Sumitra Devi Birla   | 1,74,246.21     |             |
| Shri Kewal Krishna Sehgal | <u>2,000.00</u> | 7,26,246.21 |

**Earmarked Fund**

|                       |                 |             |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Building Depreciation | 1,03,800.00     |             |
| M. D. Library         | <u>6,452.56</u> | 1,10,252.56 |

**Harijan Udyogshala**

|                               |               |             |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Development Fund              | 1,00,000.00   |             |
| Harijan Udyogshala in Account | 48,439.34     |             |
| Snatak Tools                  | <u>325.00</u> | 1,48,764.34 |

**Kasturba Balika Ashram**

|                  |                  |           |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Development Fund | 50,500.00        |           |
| Buildings        | <u>15,000.00</u> | 65,500.00 |

**Staff Provident Fund**

|                        |                  |             |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 41,510.47        |             |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 59,738.27        |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>25,641.35</u> | 1,26,890.09 |

**Staff Gratuity Fund**

|                        |                 |           |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 4,229.50        |           |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 4,825.75        |           |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,833.50</u> | 10,888.75 |

**Sundry Credit Balances**

|                                |                 |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Legal Aid                      | 1,996.36        |  |
| Electric Light and Maintenance |                 |  |
| Charges                        | 1,062.10        |  |
| Staff Welfare                  | 301.59          |  |
| Well Construction Fund         | 875.50          |  |
| President's Discretionary      | 154.00          |  |
| State Branches Fund            | <u>1,500.00</u> |  |

Carried Over Rs. 5,889.55 18,78,153.83

Sangh, Delhi.

31st March, 1965

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

**Land and Buildings**

|                        |                    |             |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Kingsway Colony        | 5,55,462.56        |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,34,149.32</u> | 6,89,611.88 |

**Investments—at Cost**

(vide Schedule "A")

|                        |                    |  |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Harijan Sevak Sangh    | 3,38,782.00        |  |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 5,50,000.00        |  |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,74,236.20</u> |  |

10,63,018.20

|                      |                    |              |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Staff Provident Fund | <u>1,26,890.09</u> | 11,89,908.29 |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|

**Store**

|                |              |          |
|----------------|--------------|----------|
| Dead Stock     | 1,415.00     |          |
| Electric Bulbs | <u>56.62</u> | 1,471.62 |

**Loans and Advances**

|                                   |              |           |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Harijan Udyogshala                | 20,000.00    |           |
| Harijan Udyogshala Hostel         |              |           |
| Construction                      | 29,968.28    |           |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram            | 11,500.00    |           |
| Central U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh | 356.00       |           |
| Postage Advance                   | 201.66       |           |
| Prof. N. R. Malkani               | 20.00        |           |
| Shri Mam Chand Khampur            | <u>30.00</u> | 62,075.94 |

**Sundry Debit Balances**

|                                |                 |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Prohibition Account            | 616.83          |           |
| Lok Karya Kshetra Account      | 705.99          |           |
| Bapa Photo Sale Account        | 18.90           |           |
| Income-Tax Recoverable Account | 19,711.93       |           |
| Electric Supply Deposit        | <u>1,315.00</u> | 22,368.65 |

**Closing Balances**

|                                          |                  |             |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| United Commercial Bank Limited,<br>Delhi | 1,22,541.59      |             |
| Cash in Hand                             | <u>18,177.44</u> | 1,40,719.03 |

Total Rs. 21,06,155.41

Carried Over

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**Harijan Sevak***Balance Sheet as on*


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| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES                        |              |              |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Brought Over                                 | Rs. 5,889 55 | 18,78,153.83 |
| Smt. Rameshwari Nehru Account                | 275.00       |              |
| Shri Subhash Chandra Account                 | 359.78       |              |
| Suspense Account                             | 877.68       | 7,402.01     |
| <hr/>                                        |              |              |
| <b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b>      |              |              |
| per last Balance Sheet                       | 2,30,572.57  |              |
| added Transferred from Develop-<br>ment Fund | 4,800.00     |              |
|                                              | 2,35,372.57  |              |
| less Deficit for the year                    | 14,773.00    | 2,20,599.57  |

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 Total Rs. 21,06,155.41


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 Sd. Sahdev  
*Accountant*

 Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*



Sangh, Delhi.

31st March, 1965

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Brought Over      Rs. 21,06,155.41

Total Rs. 21,06,155.41

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Certified in terms of our Audit Report of even date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.

(Jagdish Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
7th September, 1965.

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.***Investments 31st March, 1965.***SCHEDULE—"A"****Harijan Sevak Sangh**

|                                                                    |               |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank Limited                  | 2,00,000.00   |             |
| 4½% Government Loan                                                | 75,600.00     |             |
| Deposit with Motor & General Finance Limited                       | 2,000 00      |             |
| 357 Preference Shares in Orient Paper Mills of Rs. 100/- each      | 35,922.00     |             |
| 200 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each in Textile Machinery Corp. | 20,000.00     |             |
| 533 Ordinary Shares in Keshoram Industries & Cotton Mills          | 5,560.00      |             |
| 3 B.R.C. Shares in Jayshree Tea Industries                         | <u>300 00</u> | 3,38,782.00 |

**Harijan Udyogshala**

|                                                        |                  |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank Limited      | 1,02,600.00      |             |
| 35,000 Ordinary Shares in Orient Paper Mills           | 3,50,000.00      |             |
| 800 Preference Shares in Textile Machinery Corporation | 80,600.00        |             |
| 150 Preference Shares in Jardine Hinderson             | <u>16,800.00</u> | 5,50,000.00 |

**Kasturba Balika Ashram**

|                                                            |                 |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 466 Preference Shares in Orient Paper Mills                | 50,767 87       |             |
| 300 Preference Shares in Hukum Chand Jute Mills            | 34,175.00       |             |
| 6650 Ordinary Shares in Orient Paper Mills                 | 66,500.00       |             |
| 2133 Ordinary Shares in Keshoram Industries & Cotton Mills | 21,323.33       |             |
| 147 Ordinary Shares in Jayshree Tea Industries             | <u>1,470.00</u> | 1,74,236.20 |

**Staff Provident Fund**

|                                                                         |                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 12 year National Saving Certificates<br>(With Interest accrued to date) | 79,000.00       |             |
| 10 year Treasury Certificates                                           | 15,000.00       |             |
| In Savings Bank Account                                                 | 26,716.09       |             |
| Loan to Staff                                                           | <u>6,174.00</u> | 1,26,890.09 |

Total Rs. 11,89,908.29

Sd. Sahdev  
Accountant

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Jagdish Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
7th September, 1965.

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.



JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi 6th September, 1965.

### AUDIT REPORT

The Secretary,  
Harijan Sevak Sangh,  
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Re : "*Removal of Untouchability and Welfare Work*".

The sum of Rs. 22,293.17 P. as an unspent balance out of the amount of Rs. 4,51,780.00 Grant received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, has been refunded to the said Ministry within the year

We, further, report that the annexed Receipts and Payments Account for the year from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965 pertaining to the "Removal of Untouchability and Welfare Work" (as kept by Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi), exhibits a true and correct view of the Grant-in-Aid received and of the expenditure made thereout, as per the books of account and other relevant record presented to us for audit and is in accordance with the information supplied and explanations given to us.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Narain Prasad)  
B A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Sevak**  
**"REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY**  
**(Under Grant from the**  
*Receipts and Payments Account for the*

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RECEIPTS

**Grant-in-Aid**

*from Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Government of India, New Delhi.*

|                                                                                                                               |                  |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| for the Scheme pertaining to<br>Removal of Untouchability                                                                     | 3,96,500.00      |             |
| in lieu of Grant from Gandhi<br>Smarak Nidhi (sanctioned<br>vide letter No. 4/1/64-Sct III<br>(B), dated 25th May, 1964)      | 16,280.00        |             |
| for Teachers Pay at Harijan<br>Udyogshala Delhi, (sanctioned<br>vide letter No. 4/1/64-Sct III<br>(B), dated 31st July, 1964) | <u>39,000.00</u> | 4,51,780.00 |

Total Rs. 4,51,780.00

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Sd. Sahdev  
Accountant

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

**Sangh, Delhi.****AND WELFARE WORK"**

Central Government)

*year from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965***PAYMENTS**

|                                                                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Pay and Travelling Allowances of Harijan Sevak                                             | 1,06,323.60        |
| Pay, Travelling Allowances and Contingencies<br>of Regional Sevak                          | 10,414.19          |
| Pay and Travelling Allowances of Bhangi Kasht<br>Mukti Sevak and Supervisors               | 89,817.44          |
| Training Camps for Workers                                                                 | 9,219.47           |
| Melas, Meetings and Conferences                                                            | 14,878.78          |
| Film Purchase, Preparation and Bhajan Mandlies                                             | 7,021.49           |
| Balwadies and Sanskar Kendras                                                              | 15,944.20          |
| Creches (Jhoola Ghar)                                                                      | 21,222.50          |
| Snatak Tools for Harijan Udyogshala                                                        | 18,106.98          |
| Printing and Publicity by Posters and Pamphlets                                            | 9,774.01           |
| Upkeep and Maintenance of Cinema Vans                                                      | 32,608.89          |
| Administration                                                                             | 30,650.85          |
|                                                                                            | <u>3,65,982.40</u> |
| Grant to Harijan Sevak Sangh in lieu of<br>Stopage of Grant from Gandhi Smarak<br>Nidhi    | 16,280.00          |
| Pay and Allowances of Teachers and<br>Administrative Staff at Harijan Udyogshala,<br>Delhi | <u>47,224.43</u>   |
|                                                                                            | <u>4,29,486.83</u> |
| <b>Unspent Balances</b>                                                                    |                    |
| Refunded to Ministry of Home Affairs,<br>New Delhi (by two Treasury Challans)              | 22,293.17          |

Total Rs. 4,51,780.00Annexure to our Audit Report of date addressed to the  
Secretary.for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Narain Prasad)259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
6th September, 1965.B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi. 17th September, 1965.

## AUDIT REPORT

The Secretary,  
Harijan Udyogshala,  
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We have audited the accounts of your Udyogshala for the year ended 31st March, 1965 and have signed the relative statements in terms of the following :

1. Out of the sum of Rs. 12,284.77 due by "Trade Customers", as shown under 'Book Debts' in the Balance Sheet, the following amounts are, in our opinion, considered to be doubtful of realisation and, therefore, early steps should be taken either to realise or adjust the same forthwith : -

|                                                         |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| a) Messrs G. Lal Sons, Delhi                            | 1,613.01 |
| b) Controller of Stores, Municipal Corporation of Delhi | 356.00   |
| c) Smt. Chandra Prabha Sinha, New Delhi                 | 325.50   |
| d) Purvodaya Prakashan, Delhi                           | 250.00   |
| e) Messrs. Nagpal Machinery Stores, Delhi               | 102.10   |



2. Further reported that the attached Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1965 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date together with Schedules dealt with by this Report) exhibit a true and correct state of affairs and working of the Udyogshala in accordance with the information supplied and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account, registers, vouchers and other record presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

**(Narain Prasad)**

B A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

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**EXPENDITURE**

**Teaching Expenses**

|                                    |          |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Staff Salaries                     | 3,120.00 |          |
| Provident Fund Contributions       | 220.00   |          |
| Gratuity                           | 110.00   |          |
| Teaching Material                  | 419.50   |          |
| Examinations, Functions and Prizes | 53 39    | 3,922.89 |

**Hostel Expenses**

|                              |                 |           |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Salaries—Superintendent      | 1,539.40        |           |
| Kitchen Staff                | 4,951.43        |           |
| Sanitary Staff               | 1,746.75        |           |
| Provident Fund Contributions | 442.31          |           |
| Gratuity                     | 223.00          |           |
|                              | <u>8,902.89</u> |           |
| Kitchen Provisions           | 46,360.57       |           |
| Clothing and Bedding         | 13,785.07       |           |
| Toilet and Laundry           | 2,131.05        |           |
| Electricity                  | 708.20          |           |
| Water                        | 1,143.23        |           |
| Sanitary Goods               | 132.75          |           |
| Medical Aid                  | 447.11          |           |
| Educational Tours            | 1,467.78        |           |
| Sports and Games             | 1,070.50        |           |
| Gardening                    | 186.94          |           |
| Miscellaneous                | <u>629.24</u>   | 76,965.33 |

**Vocational Training Activities**

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Net Loss as per Schedule—B | 14,305.83 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

**Administrative Expenses**

|                                           |                  |  |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Salaries                                  | 12,496.93        |  |
| Provident Fund Contributions              | 796.43           |  |
| Gratuity                                  | 395.00           |  |
|                                           | <u>13,688.36</u> |  |
| Khadi Self Sufficiency Help to<br>Workers | 409.48           |  |
| Stationery and Printing                   | 804.38           |  |
|                                           | <u>14,902.22</u> |  |
| Conveyance                                | 567.96           |  |

|              |               |                  |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Carried Over | Rs. 15,470.18 | <u>95,194.05</u> |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|

**Delhi.***the year ended 31st March, 1965*

| INCOME                                                   |               |                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Fee</b>                                               |               |                           |
| Admission                                                | 1,210.00      |                           |
| Tuition Fee from Caste Hindu                             | <u>955.00</u> | 2,165.00                  |
| <b>Stipends for Trainees</b>                             |               |                           |
| from U P. Government                                     | 28,200.00     |                           |
| from Punjab Government                                   | 7,560.00      |                           |
| from Rajasthan Government                                | 2,700.00      |                           |
| from Harijan Welfare Office,<br>Delhi                    | 4,506.40      |                           |
| from Sympathisers                                        | <u>790.00</u> | 43,756.40                 |
| <b>Donations</b>                                         |               | 45.00                     |
| <b>Grant from Home Ministry,<br/>Government of India</b> |               |                           |
| (through Harijan Sevak Sangh,<br>Delhi)                  |               |                           |
| for Staff Salaries                                       |               | 47,224.43                 |
| <b>Miscellaneous Income</b>                              |               | 83.16                     |
|                                                          |               | <u>93,273.99</u>          |
| <b>Excess of Expenditure over Income</b>                 |               |                           |
| Net Deficit (carried to Balance Sheet)                   |               | 31,485.08                 |
| <br>                                                     |               |                           |
| Carried Over                                             | Total Rs.     | <u><u>1,24,759.07</u></u> |

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

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| EXPENDITURE                         |               |  |           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|-----------|
| Brought Over                        | Rs. 15,470 18 |  | 95,194.05 |
| Building Repairs                    | 2,621.56      |  |           |
| Audit and General Charges           | <u>345.23</u> |  | 18,436.97 |
| <b>Depreciation</b> ( written off ) |               |  |           |
| vide Schedule— A                    |               |  | 11,128.05 |

Total Rs. 1,24,759.07

Sd. Laxman Singh  
*Accountant*

Cholla Vishnu  
*Superintendent*

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

**Delhi.**

*the year ended 31st March, 1965*

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INCOME

Brought Over      Rs. 1,24,759.07

Total Rs. 1,24,759.07

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Signed in terms of our remarks on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.

**(Narain Prasad)**

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.

17th September, 1965.

Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

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**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

**Earmarked Funds**

|                                      |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Development (per last Balance Sheet) | 1,00,000.00 |             |
| Staff Provident Fund                 | 59,738.27   |             |
| Gratuity                             | 4,825.75    |             |
| Equipment (per last Balance Sheet)   | 38,751.56   |             |
| "Snatak" Tools                       | 425.00      |             |
| Emergency Relief                     | 93.36       | 2,03,833.94 |
|                                      | <hr/>       |             |

**Deposits**

|                                                             |          |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Amanat (from M/s. Bharat Industrial Corporation, New Delhi) | 2,000.00 |          |
| Students' Security                                          | 3,026.19 |          |
| Students' and Workers                                       | 500.00   | 5,526.19 |
|                                                             | <hr/>    |          |

**Liabilities**

|                                   |           |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi</i> |           |           |
| Advance (in Current Account)      | 52,238.48 |           |
| Provident Fund                    | 2,730.00  |           |
|                                   | <hr/>     |           |
|                                   | 54,968.48 |           |
| Liability for Supplies            | 16,292.24 |           |
| Liability for Expenses            | 304.23    |           |
| Liability for other Finance       | 88.27     |           |
| Customers at Credit               | 4,004.04  |           |
| Sales Tax Payable                 | 287.10    |           |
| Suspense Account                  | 63.28     | 76,007.64 |
|                                   | <hr/>     |           |

**Income and Expenditure Account**

|                                                                |             |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| per last Balance Sheet                                         | 1,40,104.40 |  |
| less Amount transferred to Harijan Sevak Sangh for Building    | 18,000.00   |  |
|                                                                | <hr/>       |  |
|                                                                | 1,22,104.44 |  |
| add Stipend for Trainees for 1961-62 from Rajasthan Government | 2,100.00    |  |
|                                                                | <hr/>       |  |

|              |                 |                          |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Carried Over | Rs. 1,24,204.44 | <hr/> <u>2,85,367.77</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|

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Delhi.

31st March, 1965

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| PROPERTY AND ASSETS                                           |             |                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Equipment and Furniture</b>                                |             |                         |
| (vide Schedule- A)                                            |             | 1,11,730.64             |
| <b>Stocks in Hand</b>                                         |             |                         |
| (certified by the Superintendent,<br>valued at cost or under) |             |                         |
| Raw Material                                                  | 13,879.65   |                         |
| Finished Goods                                                | 36,760.03   |                         |
| Kitchen Premises                                              | 1,515.33    | 52,155.01               |
|                                                               | <hr/>       |                         |
| <b>Book Debts (considered good)</b>                           |             |                         |
| <i>with Harijan Sevak Sangh,<br/>Delhi (unsecured)</i>        |             |                         |
| Development Account                                           | 1,00,000.00 |                         |
| Staff Provident Fund                                          | 59,738.27   |                         |
| Gratuity Account                                              | 4,825.75    |                         |
| "Snatak Tools                                                 | 325.00      |                         |
|                                                               | <hr/>       |                         |
|                                                               | 1,64,889.02 |                         |
| Loan to Staff against Provident<br>Fund                       | 2,730.00    |                         |
| Security and Other Deposits                                   | 4,523.68    |                         |
| Trade Customers                                               | 12,284.77   |                         |
| Advance to Supplier                                           | 12,609.36   |                         |
| Due by M/s. Bharat Industrial<br>Corporation, New Delhi       | 4,931.11    |                         |
| Advance for Postage                                           | 15.00       | 2,01,982.94             |
|                                                               | <hr/>       |                         |
| <b>Bank and Cash Balances</b>                                 |             |                         |
| with United Commercial Bank<br>Limited, Delhi                 | 6,895.06    |                         |
| <i>in Hand</i>                                                | 8,323.44    | 15,218.50               |
|                                                               | <hr/>       |                         |
| Carried Over                                                  | Total Rs.   | <hr/> 3,81,087.09 <hr/> |

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# **Harijan Udyogshala,**

*Balance Sheet as on*

## **FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

|                                       |     |                    |             |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------------|
| Brought Over                          | Rs. | 1,24,204.44        | 2,85,367.77 |
| for 1963-64 from Bihar Government     |     | 2,100.00           |             |
| for 1963-64 from Rajasthan Government |     | 900.00             |             |
|                                       |     | <u>1,27,204.40</u> |             |
| less Net Deposit for the year         |     | <u>31,485.08</u>   | 95,719.32   |

Total Rs. 3,81,087.09

Sd. Laxman Singh  
*Accountant*

Cholla Vishnu  
*Superintendent*

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*



Delhi.

31st March, 1965

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Brought Over      Rs. 3,81,087.00

Total Rs. 3,81,087.00

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Signed in terms of our Audit Report of date addressed to  
Secretary.

for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
17th September, 1965.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule—A “Equipments  
as on 31st

| <i>Particulars</i>             | <i>Cost till<br/>last year</i>  | <i>Additions<br/>during the<br/>year</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Equipments</b>              |                                 |                                          |              |
| Foundry                        | 7,981 17                        | 373.57                                   | 8,354.74     |
| Press Job                      | 31,943.31                       | 17,779.31                                | 49,722 62    |
| Carpentry                      | 8,515.04                        | 350.57                                   | 8,865.61     |
| Spinning                       | 1 186.61                        | 395.72                                   | 1,582.33     |
| Fitter                         | 12,730.45                       | 439.63                                   | 13,170.08    |
| Tailoring                      | 3,902 55                        | 551.19                                   | 4,453.74     |
| Electrical                     | 4,702.62                        | 5,819.67                                 | 10,522.29    |
| Leather                        | 1,587 60                        | 106.49                                   | 1,694.09     |
| Turner                         | —                               | 26,071.87                                | 26,071.87    |
| Press Training                 | 2,544 05                        | 3,270.22                                 | 5,814.27     |
| Binding                        | —                               | 2,256.42                                 | 2,256.42     |
| <b>Furniture</b>               |                                 |                                          |              |
| Vidyalaya                      | 2,309.30                        | —                                        | 2,309.30     |
| Hostel                         | 2,941.87                        | 749.70                                   | 3,691.57     |
| Office                         | 2,245.20                        | 325.10                                   | 2,570.30     |
| Kitchen Utensils               | 4,390.04                        | 933.56                                   | 5,323.60     |
| Total Rs.                      | 86,979.81                       | 59,423.02                                | 1,46,402 83  |
| Sd. Laxman Singh<br>Accountant | Cholla Vishnu<br>Superintendent | Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas<br>Secretary      |              |

Delhi.

Furniture"

March, 1965

| <u>D E P R E C I A T I O N</u>  |                            |              |                                          |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|
| <u>Till last</u><br><u>year</u> | <u>This</u><br><u>year</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Balance as on</u><br><u>31-3-1965</u> |
| 1,207.17                        | 714.75                     | 1,921.92     | 6,432.82                                 |
| 11,702.31                       | 3,802.00                   | 15,504.31    | 34,218.31                                |
| 1,396.04                        | 746.98                     | 2,143.02     | 6,722.59                                 |
| 263.61                          | 158.11                     | 421.72       | 1,160.61                                 |
| 3,090.45                        | 100.78                     | 3,191.23     | 9,978.85                                 |
| 1,475.55                        | 297.84                     | 1,773.39     | 2,680.35                                 |
| —                               | 1,052.29                   | 1,052.29     | 9,470.00                                 |
| 492.60                          | 120.14                     | 612.74       | 1,081.35                                 |
| —                               | 2,607.17                   | 2,607.17     | 23,464.70                                |
| —                               | 697.67                     | 697.67       | 5,116.60                                 |
| —                               | —                          | —            | 2,256.42                                 |
| 770.30                          | 153.90                     | 924.20       | 1,385.10                                 |
| 922.87                          | 276.83                     | 1,199.70     | 2,491.87                                 |
| 796.20                          | 177.40                     | 973.60       | 1,596.70                                 |
| 1,427.04                        | 222.19                     | 1,649.23     | 3,674.37                                 |
| 23,544.14                       | 11,128.05                  | 34,672.19    | 1,11,730.64                              |

Signed in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.

for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,

17th September, 1965.

Chartered Accountant

## Harijan Udyogshala,

### Schedule—B "Vocational

### Profit and Loss Account for the

| Particulars      | Foundry   | Press    | Job      | Carpentry | Spinning | Fitter |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| EXPEN            |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Gross Loss       |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| brought from     |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Training Account |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| (Schedule "C")   | —         | —        | —        | —         | —        | —      |
| Salaries         | —         | —        | 5,760.00 | —         | 4,694.75 |        |
| Provident Fund   |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Contributions    | —         | —        | 400.00   | —         | 298.72   |        |
| Gratuity         | —         | —        | 200.00   | —         | 160.00   |        |
|                  | —         | —        | 6,360.00 | —         | 5,153.47 |        |
| Profit           |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Carried down     | 10,357.18 | 9,289.83 | —        | 1,996.98  | —        |        |
| Total Rs.        | 10,357.18 | 9,289.83 | 6,360.00 | 1,996.98  | 5,153.47 |        |
| INC              |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Gross Profit     |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| brought from     |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Training Account |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| (Schedule "C")   | 10,357.18 | 9,289.83 | 40.85    | 1,996.98  | 39.28    |        |
| Loss             |           |          |          |           |          |        |
| Carried down     | —         | —        | 6,319.15 | —         | 5,114.19 |        |
| Total Rs.        | 10,357.18 | 9,289.83 | 6,360.00 | 1,996.98  | 5,153.47 |        |

Sd. Laxman Singh  
Accountant

**Cholla Vishnu**  
***Superintendent***

Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

## Delhi

## Training Activities"

year ended 31st March, 1965

| Tailoring   | Electrical | Leather  | Turner   | Press<br>Training | Total     |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| D I T U R E |            |          |          |                   |           |
| —           | 6,801.96   | 640.36   | 870.38   | 82.03             | 8,394.73  |
| 6,952.50    | 2,248.00   | 3,060.00 | 1,127.66 | 2,740.00          | 26,582.91 |
| 466.89      | —          | 215.00   | —        | 188.30            | 1,568.91  |
| 252.50      | —          | 107.50   | —        | 95.00             | 815.00    |
| 7,671.89    | 9,049.96   | 4,022.86 | 1,998.04 | 3,105.33          | 37,361.55 |
| —           | —          | —        | —        | —                 | 21,643.99 |
| 7,671.89    | 9,049.96   | 4,022.86 | 1,998.04 | 3,105.33          | 59,005.54 |
| O M E       |            |          |          |                   |           |

|          |          |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1,331.60 | —        | —        | —        | —        | 23,055.72 |
| 6,340.29 | 9,049.96 | 4,022.86 | 1,998.04 | 3,105.33 | 35,949.82 |
| 7,671.89 | 9,049.96 | 4,022.86 | 1,998.04 | 3,105.33 | 59,005.54 |

## SUMMARY

|                                                   |           |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total losses                                      | 35,949.82 |
| Less Total Profits                                | 21,643.99 |
| Net Loss— Carried to Income & Expenditure Account | 14,305.83 |

Signed in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
17th September, 1965.

B. A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule C "Vocational  
Training Account for the year

| Particulars                      | Foundry            | Press Job              | Carpentry        | Spinning        | Fitter          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>EXPENSES</b>                  |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| <b>Opening Stocks</b>            |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| Raw Material                     | 9,560.16           | 526.43                 | 1,035.02         | 375.13          | 3,539.31        |
| Finished Goods                   | 80.50              | 1,133.00               | 935.50           | 3,036.50        | 850.30          |
| Purchases (Net)                  | 72,420.82          | 8,585.55               | 9,890.30         | 1,571.12        | 1,028.45        |
| Wages                            | 19,866.60          | 21,360.88              | 890.12           |                 |                 |
| Salary                           |                    | 14,478.17              |                  |                 |                 |
| Provident Fund Contributions     |                    | 351.72                 |                  |                 |                 |
| Gratuity                         |                    | 216.25                 |                  |                 |                 |
|                                  | 1,01,928.08        | 46,652.00              | 12,750.94        | 4,982.75        | 5,418.06        |
| <b>Gross Profit</b>              |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| Carried to Profit & Loss Account |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| (Schedule 'B')                   | 10,357.18          | 9,289.83               | 40.85            | 1,996.98        | 39.28           |
| Total Rs.                        | <u>1,12,285.26</u> | <u>55,941.83</u>       | <u>12,791.79</u> | <u>6,979.73</u> | <u>5,457.34</u> |
| <b>INCOME</b>                    |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| Sales                            | 83,962.76          | 42,459.20              | 9,628.88         | 4,524.24        | 4,223.33        |
| <b>Closing Stock</b>             |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| Raw Material                     | 5,837.17           | 3,505.63               | 2,626.41         | 96.29           | 964.01          |
| Finished Goods                   | 22,485.33          | 9,977.00               | 536.50           | 2,359.20        | 270.00          |
|                                  | <u>1,12,285.26</u> | <u>55,941.83</u>       | <u>12,791.79</u> | <u>6,979.73</u> | <u>5,457.34</u> |
| <b>Gross Loss</b>                |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| Carried to Profit & Loss Account |                    |                        |                  |                 |                 |
| (Schedule 'B')                   | —                  | —                      | —                | —               | —               |
| Total Rs.                        | <u>1,12,285.26</u> | <u>55,941.83</u>       | <u>12,791.79</u> | <u>6,979.73</u> | <u>5,457.34</u> |
| Sd. Laxman Singh                 | Cholla Vishnu      | Sd. Jivanlal Jairamdas |                  |                 |                 |
| Accountant                       | Superintendent     | Secretary              |                  |                 |                 |

## Delhi

## Training Activities

ended 31st March, 1965

| Tailoring       | Electrical      | Leather         | Turner          | Plass<br>Training | Total              |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| D I T U R E     |                 |                 |                 |                   |                    |
| 157.48          | 220.76          | 128.45          | --              |                   | 15,522.74          |
| 95.50           | -               | 798.00          | -               |                   | 6,929.30           |
| 1,332.10        | 7,059.99        | 2,839.14        | 1,227.61        | 82.03             | 1,06,936.51        |
| -               |                 |                 |                 | -                 | 42,117.60          |
| --              |                 | -               |                 |                   | 14,478.17          |
| --              |                 |                 |                 | -                 | 351.72             |
| --              | -               |                 |                 | --                | 216.25             |
| <u>1,565.08</u> | <u>7,280.75</u> | <u>3,765.59</u> | <u>1,227.61</u> | <u>82.03</u>      | <u>1,85,652.29</u> |
| 1,331.60        |                 |                 | --              | --                | 23,055.72          |
| <u>2,896.68</u> | <u>7,280.75</u> | <u>3,765.59</u> | <u>1,227.01</u> | <u>82.03</u>      | <u>2,08,708.01</u> |
| O M E           |                 |                 |                 |                   |                    |
| 2,527.92        | -               | 2,050.89        | 206.38          | -                 | 1,49,673.60        |
| 139.76          | 478.79          | 171.34          | 60.25           | -                 | 13,879.65          |
| 229.00          | --              | 903.00          |                 |                   | 36,760.03          |
| 2,896.68        | 478.79          | 3,125.23        | 356.63          | -                 | 2,00,313.28        |
| -               | 6,801.96        | 640.36          | 870.38          | 82.03             | 8,394.73           |
| <u>2,896.68</u> | <u>7,280.75</u> | <u>3,765.59</u> | <u>1,227.01</u> | <u>82.03</u>      | <u>2,08,708.01</u> |

Signed in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
17th September, 1965.

B. A. (Com), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

**EXPENDITURE**

**Teaching Expenses**

|                                   |               |           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Salaries                          | 14,404.73     |           |
| Provident Fund Contributions      | <u>458.74</u> |           |
|                                   | 14,863.47     |           |
| Teaching Materials                | 1,081.57      |           |
| Examinations                      | 78.00         |           |
| Function and Prizes               | 235.59        |           |
| Educational Tour                  | 317.20        |           |
| Self Sufficiency Help for Clothes | 147.50        |           |
| Games and Sports                  | 208.21        |           |
| Miscellaneous                     | <u>259.22</u> | 17,190.76 |

**Boarding Expenses**

|                                |              |           |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Kitchen Provisions             | 20,596.97    |           |
| Clothing and Beddings          | 1,844.15     |           |
| Salaries                       | 4,724.00     |           |
| Provident Fund Contributions   | 288.96       |           |
| Gratuity                       | 144.50       |           |
| Toilet                         | 1,380.21     |           |
| Water                          | 533.76       |           |
| Travelling Expenses to Workers | 107.20       |           |
| Electricity                    | 491.44       |           |
| House Tax                      | 298.65       |           |
| Building Repairs               | 1,554.61     |           |
| Miscellaneous                  | <u>58.80</u> | 32,023.25 |

**Tailoring Department**

|             |               |        |
|-------------|---------------|--------|
| Expenses    | 727.66        |        |
| less Income | <u>264.62</u> | 463.04 |

Dispensary 1,045.71

**Garden**

|             |                 |        |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| Expenses    | 1,863.20        |        |
| less Income | <u>1,187.66</u> | 675.54 |

**Administrative Expenses**

|                              |               |  |
|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Salaries                     | 7,224.00      |  |
| Provident Fund Contributions | 441.96        |  |
| Gratuity                     | <u>221.00</u> |  |
|                              | 7,886.96      |  |

Carried Over Rs. 7,886.96 51,398.30



**New Delhi.***the year ended 31st March, 1965.*


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| INCOME                                               |                 |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Boarding Fee</b>                                  |                 |                  |
| Admission                                            | 260.00          |                  |
| Tuition from Non-Scheduled<br>Cast inmates           | <u>2,195.00</u> | 2,455.00         |
| <b>Spinning Department</b>                           |                 |                  |
| Income                                               | 865.20          |                  |
| less Expenses                                        | <u>88.75</u>    | 776.45           |
| <b>Rent</b>                                          |                 |                  |
| from Staff Quarters                                  |                 | 895.00           |
| <b>Grant from Governments</b>                        |                 |                  |
| (through Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi)                 |                 |                  |
| U. P. Government                                     | 4,200.00        |                  |
| Punjab Government                                    | 4,130.00        |                  |
| Rajasthan Government                                 | 2,700.00        |                  |
| from Delhi Administration                            | <u>650.00</u>   | 11,680.00        |
| <b>Income through Harijan Sevak<br/>Sangh, Delhi</b> |                 |                  |
| Grant from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi,<br>New Delhi         | 5,000.00        |                  |
| Dividend and Interest                                | 22,598.72       |                  |
| Grant from Sangh                                     | <u>6,936.12</u> | 34,534.84        |
| Donation                                             |                 | <u>20.00</u>     |
|                                                      |                 | 50,361.29        |
| <b>Excess of Expenditure over Income</b>             |                 |                  |
| Carried to Balance Sheet                             |                 | 12,085.73        |
| <hr/>                                                |                 |                  |
| Carried Over                                         | Rs.             | <u>62,447.02</u> |

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**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Income and Expenditure Account for*

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| EXPENDITURE             |              |              |                 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                         | Brought Over | Rs. 7,886.96 | 51,398.30       |
| Stationery and Printing |              | 452.70       |                 |
| Postage and Telephone   |              | 324.82       |                 |
| Conveyance              |              | 279.47       |                 |
| Uniforms                |              | 362.05       |                 |
| Audit Fee               |              | 150.00       |                 |
| Miscellaneous           |              | <u>82.54</u> | 9,538.54        |
| Depreciation            |              |              | <u>1,510.18</u> |

Total Rs. 62,447.02

Purnanand Sharma  
*Superintendent*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

New Delhi.

*the year ended 31st March, 1965*

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INCOME

Brought Over      Rs. 62,447.02

Total Rs. 62,447.02

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Signed in terms of our remarks on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.

(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.

3rd September, 1965.

Chartered Accountant.

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,***Balance Sheet as on***FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

|                                                                                   |           |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>Land and Building Fund</b>                                                     |           |             |
| (per last Balance Sheet)                                                          |           |             |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi                                                        |           | 1,34,149.32 |
| <b>Development Fund</b>                                                           |           |             |
| per last Balance Sheet                                                            | 50,650.00 |             |
| less Expenses incurred during the year                                            | 150.00    | 50,500.00   |
| <b>Earmarked Funds</b>                                                            |           |             |
| per last Balance Sheet                                                            | 5,002.88  |             |
| less Spent during the year                                                        | 294.27    | 4,708.61    |
| <b>Staff Fund</b>                                                                 |           |             |
| for Provident Fund                                                                | 25,641.35 |             |
| for Gratuity                                                                      | 1,833.50  | 27,474.85   |
| <b>Advance</b>                                                                    |           |             |
| from Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi                                                   |           | 11,500.00   |
| <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>                                             |           |             |
| per last Balance Sheet                                                            | 1,904.36  |             |
| add Scholarships received from Director of Education, Delhi for the years 1959-64 | 3,440.00  |             |
| add Scholarships received from Rajasthan Government for 1961-62                   | 6,000.00  |             |
| for 1963-64                                                                       | 4,200.00  |             |
| add Grant received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi for 1963-64                | 2,500.00  |             |
|                                                                                   | 18,044.36 |             |
| less Deficit for the year                                                         | 12,085.73 | 5,958.63    |

|              |           |                    |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Carried Over | Total Rs. | <u>2,34,291.41</u> |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|

## New Delhi

31st March, 1965

## PROPERTY AND ASSETS

|                                           |                  |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Land and Buildings at Ishwar Nagar</b> |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                    |                  | 1,34,149.32        |
| <b>Furniture etc.</b>                     |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                    | 5,037.00         |                    |
| added this year                           | 1,040.60         |                    |
|                                           | <u>6,077.60</u>  |                    |
| less Depreciation                         | 677.60           | 5,400.00           |
| <b>Apparatus, Tools &amp; Typewriter</b>  |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                    | 2,134.00         |                    |
| added this year                           | 480.00           |                    |
|                                           | <u>2,614.00</u>  |                    |
| less Depreciation                         | 523.00           | 2,091.00           |
| <b>Radio and Loud Speaker</b>             |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                    | 35.00            |                    |
| less Depreciation                         | <u>5.00</u>      | 26.00              |
| <b>Library</b>                            |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                    | 524.00           |                    |
| added this year                           | 10.90            |                    |
|                                           | <u>534.90</u>    |                    |
| less Depreciation                         | 134.90           | 400.00             |
| <b>Utensils</b>                           |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                    | 586.00           |                    |
| added this year                           | 237.68           |                    |
|                                           | <u>823.68</u>    |                    |
| less Depreciation                         | 165.68           | 658.00             |
| <b>Deposits</b>                           |                  |                    |
| <i>with Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi</i>    |                  |                    |
| Development Fund                          | 50,500.00        |                    |
| Staff Provident Fund                      | 25,641.35        |                    |
| Gratuity                                  | 1,833.50         |                    |
|                                           | <u>77,974.85</u> |                    |
| <i>with Delhi Electric Supply</i>         |                  |                    |
| Undertaking                               | 310.00           |                    |
| in National Savings Certificates          | <u>250.00</u>    | 78,534.85          |
| Carried Over                              | Rs.              | <u>2,21,259.17</u> |

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

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FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Brought Over      Rs. 2,34,291.41

Total Rs. 2,34,291.41

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for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
(Narain Prasad)

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
3rd September, 1965.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

Purnanand Sharma  
*Superintendent*

Jivanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

New Delhi.

31st March, 1965

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Brought Over Rs. 2,21,259.17

**Bank and Cash Balances**

*with United Commercial Bank  
Ltd. Delhi*

|                    |                 |           |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| in Fixed Deposit   | 5,046.75        |           |
| in Current Account | <u>4,022.52</u> |           |
|                    | 9,069.27        |           |
| in Hand            | <u>3,962.97</u> | 13,032.24 |

Total Rs. 2,34,291.41

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AUDITORS' REPORT

We report that the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1965 exhibit a true and correct state of affairs of Kasturba Balika Ashram, New Delhi to the best of our information and explanations given to us, and is in accordance with the Books of account presented to us for audit.

**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya**  
*Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account*

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| EXPENDITURE                                                        |               |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| To Library Expenses                                                | ...           | 238.70    |
| „ Garden Expenses                                                  | ...           | 595.13    |
| „ Building Repairs                                                 | ...           | 1,640.15  |
| „ Depreciation :                                                   |               |           |
| Buildings                                                          | 6,894.97      |           |
| Library and Prayer Hall                                            | 737.55        |           |
| Electric Fittings                                                  | 363.55        |           |
| Library Books                                                      | <u>199.02</u> | 8,195.09  |
| „ Excess of Expenditure over<br>Income in Hostel                   |               | 13,065.72 |
| „ Balance, being Excess of Income<br>over Expenditure for the year |               | 21,701.43 |

Total Rs.    45,436.22

Swami & Vasan  
*Chartered Accountant*

L. N. Gopalaswami  
*Secretary*



**Samithi, Madras.**

*for the year ended 31st March, 1965*

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| INCOME                                             |     |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| By Interest                                        | ..  | 13,649.82 |
| „ Donations                                        | ... | 10,193.00 |
| „ Garden Sales                                     | ... | 1,636.37  |
| „ Excess of Income over Expenditure<br>in Workshop | ... | 19,957.03 |

Total Rs. 45,436.22

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Madras

Dated : 12-7-1965

## Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya

Balance Sheet as on

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| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES                      |                 |                    |  |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>Building Fund</b>                       |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 1,90,029.07     |                    |  |
| Add Transfer from Madras Government Grant  | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,91,999.07        |  |
| <b>Equipment Fund</b>                      |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 98,010.00       |                    |  |
| Add Transfer from Madras Government Grant  | <u>3,026.00</u> | 1,01,036.00        |  |
| <b>Library &amp; Prayer Hall Fund</b>      |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | ...             | 63,596.12          |  |
| <b>Life Membership Fund</b>                |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | ...             | 14,000.00          |  |
| <b>Thakkar Bapa Memorial Fund</b>          |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | ...             | 50,500.00          |  |
| <b>Other Funds</b>                         |                 |                    |  |
| Building Repairs Fund                      | 12,500.00       |                    |  |
| Equipment Equalisation Fund                | 25,598.75       |                    |  |
| Reserve for Repayment of Loans             | 22,465.32       |                    |  |
| Raw Materials Fund                         | 15,000.00       |                    |  |
| Hostel Boys' Equipment Fund                | 18,041.36       |                    |  |
| Caste Hindu Boys' Scholarship Fund         | <u>1,605.00</u> | 95,210.43          |  |
| <b>Madras Government Grant</b>             |                 |                    |  |
| (Secured on Land, Buildings and Equipment) |                 |                    |  |
| For Buildings :                            |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 1,64,909.00     |                    |  |
| Less Transfer to Building Fund             | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,62,939.00        |  |
| For Equipment :                            |                 |                    |  |
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 16,042.96       |                    |  |
| Less Transfer to Equipment Fund            | <u>3,026.00</u> | <u>13,016.96</u>   |  |
|                                            |                 | 6,92,297.58        |  |
| <b>Loans</b>                               |                 |                    |  |
| From Harijan Sevak Sangh                   | ...             | 5,500.00           |  |
| <b>Sundry Creditors</b>                    |                 |                    |  |
| Provident Fund                             | 5,800.23        |                    |  |
| Carried Over                               | Rs. 5800.23     | <u>6,97,797.58</u> |  |

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## Samithi, Madras

31st March, 1965

## PROPERTY AND ASSETS

## Fixed Assets

|                                   |                    |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Land :                            |                    |                    |
| As per last Balance Sheet         | ...                | 21,475.73          |
| Buildings :                       |                    |                    |
| Cost per last Balance Sheet       | 3,70,214.76        |                    |
| Less Depreciation to Date         | <u>1,01,310.37</u> | 2,68,904.39        |
| Library and Prayer Hall :         |                    |                    |
| Cost per last Balance Sheet       | 37,057.97          |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date         | <u>8,293.00</u>    | 28,764.97          |
| Machinery :                       |                    |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet     | 83,427.20          |                    |
| Additions during the year         | 3,678.66           |                    |
| Transfer from Equipment and Tools | 503 00             |                    |
|                                   | <u>87,608.86</u>   |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date         | <u>60,468.76</u>   | 27,140.10          |
| Equipment and Tools :             |                    |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet     | 30,128.60          |                    |
| Additions during the year         | 789.23             |                    |
|                                   | <u>30,917.83</u>   |                    |
| Less Condemned                    | 524.52             |                    |
| Less Transfer to Machinery        | 503.00             |                    |
|                                   | <u>1,027.52</u>    |                    |
|                                   | <u>29,890.31</u>   |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date         | <u>22,962.74</u>   | 6,927.57           |
| Furniture and Fittings :          |                    |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet     | 16,794.42          |                    |
| Additions during the year         | 555 18             |                    |
|                                   | <u>17,349.60</u>   |                    |
| Less Sold during the year         | 202.50             |                    |
|                                   | <u>17,147.10</u>   |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date         | <u>10,128 02</u>   | 7,019.08           |
| Electric Fittings :               |                    |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet     | 9,755.18           |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date         | <u>7,690.90</u>    | 2,064.28           |
| Carried Over                      | Rs.                | <u>3,62,296.12</u> |

## Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya

*Balance Sheet as on*


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FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

|                                   |     |               |             |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---------------|-------------|
| Brought Over                      | Rs. | 5860.23       | 6,97,797.58 |
| Boys' Deposits                    |     | 3,390.00      |             |
| Advance against Orders            |     | 100.00        |             |
| Outstanding Charges               |     | 2,433.70      |             |
| Industries Department Scholarship |     | 1,008.00      |             |
| Others                            |     | <u>289.78</u> | 13,021.71   |

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Carried Over      Total Rs.    7,10,819.29


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# Samithi, Madras

31st March, 1965

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS                                                              |                 |     |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|
|                                                                                  | Brought Over    | Rs. | 3,62,296.12        |
| Library Books :                                                                  |                 |     |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet                                                    | 4,468 50        |     |                    |
| Additions during the year                                                        | 31.05           |     |                    |
|                                                                                  | <u>4,499.55</u> |     |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date                                                        | 2,708 32        |     | 1,791.23           |
| Hostel Utensils and Spinning Equipment :                                         |                 |     |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet                                                    | 2,220.11        |     |                    |
| Additions during the year                                                        | 195.25          |     |                    |
|                                                                                  | <u>2,415.36</u> |     |                    |
| Less Sold during the year                                                        | 2.00            |     |                    |
|                                                                                  | <u>2,413.36</u> |     |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date                                                        | 1,422.69        |     | 990.67             |
| <b>Investments (at cost)</b>                                                     |                 |     |                    |
| Fixed Deposits in Banks                                                          | 2,82,000.00     |     |                    |
| Shares in T.U.C.S.                                                               | 50.00           |     | 2,82,050.00        |
| <b>Current Assets</b>                                                            |                 |     |                    |
| Stock-in-Trade : (as per Inventory taken, valued and certified by the Secretary) |                 |     |                    |
| Raw Materials                                                                    | 20,188.37       |     |                    |
| Finished Goods                                                                   | 6,299.29        |     |                    |
| Unfinished Goods                                                                 | 586.50          |     |                    |
| Sundry Stores                                                                    | 6,283.51        |     |                    |
| Machinery Stock                                                                  | 350.00          |     |                    |
| Hostel Provisions and Clothing                                                   | <u>1,660.65</u> |     | 35,368.32          |
| Sundry Debtors                                                                   |                 |     | 5,184.47           |
| Loans and Advances :                                                             |                 |     |                    |
| Deposits                                                                         | 943.00          |     |                    |
| Staff Advance                                                                    | 20.00           |     |                    |
| Loans to Staff against P.F.                                                      | <u>1,530.00</u> |     | 2,493.00           |
| Cash and Bank Balances :                                                         |                 |     |                    |
| Cash on Hand                                                                     | 773.55          |     |                    |
| Cash with Bankers in Current Account                                             | 13,679.10       |     |                    |
| - do- in Savings Account                                                         | <u>3,760.38</u> |     | 18,213.03          |
|                                                                                  | Carried Over    | Rs. | <u>7,08,386 84</u> |

Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya  
*Balance Sheet as on*

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FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

Carried Over      Total Rs. 7,10,819.29

Total Rs. 7,10,819.29

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AUDIT REPORT

We have examined the accounts of Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya Samithi, Madras, for the year ended 31st March, 1965. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion and according to our information and the explanations given to us, the foregoing Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the said Samithi as at 31st March 1965 and of its Income for the said financial year.

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

Brought Over      Rs.    7,08,386.84

**Income & Expenditure Account**

Balance as per last Balance Sheet    19,743.43

Add Excess valuation of Stock

last year

6,044.06

25,787.49

Less Boarding Grant for Previous  
year received during this  
year

1,653.61

24,133.88

Less Excess of Income over  
Expenditure this year

21,701.43

2,432.45

Total Rs. 7,10,819.29

Swami & Vasan  
Chartered Accountant

L.N. Gopalaswami  
Secretary

Madras,

Dated : 12-7-1965.





**List of donors and donations received by the  
Harijan Sevak Sangh during 1964-65**

|                                                                         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. M/S Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd.,<br>Bombay                | 500.00  |
| 2. Shri Jivat Ram T. Shahni, 1, East Street, Poona                      | 250.00  |
| 3. Shri Sriman Narayan, Ambassador to Nepal,<br>New Delhi               | 150.00  |
| 4. Sanchalak, Mahatma Gandhi Kirti Mandir,<br>Porbandar                 | 124.91  |
| 5. Shri Nandlal Mehta, New Delhi                                        | 101.00  |
| 6. Shri G. Thadani, Lucknow                                             | 101.00  |
| 7. Shri V. Narasimha Rao, Vijayawada                                    | 100.00  |
| 8. Shri G.R. Thadani, Delhi                                             | 100.00  |
| 9. Shri S. T. Thadani, 14, Lodhi Road, New Delhi                        | 100.00  |
| 10. Shri Assandas Khushaldas, New Delhi                                 | 60.00   |
| 11. Shri Maganlal Keshavlal Shah, Bombay                                | 51.00   |
| 12. Shri Martand Upadhyaya, New Delhi                                   | 51.00   |
| 13. Col. J. N. Shahni, 43, Sindhi Mess, New Delhi                       | 50.00   |
| 14. Shri P. B. Chandwani, New Delhi                                     | 50.00   |
| 15. Smti. Gajra Behn Keshavlal, Bombay                                  | 50.00   |
| 16. Dr. Chamandas Jagatyani, Fort, Bombay                               | 50.00   |
| 17. M/S High Way Service Station, Nagpur Road,<br>Jabalpur              | 31.00   |
| 18. Shri Raja Ram, Silampur, Nai Basti, Shahdara                        | 30.00   |
| 19. Shri P. J. Wachani, Scindia House, New Delhi                        | 25.00   |
| 20. Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak, Chhatarpur                                  | 25.00   |
| 21. Shri Narayan, Retired Principal, Poona                              | 25.00 * |
| 22. Shri Neki Ram, M.P.                                                 | 21.00   |
| 23. M/S International Publication, 42, Basti Har-<br>phool Singh, Delhi | 20.00   |
| 24. Shri Biharilal Kohli, Delhi                                         | 20.00   |

Carried Over Rs. 2085.91

|     |                                                    |          |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
|     | Brought Forward Rs.                                | 2085.91  |
| 25. | Shri Karam Chand, Silampur, Nai Basti,<br>Shahdara | 15.00    |
| 26. | Shri H.C. Dasappa, Minister, New Delhi             | 10.00    |
| 27. | Shri Viyogi Hari, Model Town, Delhi                | 10.00    |
| 28. | Baba Bhutnath, Bharatpur                           | 10.00    |
| 29. | Shri Hukam Chand, Silampur, Nai Basti,<br>Shahdara | 6.00     |
|     | Total Rs.                                          | 2,136.91 |

## **Members of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, for the year 1964-65**

1. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.
2. Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, F. 13/2 Model Town, Delhi.
3. Shri R.S. Dhotre, Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha.
4. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.

### *Ex-Officio Members as per Clause (a)*

All the Presidents and 'Pratinidhis' of the Provincial and State Boards.

### *As per Clause (b)*

1. Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa, 1, Shanki Street, Bangalore.
2. Shri V. Kurmayya, President, Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Krishna Lanka, Vijayawada-2.
3. Prof. R.K. Yardev, 18, New Palasia Street, No. 1, Indore.
4. Shri Shankar Saran, Ishwar Saran Harijan Ashram, Allahabad.
5. Shri Mooldas B. Vaishya, M.P., Sutarya Society, Outside Shahpur Gate, Ahmedabad.
6. Shri Bhola Raut, M.P., 11, Meena Bagh, New Delhi.
7. Shri N.M.R. Subbaraman, M.P., 'Ravi', Vallabbhai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai-2.
8. Shri Balkrishna Gohar, Usha Fatak, Indore.
9. Prof. N.R. Malkani, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

10. Shri Shyamlalji, P.O. Kasturbagram, Indore, M.P.
11. Shri L.M. Shrikant, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Link Road, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
12. Shri Shamji Soonderdas, Kozhikode-1, (Kerala).
13. Shri M P. Birla, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
14. Prof. Ram Saran, Ganj, Moradabad.
15. Shri L.N. Gopalswami, Secretary, Thakkai Baya Vidyalaya, Venkatnarayan Road, Thyagray Nagar, Madras-17.

*Members of the Executive Committee for the year 1964-65*

1. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.
2. Shri Viyogi Hari, Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, F. 13/2 Model Town, Delhi.
3. Shri R.S. Dhotre, Vice-President, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sevagram, Wardha.
4. Shri Jiwanlal Jairamdas, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi-9.
5. Shri P.L. Majmudar, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.
6. Prof. N.R. Malkani, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
7. Shri N.N. Sinha, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.
8. Shri L.N. Gopalswami, Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Venkatnarayan Road, Thyagray Nagar, Madras-17.
9. Shri K.V. Datey, Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur, M.P.
10. Shri N.S. Kajrolkar, M.P., 112, Meadows Street, Bombay.
11. Shri L. M. Shrikant, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Link Road, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.

**List of Provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs  
with the addresses of the Presidents  
and Secretaries, 1964-65**

1. *Andhra*—Shri V. Kurmayya, President, Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Krishna Lanka, Vijayawada-2.

(ii) Shri M. B. Gautam, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nampally Road, Hyderabad.

(ii) Shri V. Narasimha Rao, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Krishna Lanka, Vijayawada-2.

2. *Assam*—Shri M. M. Choudhury, President, Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh, and Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Shillong.

Shri Upendra Chandra Das, B. L., Secretary, Assam Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ambari, Lamb Road, Gauhati.

3. *Bengal*—Shri Shakti Ranjan Bose, President, Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangh, 12-D, Shankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta-6.

Shri S. Banerjee, Secretary, Bengal Harijan Sevak Sangh, 12-D, Shankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta-6.

4. *Bihar*—Shri Acharya Badrinath Varma, President, Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.

Shri N. N. Sinha, Secretary, Bihar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Annie Besant Road, Patna-4.

5. *Bombay*—Shri N. S. Kajrolkar, M. P., President, Bombay City Harijan Sangh, 112, Meadows Street, Bombay.

Shri H. N. Trivedi, Secretary, Bombay City Harijan Sevak Sangh, Congress House, Bombay-4.

6. *Gujarat*—Shri P. L. Majmudar, President, Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

(i) Shri J.V. Patel, Secretary, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

(ii) Shri Chhotabhai Patel, Secretary, Harijan Ashram, Ahmedabad-13.

7. *Himachal*—Shri Dharam Dev Shastri, President, Himachal Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Salogra, District Mahasu, Himachal Pradesh.

8. *Kerala*—Shri P. M. Vardhamanan, President, Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kozhikode-2.

Shri T.P.R. Nambisan, Secretary, Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kozhikode-2.

9. *Madhya Pradesh*—Shri Shyamlal, President, Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, P. O. Kasturbagram, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

(i) Shri Shankarlal Joshi, Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Moti Tabela No. 1, Indore City.

(ii) Shri Chaturbhuj Pathak, Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gandhi Smarak Bhawan, Chhatarpur.

10. *Maharashtra*—Shri V. N. Upadhye, President, Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia, District West Khandesh.

Shri R. Tongaonkar, Secretary, Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhullia, District West Khandesh.

11. *Mysore*—Shrimati Yashcdhara Dasappa, President, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Srirampuram, Bangalore-21.

(i) Shri G. G. Karkhanis, Vice-President, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur.

(ii) Shri R. Muniswamiah, M.L.C., Secretary, Mysore Harijan Sevak Sangh, Srirampuram, Bangalore-21.

12. *Crissa*—Shri Mohan Nayak, M.P., President, Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hill-Patna, Berhampur P. O., District Ganjam.

Shri Ghanshyam Patnaik, Secretary, Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hill-Patna, P.O., Berhampur, District Ganjam.

13. *Punjab*—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Bhawan, Near Shitla Mandir, Jullundur.

(i) Lala Mohanlal M L.C., Vice-President, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Gulab Devi T.B. Hospital, Jullundur.

(ii) Dr. Ram Rakha Dhir, Secretary, Punjab Harijan Sevak Sangh, Sarvodaya Bhawan, Near Shitla Mandir, Jullundur.

14. *Rajasthan*—Shri Bhagirath Kanoria, President, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, 8, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.

Shri Bhanwarlal Bhadada, Secretary, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kashi Kunj, Bhilwara.

15. *Tamil Nad*—Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman M.P., President, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh, 'Ravi' Vallabbhai Road, Chokkikulam, Madurai.

Shri M. Muthukrishnan, Secretary, Tamil Nad Harijan Sevak Sangh, 14, Subbaroya Chetty 4th Lane, Nammalwarpet, Madras-12.

16. *Tripura*—Shri Sachindralal Singh, President, Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh, No. 3 Second Lane, Joynagar, Agartala.

Shri Chittaranjan Dev, Secretary, Tripura Harijan Sevak Sangh, No. 3 Second Lane, Joynagar, Agartala.

17. *U. P. Central*—Shri Paripoornanand Varma, President, U. P. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Behari Niwas, Kanpur, U.P.

Shri Chandrabhan Vidyarthi, Secretary, U. P. Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hindi Bhawan, Kalpi, District Jalaun, U.P.

18. *U.P. East*—Shri Thakur Prasad, President, U.P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh, Nathhashram, Maldahiya, Varanasi-2.

Shri Rampravesh Shastri, Secretary, U. P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh, 53/103 Madhyameshwar, Varanasi, U.P.

19. *U.P. West*—Shri Baldevsingh Arya, President, U. P. West Harijan Sevak Sangh and Deputy Minister for Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

Shri Paripoornanand Painuli, Secretary, U. P. West Harijan Sevak Sangh, 22, Subhash Marg, Dehradun.



**Expenditure of the Adia Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Office,  
and its 2ranches for the year 1964-65.**

| S. No. | Name of Branch                 | Administrative and Maintenance | Propaganda  | Welfare      | Loan & Advances | Closing Balances | Total        |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh                 | 13                             | 14,778.16   | —            | 1,559.23        | 1,946.74         | 20,204.96    |
| 2      | Assam                          |                                | 1,503.47    | —            | —               | —                | 1,503.47     |
| 3      | Bengal                         | 23                             | 6,275.29    | 12,238.04    | 4,915.00        | 989.97           | 26,606.38    |
| 4      | Bihar                          | 35                             | 11,451.43   | 44,558.23    | —               | 10,071.00        | 69,624.61    |
| 5      | Delhi :-                       |                                |             |              |                 |                  |              |
|        | (a) Central Office             | 253                            | —           | 38,252.06    | —               | 1,40,719.03      | 2,04,120.17  |
|        | (b) Government Grant           | 305                            | 2,80,057.87 | 1,18,778.11  | —               | —                | 4,29,486.83  |
|        | (c) Harijan Udyogshala         | 187                            | —           | 95,194.05    | 59,266.01       | 15,218.50        | 1,88,115.53  |
|        | (d) Kasturba Balika Ashram     | 108                            | —           | 50,722.76    | —               | 13,032.24        | 73,969.08    |
| 6      | Gujarat                        | 14                             | 82,418.14   | 2,34,430.56  | 25,544.74       | 2,19,892.00      | 5,76,887.45  |
| 7      | Himachal Pradesh               | 18                             | 5,202.76    | 43,645.02    | —               | 20,283.75        | 70,307.81    |
| 8      | Karnatak                       | 10                             | 12,150.00   | 49,296.83    | —               | 6,621.67         | 69,171.10    |
| 9      | Kerala                         | 2                              | 10,818.14   | 62,122.61    | 3,433.62        | 2,017.95         | 80,920.93    |
| 10     | Maharashtra                    | 175                            | 1,28,814.36 | 2,62,076.70  | 8,417.28        | 70,015.51        | 4,86,781.91  |
| 11     | Bombay City                    | 8                              | 886.85      | 872.83       | —               | 17.10            | 2,581.66     |
| 12     | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)        | 118                            | 20,469.29   | 88,902.41    | 41,433.08       | 31,276.17        | 1,94,050.43  |
| 13     | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur)    | 59                             | 20,104.55   | 44,219.22    | 6,820.70        | 26,419.87        | 1,03,334.73  |
| 14     | Mysore                         | 24                             | 6,969.12    | 19,817.16    | 1,415.00        | 228.25           | 31,152.97    |
| 15     | Orissa                         |                                | 1,011.86    | —            | —               | —                | 1,011.86     |
| 16     | Punjab                         | 11                             | 7,896.44    | 14,335.60    | —               | 12,487.39        | 39,530.14    |
| 17     | Rajasthan                      | 11                             | 15,150.58   | 26,585.86    | —               | 8,065.42         | 52,983.87    |
| 18     | U. P. East (Varanasi)          | 15                             | 15,480.08   | 3,140.75     | 2,460.00        | 2.87             | 23,044.35    |
| 19     | U. P. West (Dehra Dun)         | 30                             | 20,235.63   | 10,070.72    | —               | 50.45            | 33,656.00    |
| 20     | U. P. Central (Kalpi)          | 19                             | 12,323.30   | 1,156.72     | —               | 29.92            | 15,342.53    |
| 21     | Tamil Nad                      | 111                            | 27,182.51   | 4,36,222.90  | —               | 74,656.04        | 5,49,447.86  |
| 21 a)  | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras | 107                            | —           | 34,752.25    | 12,903.25       | 18,213.03        | 76,537.60    |
| 22     | Tripura                        | 29                             | 4,615.09    | 10,000.00    | 500.00          | 156.75           | 17,402.73    |
| 23     | Vidarbha                       | 63                             | 31,965.45   | 7,095.44     | 6,227.61        | 17,522.08        | 68,913.31    |
|        | Grand Total                    | 1,955                          | 7,37,760.37 | 17,08,486.83 | 1,74,895.52     | 6,89,933.70      | 35,06,720.27 |

Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

Receipts of the All India Harijan Sevak Sh, Central Office,  
and its 23 Branches for the year 1964-65.

| S. No. | Name of Branch                  | Opening Balance | Donations and<br>other Receipts | Grant from<br>G. S. Nidhi | Grant from<br>Central Office | Govt. & Local<br>Bodies Grant | Loan and<br>Advances | Total        |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh                  | 1,270.12        | 810.57                          | —                         | 16,901.27                    | 900.00                        | 323.00               | 20,204.96    |
| 2      | Assam                           | —               | —                               | —                         | 1,503.47                     | —                             | —                    | 1,503.47     |
| 3      | Bengal                          | 185.89          | 6,685.87                        | 10,500.00                 | 5,144.62                     | —                             | 4,090.00             | 26,606.38    |
| 4      | Bihar                           | 6,167.96        | 2,117.35                        | 6,796.40                  | 17,510.07                    | 37,032.83                     | —                    | 69,624.61    |
| 5      | Delhi :—                        |                 |                                 |                           |                              |                               |                      |              |
|        | (a) Central Office              | 66,359.27       | 45,623.14                       | —                         | —                            | 16,280.00                     | 75,857.76            | 2,04,120.17  |
|        | (b) Government Grant            | —               | —                               | —                         | —                            | 4,29,486.83                   | —                    | 4,29,486.83  |
|        | (c) Harijan Udyogshala          | 94,841.54       | 3,083.16                        | —                         | —                            | 90,190.83                     | —                    | 1,88,115.53  |
|        | (d) Kasturba Balika Ashram      | 1,732.30        | 26,745.17                       | 5,000.00                  | 6,936.12                     | 11,680.00                     | 21,875.49            | 73,969.08    |
| 6      | Gujarat                         | 2,41,632.26     | 68,163.88                       | —                         | 38,626.49                    | 2,28,464.82                   | —                    | 5,76,887.45  |
| 7      | Himachal Pradesh                | 4,960.84        | 441.07                          | —                         | 6,015.00                     | 43,645.02                     | 15,245.88            | 70,307.81    |
| 8      | Karnatak                        | 153.00          | 5,813.15                        | 5,000.00                  | 12,180.00                    | 37,399.07                     | 8,625.88             | 69,171.10    |
| 9      | Kerala                          | 2,792.23        | 4,356.61                        | —                         | 11,300.00                    | 60,239.14                     | 2,232.95             | 80,920.93    |
| 10     | Maharashtra                     | 5,887.98        | 59,755.19                       | —                         | 9,922.90                     | 3,16,760.00                   | 94,455.84            | 4,86,781.91  |
| 11     | Bombay City                     | 546.04          | 1,467.97                        | —                         | —                            | 500.00                        | 67.65                | 2,581.66     |
| 12     | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)         | 68,447.37       | 8,842.27                        | 12,420.00                 | 17,180.53                    | 87,160.26                     | —                    | 1,94,050.43  |
| 13     | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur)     | 22,032.11       | 6,178.07                        | 11,965.00                 | 15,026.38                    | 43,745.41                     | 4,387.76             | 1,03,334.73  |
| 14     | Mysore                          | 560.84          | 7,149.78                        | —                         | 5,660.38                     | 15,381.97                     | 2,400.00             | 31,152.97    |
| 15     | Orissa                          | —               | —                               | —                         | 1,011.86                     | —                             | —                    | 1,011.86     |
| 16     | Punjab                          | 6,405.25        | 2,243.92                        | 5,335.40                  | 14,759.00                    | —                             | 10,786.56            | 39,530.14    |
| 17     | Rajasthan                       | 1,969.66        | 10,727.00                       | —                         | 18,811.19                    | 10,000.00                     | 11,476.02            | 52,983.87    |
| 18     | U. P. East (Varanasi)           | 744.39          | 3,864.33                        | —                         | 15,635.63                    | 800.00                        | 2,000.00             | 23,044.35    |
| 19     | U. P. West (Dehra Dun)          | 2,758.78        | 374.12                          | 1,921.20                  | 20,522.28                    | 5,703.76                      | 2,375.79             | 33,656.00    |
| 20     | U. P. Central (Kalpi)           | 1,209.69        | 2,306.84                        | —                         | 8,190.00                     | 3,600.00                      | 36.00                | 15,342.53    |
| 21     | Tamil Nad                       | 45,518.10       | 28,031.19                       | —                         | 21,506.23                    | 3,95,378.60                   | 59,013.74            | 5,49,447.86  |
| 21 a)  | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya, Madras | 9,414.85        | 48,169.58                       | —                         | —                            | 18,953.17                     | —                    | 76,537.60    |
| 22     | Tripura                         | 733.24          | 83.33                           | 2,625.30                  | 3,105.80                     | 10,000.00                     | 855.00               | 17,402.73    |
| 23     | Vidarbha                        | 20,266.85       | 7,605.04                        | —                         | 1,210.00                     | 36,757.40                     | 3,104.02             | 68,943.31    |
|        | Grand Total                     | 6,06,590.56     | 3,50,638.60                     | 61,563.40                 | 68,659.22                    | 19,00,059.11                  | 3,19,209.34          | 35,06,720.27 |

**Statewise Total Population of Scheduled Castes  
and Scheduled Tribes as per Census  
figures of 1961**

| <i>Name of the States</i>                      | <i>Total Population</i> | <i>S. Castes</i> | <i>S. Tribes</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh                              | 35,983,447              | 4,973,616        | 1,324,368        |
| 2. Assam                                       | 11,872,772              | 732,756          | 2,068,364        |
| 3. Bihar                                       | 46,455,610              | 6,536,875        | 4,204,770        |
| 4. Gujarat                                     | 20,633,350              | 1,367,255        | 2,754,446        |
| 5. Jammu & Kashmir                             | 3,560,976               | 268,530          | —                |
| 6. Kerala                                      | 16,903,715              | 1,422,057        | 207,996          |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh                              | 32,372,408              | 4,253,024        | 6,678,410        |
| 8. Madras                                      | 33,686,953              | 6,072,536        | 252,646          |
| 9. Maharashtra                                 | 39,553,718              | 2,226,914        | 2,397,159        |
| 10. Mysore                                     | 23,586,772              | 3,117,232        | 192,096          |
| 11. Orissa                                     | 17,548,846              | 2,763,858        | 4,223,757        |
| 12. Punjab                                     | 20,306,812              | 4,139,106        | 14,132           |
| 13. Rajasthan                                  | 20,155,602              | 3,359,640        | 2,309,447        |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh                              | 73,746,401              | 15,417,245       | —                |
| 15. West Bengal                                | 34,926,279              | 6,950,726        | 2,063,883        |
| 16. Andaman & Nicobar                          | 63,548                  | —                | 14,122           |
| 17. Delhi                                      | 2,658,612               | 341,252          | —                |
| 18. Himachal Pradesh                           | 1,351,144               | 369,916          | 108,194          |
| 19. Laccadive, Minicoy<br>and Amindivi Islands | 24,108                  | —                | 23,391           |
| 20. Manipur                                    | 780,037                 | 13,376           | 249,049          |
| 21. Tripura                                    | 1,142,005               | 119,725          | 360,070          |
| 22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli                       | 57,963                  | 1,184            | 51,261           |
| 23. NEFA                                       | 3,36,558                | —                | 5,042            |
| 24. Nagaland                                   | 3,69,200                | 126              | 343,697          |
| 25. Pondicherry                                | 3,69,079                | 56,861           | —                |
| India                                          | 439,235,082             | 64,511,313       | 29,883,470       |

# AIMS AND OBJECTS

OF

## THE HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

The object of the Sangh shall be the eradication, by truthful and non-violent means, of untouchability in Hindu Society with all its incidental evils and disabilities, suffered by the so called untouchables, hereafter described as Harijans, in all walks of life and to secure for them absolute equality of status with the rest of the Hindus.

In furtherance of its object, the Harijan Sevak Sangh will seek to establish contact with caste Hindus throughout India and show them that untouchability as it is practised in Hindu Society, is repugnant to the fundamental principles of Hinduism and to the best instinct of humanity, and it will also seek to serve Harijans so as to promote their moral, social and material welfare.

(Section 2 & 3 of the constitution)

# हरिजन सेवक संघ

(रजिस्टर्ड—एक्ट २१—१८६०)

३३ वाँ

## वार्षिक कार्य विवरण

१ अप्रैल, १९६५ से ३१ मार्च, १९६६ तक

“जहाँ तक और जब तक हरिजन को हमने अपना मित्र नहीं बना लिया, जब तक उसके साथ हमने अपने सगे भाई जैसा बर्ताव नहीं किया, हम जब तक मानवता के साथ ‘भ्रातृत्व’ का बर्ताव नहीं कर सकते। अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का यह सारा आन्दोलन विषुद्ध विश्व-बन्धुत्व की ही स्थापना का एक आन्दोलन है।”

—गांधीजी



“अस्पृश्यता” का अन्त किया जाता है और उसका किसी भी रूप में आचरण निषिद्ध किया जाता है। “अस्पृश्यता” से उजड़ी किसी नियोग्यता को लागू करना अशुभ होगा, जो कानून के अनुसार दण्डनीय होगा।

[ भारत के संविधान का १७ वाँ अनुच्छेद ]



## प्रधान कार्यालय

किरमवे, दिल्ली—६

फरवरी, १९६७



# हरिजन-सेवक-संघ

(प्रधान कार्यालय : दिल्ली)

## संक्षिप्त-वार्षिक-प्रतिवेदन

(१ अप्रैल, १९६५ से ३१ मार्च, १९६६ तक)

### मन्त्री की रिपोर्ट

अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की ३३ वीं वार्षिक सभा २० और २१ नवम्बर, १९६५ को संघ के प्रधान कार्यालय, दिल्ली में सम्पन्न हुई। संघ की अध्यक्षता श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू, जो अपने पति श्री ब्रजलाल नेहरू के देहावसान के बाद, अपने पुत्र श्री बी० के० नेहरू के पास अमेरिका गयी थीं, बैठक में उपस्थित नहीं हो सकीं। संघ के उपाध्यक्ष श्री वियोगी हरि ने सभा की अध्यक्षता की। सभा में केन्द्रीय बोर्ड के २० सदस्य, ९ प्रतिनिधि, २ निर्मात्रित और हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के ३१ कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने भाग लिया।

### अपूरणीय क्षति

बैठक की विधिवत् कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने के पहले बोर्ड ने सर्वश्री परी-क्षितलाल मजमुदार, गुजरात, पं० ब्रजलाल नेहरू, दिल्ली, बलवंतराय मेहता, गुजरात, गुड्डुरि रामचन्द्र राव, आंध्र, वेमुरी रामजीराव, आंध्र, भोगीलाल लाला, गुजरात, विपिनचन्द्र शास्त्री, उत्तरप्रदेश, श्रीमती पार्वतीबाई, विदर्भ, प्रो० नरेन्द्रनाथ भट्टाचार्य, त्रिपुरा और चिंतामणि शास्त्री, महाराष्ट्र के दुःखद देहावसान से संघ को, जो अपूरणीय क्षति हुई, उस पर शोक प्रकट करते हुए, मूक श्रद्धाञ्जलि अर्पित की।

संघ के उपाध्यक्ष श्री वियोगी हरि ने सदस्यों, आमंत्रित सज्जनों एवं कार्य-कर्त्ताओं का स्वागत करते हुए संघ की अध्यक्षता श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू की अनु-पस्थिति का चिह्न करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों का उल्लेख किया, जिनके कारण उन्हें अपने पति की मृत्यु के बाद अमेरिका जाना पड़ा। पाकिस्तान और चीन के खतरे का चिह्न करते हुए श्री वियोगी हरि ने सबसे अपील की कि वे उत्साह

और तीव्रता से सामाजिक असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए लग जायें, जिससे राष्ट्र में वास्तविक एवं स्थायी समरसता और एकता का निर्माण किया जा सके।

### कार्यवाही की पुष्टि

तत्पश्चात् केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की २८ से ३० नवम्बर, ६४ तक दिल्ली में हुई पिछली बैठकों की पहले प्रसारित कार्यवाही को पढ़ा गया और उसकी पुष्टि की गयी।

तदुपरान्त केन्द्रीय कार्यालय का ३१-३-६५ तक के जाँचे हुए हिसाब को स्वीकार किया, जिसे कार्य-समिति ने पहले ही स्वीकार कर लिया था। ३०-६-६५ तक ६ महीने के हिसाब पर भी सहमति प्रकट की। श्री इयामलाल-जी ने सुझाव दिया कि सब प्रदेशों का संघटित हिसाब-पत्रक तैयार कर, केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की बैठक के पहले प्रसारित किया जाय।

हरिजन उद्योगशाला, कस्तूरबा बालिका-आश्रम, दिल्ली, ठक्कर बापा-विद्यालय, मद्रास, केन्द्रीय सरकार की अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और भंगी-कण्ट-मुक्ति की योजना के ३१-३-६५ तक मेसर्स जगदीशप्रसाद एण्ड कम्पनी द्वारा जाँचे हुए हिसाब को स्वीकृत किया, जिसे कार्य-समिति ने पहले स्वीकार कर लिया था। ३०-६-६५ तक का छमाही हिसाब भी स्वीकृत किया गया।

बजट-उपसमिति ने केन्द्रीय हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, हरिजन-उद्योगशाला और कस्तूरबा-बालिका-आश्रम, दिल्ली और प्रादेशिक संघों के जिन अनुमानित बजटों की सिफारिश की थी, उन पर विचार कर बोर्ड ने अपनी स्वीकृति दी।

संघ के मंत्री की १९६४-६५ की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी स्वीकृत की गयी। रिपोर्ट पेश करते हुए मंत्री ने ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की उपलब्धियों के एकीकरण पर जोर दिया। उन्होंने बताया कि पद-यात्रा और सर्वेक्षण, तब ही लाभदायक सिद्ध होंगे, जबकि निश्चित कार्यक्रम बनाकर, उसपर अमल किया जाय।

इसके बाद बोर्ड ने प्रादेशिक शाखाओं की रिपोर्ट और हिसाब स्वीकृत किया।

### संविधान-संशोधन

बोर्ड ने संघ के संविधान में घृष्ट १५ के १० वें उपनियम के ५ वें अनु-च्छेद में, कार्य-समिति ने जो निम्नलिखित संशोधन सुझाया था, वह स्वीकार किया :—



“मन्त्री समस्त प्रचलित वित्तीय कार्यवाहियों की निष्पत्ति करेंगे बशर्ते कि—

- (१) ऐसी कार्यवाही संघ की नीति के प्रतिकूल न हो,
- (२) बजट अनुमान में असम्मिलित रकम ५०० रुपये से ज्यादा न हो।”

### अध्यक्ष का चुनाव

श्री वियोगी हरि ने श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू का वह संदेश पढ़कर सुनाया, जिसमें उन्होंने अपने अध्यक्ष-काल में सदस्यों के सहयोग पर धन्यवाद देते हुए, यह इच्छा जाहिर की कि वे आगे अपनी जिम्मेदारी सँभालने में असमर्थ हैं और वे अध्यक्ष-पद छोड़ना चाहती हैं। उन्होंने नये अध्यक्ष के प्रति तथा अस्पृश्यता-निवारण सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों की सफलता के लिए हार्दिक शुभ-कामना प्रकट की।

बोर्ड ने नये अध्यक्ष के चुनाव के पहले निवर्तमान अध्यक्षा श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू द्वारा की गयी सेवाओं के प्रति हार्दिक आभार प्रकट करते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव किया :—

“हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की यह सभा संघ की निवर्तमान अध्यक्षा श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू द्वारा लगभग ३२ साल की लम्बी अवधि में पहले उपाध्यक्षा और बाद में अध्यक्षा के नाते अपूर्व और निष्ठा से की गयी सेवाओं की प्रति गहरी सराहना और कृतज्ञता प्रकट करती है। संघ प्रार्थना करता है कि वे स्वस्थ एवं प्रसन्न रहें ताकि उनसे सतत मार्गदर्शन एवं प्रेरणा मिलती रहे।”

तत्पश्चात् सर्वसम्मति से संघ के उपाध्यक्ष श्री वियोगी हरि अध्यक्ष चुने गये। संघ की स्थापना से अबतक की लम्बी अवधि में वे इससे सम्बद्ध रहे हैं।

गांधी-शत-संवत्सरी के लिए प्रदेशों द्वारा बनाये गये अनुवर्ती (फॉलो-अप) कार्यक्रमों पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने विभिन्न पहलुओं से चल रहे कार्यक्रमों के विकास के बारे में बताया। यह महसूस किया गया कि प्रदेशों को विकास-कार्यों के मूल्यांकन के लिए तुलनात्मक त्रैमासिक पत्रक तैयार करना चाहिए और उसको त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट के हिस्से के रूप में संघ को भेजना चाहिए। बैठक १ बजे समाप्त हुई और पुनः ३ बजे आरम्भ हुई।

योजना-आयोग के सदस्य श्री तरलोक सिंह और सामाजिक-सुरक्षा विभाग



के सह सचिव श्री एस० सी० सेन गुप्ता ने विशेष आमंत्रण पर बैठक में भाग लिया। हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के मन्त्री ने श्री नरलोकसिंह को जो पत्र लिखा था, उस पर काफी चर्चा हुई। श्री सिंह ने पत्र में उठाये गये अनेक मुद्दों का गंभीरता से उत्तर दिया और मुभाव दिया कि विभिन्न संबंधित मंत्रालयों के साथ मिलकर अनुवर्ती कार्यक्रम (फॉलो-अप प्रोग्राम) बनाया जाय। उन्होंने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जानेवाली योजनाओं की रूपरेखा भी बतायी और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक उत्थान में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका पर जोर दिया।

श्री वियोगी हरि ने श्री तरलोकसिंह और श्री एम० सी० सेन गुप्ता को केन्द्रीय बोर्ड के सदस्यों से परिगणित जानियों की समस्याओं पर चर्चा-हेतु समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद दिया।

### अध्यक्ष के प्रवास

संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री वियोगी हरि ने अस्पृश्यता निवारण, भंगी-मुक्ति और भंगी कष्ट-मुक्ति का चल रही गतिविधियों में और गति लाने, निरीक्षण करने एवं उस दिशा में कार्यरत संस्थाओं एवं कार्यकर्ताओं के मार्ग-दर्शन हेतु आन्ध्रप्रदेश, बंगाल, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उत्तर-प्रदेश का प्रवास किया। कुल मिलाकर २२३४३ मील का प्रवास हुआ।

उक्त प्रदेशों में कुल मिलाकर ४० गाँवों में वे गये। ४६ सभा-सम्मेलनों में, आम जनता, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, छात्रों और अध्यापकों एवं नगरपालिका-कर्मचारियों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया कि हरिजनों को समाज में सम्मानपूर्ण स्थान और वे सब सुविधाएँ दिलाने का प्रयत्न करें, जो सवर्णों को प्राप्त हैं। उन्होंने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, हरिजन-सेवा, नशाबन्दी, भंगी-मुक्ति, भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति, बुनियादी शिक्षा, सर्वोदय, गांधी-विचार और सन्तवाणी पर, इन सभाओं में अपने विचार प्रकट किये। अपने प्रवास में उन्होंने १७ हरिजन-बस्ती, ११ बालवाड़ी और सघन केन्द्रों का निरीक्षण किया।

### बंगाल-यात्रा

वे मारवाड़ी रिलीफ सोसायटी के निमन्त्रण पर उसके स्वर्ण-जयंती-समारोह में भाग लेने गये। समारोह का उद्घाटन श्री धनश्यामदास बिड़ला ने किया। विशेष रूप से आमंत्रित रेलवे-मन्त्री श्री स० का० पाटिल



हरिजन-सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया, जिसमें कई जिलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। राज्य के मन्त्री श्रीअमृतलाल यादव ने सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन किया। श्रीहरि जी एवं मलकानी जी, दोनों ने सम्मेलन को सम्बोधित किया। श्री वियोगी हरि ने कहा कि वे भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति के बजाय भंगी-मुक्ति के पक्ष में हैं। आपने आगे कहा कि यह समस्या केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य-सरकारों से ही संबंधित नहीं है, बल्कि सारे समाज का ध्यान इस ओर होना चाहिए।

इन यात्राओं में उन्होंने सेवकों द्वारा इस दिशा में किये गये कार्यों को नज़दीक से देखा और दिन-प्रति-दिन के कार्यों के लिए उन्हें मार्गदर्शन दिया। उन्होंने ऐसी नगरपालिकाओं के सम्बन्ध में अपना मत प्रकट करने में संकोच नहीं किया, जिन्होंने पूरी तरह मलकानी समिति की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू नहीं किया। पन्ना, मध्यप्रदेश में उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया कि उन्हीं ज़मीन मालिकों के मकान बनाने की नयी योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की जायें जो 'सेप्टिक टैंक'पाख़ाने बनाने को तैयार हैं।

रैगाँव (सतना) में राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन, जिसमें बड़ी सख्या में दूर-दूर से सवर्ण एवं हरिजनों ने भाग लिया था, सम्बोधित करते हुए पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण की चर्चा की और लोगों से अपील की कि जिस प्रकार इस संकट-कालीन परिस्थिति में वे सब भेदों को छोड़कर एक हो गये, उसी प्रकार सदा एकता कायम रखें, जिससे किसीकी आक्रमण करने की हिम्मत न हो। यह तब ही सम्भव है, जबतक कि लोग अस्पृश्यता के घातक विचार को छोड़ न दें।

वे यह देखकर बड़े निराश हुए कि कहीं-कहीं पुलिस अधिकारी, अस्पृश्यता-ऐक्ट की तरफ़ ज़रा भी ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। उन्होंने अधिकारियों को समझाया कि जबतक पुलिस अस्पृश्यता सम्बन्धी अपराधों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती, तबतक केवल क़ानून से काम नहीं बनेगा। क़ानून को अमल में लाने की ज़रूरत है।

### मन्त्री के प्रवास

गत वर्षों की तरह इस वर्ष भी हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के मन्त्री ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण एवं हरिजन-कल्याण संबंधी चल रही, प्रवृत्तियों के निरीक्षण एवं मार्गदर्शन हेतु, उत्तरप्रदेश, गुजरात, मैसूर और मध्यप्रदेश का प्रवास किया। विवरणाधीन काल की विशेषता यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा

[illegible]



इसके अतिरिक्त संघ की प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न प्रदेशों में १६६ सेवक और प्रचारक कार्यरत हैं, जिनके लिए राज्य-सरकारों से आंशिक सहायता मिली है। इन कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने सार्वजनिक सभाओं, सम्मेलनों, गोष्ठियों, अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-प्रचार-साहित्य एवं चित्रप्रदर्शनों और पदयात्राओं के अतिरिक्त हरिजनों के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक विकास के लिए पाठशालाएँ, बालवाड़ियाँ, 'संस्कार-केन्द्र', छात्रावास और सहकारी समितियों का संचालन किया।

निम्नलिखित तालिका सं०-१ से राज्यवार इन सेवकों की संख्या और उपर्युक्त कतिपय कार्य-प्रवृत्तियों की जानकारी मिलती है —

तालिका सं०-१

| क्र० सं०        | प्रादेशिक शाखा का नाम | जिला समितियों की संख्या | सघन कार्यकर्त्ताओं की संख्या |                     | आश्रम-पाठशाला, संस्कार केन्द्र, बालवाड़ी, भूलाघर, मनोरजन-केन्द्र औद्योगिक विद्यालय | आश्रमपाठशालाओं, औद्योगिकविद्यालयों संस्कार-केन्द्रों बालवाड़ियों और भूलाघरों में बच्चों की संख्या |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |                       |                         | केंद्रीय महायत्ता से         | प्रादेशिक सहायता से |                                                                                    |                                                                                                   |
| १ आन्ध्र प्रदेश | १८                    | ६                       | ...                          | ...                 | ...                                                                                | ...                                                                                               |
| २ असम           | ५                     | ...                     | २                            | ...                 | ...                                                                                | ...                                                                                               |
| ३ बंगाल         | २                     | २                       | ...                          | ...                 | ४                                                                                  | १६५                                                                                               |
| ४ बिहार         | १७                    | १                       | ...                          | ...                 | १३                                                                                 | १६०                                                                                               |
| ५ दिल्ली        | ...                   | १                       | ...                          | ...                 | २                                                                                  | ३३४                                                                                               |
| ६ गुजरात        | १२                    | ६                       | ६०                           | ...                 | ४२                                                                                 | १८१३                                                                                              |
| ७ हिमाचलप्रदेश  | ६                     | ३                       | २                            | ...                 | ८                                                                                  | उपलब्ध नहीं                                                                                       |
| ८ महाराष्ट्र    | १४                    | ३                       | ७८                           | ...                 | २१                                                                                 | "                                                                                                 |
| ९ मैसूर         | ८                     | ८                       | २                            | ...                 | ...                                                                                | ...                                                                                               |
| १० पंजाब        | ६                     | २                       | ...                          | ...                 | १२                                                                                 | १६१                                                                                               |
| ११ राजस्थान     | ५                     | ६                       | १०                           | ...                 | १३                                                                                 | ३८०                                                                                               |
| १२ तमिलनाडु     | १२                    | ६                       | ...                          | ...                 | २                                                                                  | ५०                                                                                                |
| १३ त्रिपुरा     | १                     | २                       | १                            | ...                 | ३२                                                                                 | ५६०                                                                                               |
| १४ उत्तरप्रदेश  | ...                   | १३                      | ...                          | ...                 | ५                                                                                  | उपलब्ध नहीं                                                                                       |
| १५ उत्कल        | ...                   | १                       | ...                          | ...                 | ...                                                                                | ...                                                                                               |
| १६ केरल         | १                     | ४                       | ...                          | ...                 | ४                                                                                  | १०८                                                                                               |
| १७ मध्यप्रदेश   | १२                    | ४                       | ४१                           | ...                 | १७                                                                                 | ५४६                                                                                               |
|                 |                       | १२२                     | ७५                           | १६६                 | १७५                                                                                | ४,३१०                                                                                             |



## मेले, सभा और सम्मेलन

अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में मेले व सभाएँ बहुत उपयोगी हैं, ऐसा अनुभव में आया है। अतः प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के खर्च के अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान से इस मद में ₹० ६,८७२.६० पैसे खर्च किये गये। इस वर्ष देश-भर में ६,८१७ मेले और सभाओं का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें बिना किसी भेद-भाव के सर्व वर्ग एवं हरिजनों ने भाग लिया। सरकारी अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त प्रमुख सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक नेताओं ने इन सभाओं में भाग लिया।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेष अवसरों पर तथा सामान्यतः पदयात्राओं पर जोर दिया गया। इन यात्राओं में हरिजनों से अलग-अलग और सामूहिक रूप में सम्पर्क साधा गया। उनसे सम्बंधित सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक समस्याओं की जानकारी प्राप्त की गई। इससे कार्यकर्तियों को उनकी कठिनाइयों को हल करने के लिए लक्ष्य और आंकड़े उपलब्ध हुए। अनुवर्ती कार्यक्रम (फॉलो-अप प्रोग्राम) की रूपरेखा बनाने पर जोर दिया गया; अन्यथा इतना सब प्रयत्न और खर्च करने पर भी वांछित परिणाम नहीं निकलता। आंकड़े तालिका संख्या-५ में देखें।

## सिनेमा-गाड़ी

पहले के भुताबिक, केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली और मद्रास में ४ सिनेमा गाड़ी तथा राज्यसरकारों की योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश में रखी गई २ सिनेमा-गाड़ियों ने करीब-करीब देशभर में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, नशाबन्दी, ग्राम-विकास, परिवार-नियोजन, सफाई तथा अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं पर चल-चित्र दिखाये। बिहार में भी राज्यसरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत एक प्रचार वाहन और प्रोजेक्टर है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत चार गाड़ियों ने उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, दिल्ली, आंध्र, मैसूर, केरल, सौराष्ट्र, कच्छ, महाराष्ट्र और विदर्भ में चित्र-प्रदर्शन किये।

दिल्ली में स्थित केवल बड़ी सिनेमा-गाड़ी ने दिल्ली, उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब और राजस्थान में १६० चल-चित्रों का इस वर्ष प्रदर्शन किया। केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत ४ सिनेमा-गाड़ियों और फिल्मों पर ₹१,४३७.५३ रुपये खर्च हुए।

## मुद्रण और प्रकाशन

संघ की गतिविधियों की जानकारी देने के लिए जो द्विमासिक 'हरिजन-सेवा' निकल रही थी, वह पिछली जनवरी से प्रतिमास प्रकाशित हो रही है। अंग्रेजी का त्रैमासिक पूरक-पत्र यथावत् प्रकाशित हो रहा है। इनमें प्रसिद्ध सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक नेताओं के हरिजनों की विभिन्न समस्याओं पर लेख रहते हैं। इन पत्रिकाओं से अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, भंगी-मुक्ति और भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति एवं नशाबन्दी के क्षेत्र में की गयी वास्तविक उपलब्धियों की जानकारी मिलती है।

संघ ने मल-सफ़ाई के आधुनिक तरीकों से चित्रित ३०,००० नये पोस्टर छपवाये।

अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के विभिन्न पहलुओं को तथा धार्मिक ग्रन्थों के अस्पृश्यता-निवारण सम्बन्धी विचारों को चित्रित करते हुए करीब ३० हजार पोस्टर, १७ प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के माध्यम से वितरित किये गये। प्रादेशिक शाखाओं ने इनको ग्रामों, विद्यालयों, वाचनालयों, रेलवे स्टेशनों आदि में प्रदर्शित करने के लिए ग्राम-पंचायत, खण्ड-विकास-अधिकारी, रेलवे स्टेशन-मास्टर, सामाजिक-संगठन, अध्यापकों आदि की सहायता ली। इस मद में रुपये ५ ५५६.२६ पैसे खर्च हुए, जिनमें छपाई, डाक-खर्च, रेलवे-भाड़ा तथा प्रादेशिक संघों को चित्र-पुस्तिकाएँ, हरिजन-सेवा तथा अंग्रेजी हरिजन-सेवा, पूरक-पत्र भेजने का खर्च भी सम्मिलित है।

बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश (इन्दौर) और गुजरात से क्रमशः हिन्दी में, 'अमृत' 'हरिजन-वार्ता' 'अन्त्योदय' और गुजराती 'प्रायश्चित्त' मासिक प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं। इन पत्रों में प्रादेशिक शाखाओं तथा केन्द्र की गतिविधियों की जानकारी रहती है।

## भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति

जैसा कि गत वर्ष बताया गया कि संघ भंगियों की दशा सुधारने के लिए बहुत उत्साहित है और इसी दृष्टि से सब राज्यों में इस कार्य का विस्तार किया गया है। यह बार-बार उल्लेख करना निराशाजनक है कि अधिकांश नगर-पालिकाएँ संघ की इच्छा के अनुकूल सुधार करने में तीव्रता महसूस नहीं कर

रही हैं। संघ के उपाध्यक्ष श्री एन० आर० मलकानी ने, इस अभियान में तीव्रता लाने के लिए तथा कम-से-कम समय में सब सुधार कराने के लिए विशेष प्रवास किये हैं। उन्होंने भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में बिहार, उत्तर-प्रदेश, पंजाब, आंध्र (तेलंगाना) और गुजरात का प्रवास किया और उन्होंने काफी नजदीक से हरिजनों के कार्य और उनके रहन-सहन की हालतों को देखा।

मल-सफ़ाई के लिए उन्नत साधनों तथा निजी और सार्वजनिक शौचालयों में आवश्यक सुधार में जो कमियाँ देखीं, उन्होंने समाज-सुरक्षा-विभाग तथा सम्बन्धित नगरपालिकाओं को अवगत कराया।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने १८ प्रदेशों में केन्द्रीय गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त मल-सफ़ाई पर सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सुझाये गये। उन्नत सफ़ाई उपकरण देने तथा पाखानों को 'सेप्टिक' अथवा 'अक्वा प्रिवी' में परिवर्तित करने, तथा वैसे न कर सकने पर ढिब्बा रखने एवं प्रवेश-द्वार उन्नत बनाने के लिए नगर-पालिकाओं को प्रेरित किया। विवरणाधीन वर्ष में संघ ने ७८ भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-कार्यकर्ताओं की सेवाएँ लीं। इन्होंने २६४४ हाथ-गाड़ी, ३४४३, खुरपियाँ और १४५७ लम्बे हथके भाड़ू, १०८३ रबड़ के जूते, १३४३ दस्ताने और १८४२ बाल्टियाँ मेहतरों में वितरित करायीं।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने ८७६ पाखानों (ड्रायलेटरिन्स) को आधुनिक पाखानों में परिवर्तित करवाया। १३४४ ढिब्बे सार्वजनिक और निजी पाखानों में रखवाये गये। २१७ मकान-मालिकों को नोटिसें दी गईं, जो पाखानों में ढिब्बे रखने को तैयार नहीं थे। सफ़ाई-सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पाखानों में सुधार करने के लिए ६८६ मकान-मालिकों को नोटिस दी गई।

### प्रशिक्षण-शिविर

पिछले वर्ष की भाँति इस वर्ष भी 'भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति' कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए दो प्रशिक्षण-शिविर, सफ़ाई-विद्यालय, हरिजन-आश्रम, अहमदाबाद में आयोजित किये गये। पहले शिविर में राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश और मध्यप्रदेश के १० कार्यकर्ताओं ने भाग लिया। दूसरे शिविर में कैरल, बिहार, बंगाल और गुजरात के १४ कार्यकर्ताओं ने भाग लिया।

यहाँ पर प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को मल-सफ़ाई का सैद्धान्तिक और व्यावहारिक दोनों दृष्टि से सघन प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। उनको अस्वच्छता से विभिन्न प्रकार की होनेवाली बीमारियों की भी जानकारी दी गयी। उनको कृमिनाशक औषधियों से महामारी को दूर करने का उपाय भी बताया गया। मैला हटाने से लेकर कम्पोस्ट बनाने तक की सम्बन्धित सब विधियाँ वैज्ञानिक तरीके से सिखायी गयीं। उनको उन्नत तरीकों से मल-सफ़ाई करने का प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रत्यक्ष प्रदर्शन भी दिया गया। विभिन्न प्रकार के पाखानों, जैसे, सेप्टिक टैंक, एक्वा प्रिवी, हैंडफ्लश, प्रोजेक्ट लैट्रिन, पी० आर० ए० आई० टाइप लैट्रिन गैस प्लांट आदि की पूरी जानकारी भी कार्यकर्त्ताओं को दी गयी।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं को यह भी जानकारी दी गयी कि भंगियों की चहुँमुखी उन्नति और कल्याण के लिए कौन-सी सामाजिक प्रवृत्तियाँ चलायी जावें। विभिन्न नगरपालिकाओं के अध्ययन-भ्रमण का कार्यक्रम भी इसमें सम्मिलित है। इन भ्रमणों में भंगियों और सफ़ाई करनेवालों की कार्यप्रणाली और रहन-सहन के स्तर में किये गये सुधारों का अध्ययन कराया गया है।

सफ़ाई एवं स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी नियमित पाठ्यक्रम के प्रशिक्षण-हेतु 'सफ़ाई-विद्यालय' पर संघ ने रु० ५,९४४-८५ पैसे खर्च किये। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय दिल्ली में एक भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया। सेमिनार में बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब और दिल्ली के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने भाग लिया। इनके अतिरिक्त करीब २५० पुरुष और महिला भंगियों ने भी सेमिनार में भाग लिया। हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री वियोगी हरि की अध्यक्षता में रेलवे मंत्री डॉ० रामसुभग सिंह ने इसका उद्घाटन किया। सर्वश्री भोला-राउत और श्री धर्मप्रकाश दोनों संसद् सदस्य तथा हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के मंत्री ने भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-कार्यकर्त्ताओं को संबोधित किया।

इसके अलावा, उत्तरभारत के लिए निपुणत 'भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति'-कार्य के निरीक्षक ने इस क्षेत्र के भंगियों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक हितों तथा उनके पुनर्बसाहट के कार्यों की देखभाल की। इसके लिए तालिका सं०-१ देखें।

तालिका सं०-२

| क्रम-संख्या | प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के नाम | सेवकों की संख्या | नगरपालिकाओं की संख्या | राज्य, नगरपालिका या सहाकारी समितियों द्वारा बनाये गये मकानों की संख्या | जहाँ पर नवो भूमी-कार्य नगरपालिकाओं ने लिया, उनकी संख्या | वितरित की गयी हाथ-माडियों की संख्या | खुरपियाँ | लम्बे दूरी के झाडू | रबड़ के जूते | दस्ताने | बालियाँ |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| १.          | आंध्रप्रदेश             | ५                | ८०                    | —                                                                      | —                                                       | २२३                                 | ६००      | —                  | तौलिये २५    | ६००     | —       |
| २.          | असम                     | ३                | २०                    | ५                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | २००      | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| ३.          | बंगाल                   | ४                | —                     | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | —        | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| ४.          | बिहार                   | ७                | ८६                    | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | ७४६      | ६११                | ६१४          | ६१४     | ५३२     |
| ५.          | दिल्ली                  | २                | २                     | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | —        | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| ६.          | गुजरात                  | ५                | ५३                    | ३०६                                                                    | १७                                                      | ४४२                                 | ४७३      | —                  | ३०५          | ६३७     | ४६५     |
| ७.          | हिमाचलप्रदेश            | १                | ७                     | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | —        | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| ८.          | महाराष्ट्र              | २                | —                     | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | —        | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| ९.          | मैसूर                   | ६                | ४०३                   | ३१६                                                                    | १                                                       | ६०                                  | ४०       | २०                 | ६०           | —       | ५६      |
| १०.         | पंजाब                   | ५                | १७६                   | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | —        | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| ११.         | राजस्थान                | ७                | १४२                   | २२०                                                                    | —                                                       | १४१                                 | ५०       | ११                 | —            | —       | —       |
| १२.         | तमिलनाडु                | ५                | ६५                    | ५३२                                                                    | —                                                       | १००२                                | ६६४      | ४०७                | ४६           | —       | ५०      |
| १३.         | उत्तरप्रदेश             | १०               | —                     | ३                                                                      | —                                                       | २३                                  | ८०       | ८३                 | —            | —       | १०६     |
| १४.         | उत्तरांचल               | १                | १६                    | १८६                                                                    | —                                                       | ६१४                                 | ६०       | —                  | ५८           | ७२      | —       |
| १५.         | केरल                    | ५                | २६                    | —                                                                      | —                                                       | —                                   | —        | —                  | —            | —       | —       |
| १६.         | मध्यप्रदेश              | १०               | १७१                   | ५५                                                                     | —                                                       | ५३                                  | ५००      | ३१५                | —            | —       | —       |

## तालिका सं०-२ (अ)

| क्रम सं० | प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के नाम | ड्रायलेट्रिन आधुनिक तरीकों के बदले गये पाखाने | से डिब्बे रखने के लिए दी गई नोटिसों की संख्या | रखे डिब्बों की संख्या | पाखानों में सुधार करने के लिए दी गई नोटिसों की संख्या |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| १.       | आंध्रप्रदेश             | ८५                                            | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| २.       | असम                     | —                                             | —                                             | —                     | ७                                                     |
| ३.       | बंगाल                   | —                                             | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| ४.       | बिहार                   | ४३                                            | —                                             | ५८५                   | ७३४                                                   |
| ५.       | दिल्ली                  | —                                             | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| ६.       | गुजरात                  | —                                             | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| ७.       | हिमाचलप्रदेश            | —                                             | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| ८.       | महाराष्ट्र              | ३२                                            | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| ९.       | मैसूर                   | ६६                                            | १८                                            | १०                    | १२                                                    |
| १०.      | पंजाब                   | —                                             | —                                             | —                     | —                                                     |
| ११.      | राजस्थान                | —                                             | १४७                                           | ७३                    | —                                                     |
| १२.      | तमिलनाडु                | ३०२                                           | —                                             | —                     | ७५                                                    |
| १३.      | उत्तरप्रदेश             | १५५                                           | २                                             | —                     | ११३                                                   |
| १४.      | उत्कल                   | १५६                                           | —                                             | ३८६                   | —                                                     |
| १५.      | केरल                    | —                                             | —                                             | सर्वत्र डिब्बे हैं    | उपलब्ध नहीं                                           |
| १६.      | मध्यप्रदेश              | १०                                            | ५०                                            | २६०                   | ४५                                                    |
|          |                         | ८७६                                           | २१७                                           | १३४४                  | ६८६                                                   |

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने भंगी-परिवारों के साथ उनकी सर्वांगीण उन्नति का प्रयत्न किया है। उनको वे सब नागरिक सुविधाओं को दिलाने का प्रयास किया जो स्वर्णों को प्राप्य हैं। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने में भी कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने मदद की।

मेहतर बच्चों के लिए बालवाड़ी, भूलाघर तथा पाठशालाएँ चलायी गयी और उनके बच्चों को स्कूलों में भेजने के लिए प्रयास किये। इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यकर्त्ताओं को बड़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ी क्योंकि माता-पिता बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने में इसलिए उत्साही नहीं थे, क्योंकि उनको बच्चों द्वारा किये गये कार्यों से पूरक आमदनी का लोभ था। हालांकि इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन हो रहा है।

विशेषतः काम करनेवाली महिलाओं के शिशुओं के लिए भूलाघर चलाये गये। इससे उनको काम करते समय शिशुओं की देखभाल में बड़ी राहत और सुविधा महसूस होती है। तालिका संख्या-१ में इससे सम्बन्धित आँकड़े दिये गये हैं।

सेवकों ने हरिजनों को ऋण-सहकारी-समिति बनाने में मदद की, जिससे उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार कम ब्याज पर रकम मिल सके। इससे उनको साहू-कारों के चंगुल से बचने में सहायता मिली।

भंगी-बस्तियों की सफ़ाई के लिए सफ़ाई-अभियान चलाये गये और उनकी सफ़ाई में रुचि जाग्रत की। उनको शराब पीने, जुआ खेलने, मुर्दार मांस तथा जूठन खाने जैसी बुराइयों से बचाने के प्रयत्न किये। सभाओं, भजन-कीर्तनों, पुतली-चित्र और मिनेमा प्रदर्शनों के माध्यम से उनसे सतत सम्पर्क बनाये रखा और बदलती हुई दुनिया की स्थितियों से अवगत कराया गया।

संघ ने इस मद में रु० १,४३,६०३-३० पैसे खर्च किये।

### सहकारी समितियाँ

हरिजनों की हालत में सुधार लाने के लिए संघ की यह नीति रही कि वह उनको औद्योगिक, ऋणदात्री, कृषि आदि सहकारी समितियाँ बनाने में सहायता करे। संघ उनको सामाजिक संस्थाओं, अर्द्ध-सरकारी संस्था और राज्य-सरकारों से सहायता प्राप्त करने में मदद करता है। उनको खादीआयोग और सामुदायिक विकास-खण्ड आदि से मदद दिलवायी गयी। इन सब प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी संघ की १७ प्रादेशिक शाखाओं में से केवल ४ शाखाएँ सहकारी समितियाँ चलाने में कुछ प्रगति कर सकीं।

चार प्रादेशिक शाखाओं में से गुजरात और बिहार इस मामले में अधिक सक्रिय हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरे प्रदेशों में इन सहकारी समितियों के संचालन में संघ ने सफलता के साथ प्रयास किया।

राज्यवार सहकारी समितियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

तालिका सं०-३

| क्र. सं. | प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के नाम | सहकारी समितियों की संख्या |          |      |     |                                           |
|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------|-----|-------------------------------------------|
|          |                         | ऋणदात्री                  | औद्योगिक | कृषि | कुल | हरिजन-सेवक-संघ द्वारा सं. सहकारी समितियाँ |
| १.       | बंगाल                   | १                         | —        | १    | २   | २                                         |
| २.       | बिहार                   | ६६                        | —        | —    | ६६  | —                                         |
| ३.       | गुजरात                  | ११                        | ११       | १३   | ३५  | —                                         |
| ४.       | मैसूर                   | १                         | —        | —    | १   | —                                         |
| ५.       | राजस्थान                | २                         | —        | —    | २   | —                                         |
| ६.       | त्रिपुरा                | —                         | —        | —    | —   | ३                                         |
| ७.       | केरल                    | —                         | —        | १    | १   | १                                         |
| ८.       | मध्यप्रदेश              | —                         | —        | —    | —   | १२                                        |
|          |                         | ८४                        | ११       | १५   | ११० | १८                                        |

आगे की गिनिका सं०-४ में छात्रावासों की राउयवार छात्रों-सहित संख्या दी गई है। बालवाड़ी, संस्कार-र-केंद्र तथा पाठशालाओं और विद्यालयों की संख्या के लिए गिनिका संख्या-१ देखें —

(३) छात्रावास व पाठशालाएँ—केंद्रीय संघ और प्रादेशिक शाखाएँ १७५ आश्रम पाठशालाएँ, बालवाड़ी, संस्कार-र-केंद्र, अलावर तथा देवरान लड़के और लड़कियों के लिए ११५ छात्रावास और ३ औद्योगिक पाठशालाएँ तथा रहीं हैं। अन्य छात्रावासों के उच्च रहन-सहन और भारी खर्च को वहन करना भारी बर्तन करने के लिए कठिन है। इसके अलावा कुछ छात्रावासों में आज भी जातिगत कार्यों से उनको भारी नतीजा प्राप्त है।

(आ) परीक्षा-शुल्क और पुस्तक-सहायता—योग्य और बुद्धिमान छात्रों को, जो भारी अथवा अन्य कारणों से सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त करने तथा आगे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं, उन्हें संघ सहायता करनी है। इस मद में संघ ने रु० १,१०५ खर्च किया।

(अ) गरीबी छात्रवृत्तियाँ—जहाँ कि पछली फरवरी में बनाया गया कि इस मद का काम धीरे-धीरे घटता जा रहा है क्योंकि केंद्रीय और राज्य-सरकार, देवरान की शिक्षा और उनके छात्रावासों पर भारी राशि खर्च कर रही हैं। वयापि यह देखते में आया है कि अनेक योग्य देवरान विद्यार्थी विद्यमान लड़कियाँ या नये अगमिषातलवस या अधिक भारी बो के कारण देवरान छात्रावासों में नहीं होते हैं तथा अन्य सुविधा प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ होते हैं। ऐसे समय में अपने ही निमित्त साधनों से गरीबी छात्रवृत्ति के रूप में मदद करता है। संघ ने इस वर्ष रु० ४,५७७.०५ में योग्य देवरान लड़के-लड़कियों के लिए महूर किया।

## शैक्षणिक-प्रवर्धन

की सरासरी पर १३७५ वर्ष खर्च किया है। है, न के संघ के इस फंड का उपयोग करते हैं। इस वर्ष संघ ने पुराने कपड़े, परिचरों से सफाई करने हैं। परन्तु अब किसी स्थान से सहायता नहीं मिलती आवासक वर्ग के लिए कार्यकर्ता गहन खंड-विकास-अधिकांश अथवा विना-देवरानों की चीजों के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जीवन की इस अवस्था पर धन-कंड का मद, उन स्थानों में खर्च किया जाता है, जहाँ पर

## युव जन-सुविधा



## तालिका सं०-४

| क्रम सं०       | प्रादेशिक शाखाओं के नाम | छात्रावासों की संख्या |          | हरिजनों की संख्या |          | गैर-हरिजनों की संख्या |          | कुल संख्या |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------|
|                |                         | बालक                  | लड़कियाँ | बालक              | लड़कियाँ | बालक                  | लड़कियाँ |            |
| १ आन्ध्रप्रदेश |                         | २                     | १        | २६२               | २००      | १७                    | —        | ४७६        |
| २ बंगाल        |                         | २                     | १        | ३४                | —        | २०                    | —        | ३४         |
| ३ दिल्ली       |                         | १                     | १        | १३१               | ६५       | ३२                    | ७६       | ३३४        |
| ४ गुजरात       |                         | २३                    | ७        | ८६१               | ४५३      | १३६                   | ८८       | १५३८       |
| ५ हिमाचलप्रदेश |                         | ७                     | —        | ६३६               | —        | ३०६                   | —        | १२४५       |
| ६ महाराष्ट्र   |                         | १२                    | ६        | ४०७               | ३०७      | ४६                    | ७६       | ८३६        |
| ७ मैसूर        |                         | ७                     | १        | १६५               | ३०       | ५                     | —        | २३०        |
| ८ राजस्थान     |                         | ५                     | —        | १३०               | —        | —                     | —        | १३०        |
| ९ तमिलनाडु     |                         | १८                    | ६        | १००६              | ३५४      | ६०१                   | ३६७      | २३६१       |
| १० केरल        |                         | ५                     | ३        | १५४               | १०८      | १                     | १        | २६४        |
| ११ मध्यप्रदेश  |                         | ६                     | १        | १५३               | ७        | ६                     | —        | १६६        |
| —              |                         | ८८                    | २६       | ४२७५              | १५५४     | ११७३                  | ६४१      | ७६४३       |

## औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण

आजादी प्राप्त होते ही भारत-सरकार, देश का सतत औद्योगीकरण कर रही है और बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थानों की स्थापना कर रही है। इस क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के लिए अच्छे अवसर प्राप्त हैं। इस माँग की पूर्ति के लिए सरकार ने देशभर में औद्योगिक संस्थान आरम्भ किये हैं, जिसमें १५ प्रतिशत स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं। इस क्षेत्र में उज्ज्वल भविष्य को देखते हुए, संघ ने दिल्ली और मद्रास में पहले से चल रहे प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ा दी है। संघ ने एक नया प्रशिक्षण, इलेक्ट्रिक वायरमेंट कोर्स, बाजार की माँग को देखते हुए आरम्भ किया है। लड़कियों के लिए सिलाई का एक पाठ्यक्रम, कस्तूरबा बालिका-आश्रम, नई दिल्ली में आरम्भ किया है। यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की राष्ट्रीय उद्योग प्रशिक्षण-परिषद् (नेशनल कौन्सिल आफ टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग) से सम्बद्ध है जो औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान (इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग-इंस्टीट्यूट) के समकक्ष है।

विवरणाधीन वर्ष में दिल्ली-स्थित हरिजन उद्योगशाला में १२३ छात्रों को बढ़ईगिरी, सिलाई, चमड़े का काम, बिजली का काम, फिटर, खराब, प्रेस-कम्पोजिंग आदि का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।

यह संस्था राष्ट्रीय-उद्योग-प्रशिक्षण-परिषद् से सम्बद्ध है, जो औद्योगिक-प्रशिक्षण-संस्थान के समकक्ष है।

(इ) संस्थाओं को सीधी सहायता—केन्द्रीय हरिजन-सेवक-संघ ने हरिजन बालक-बालिकाओं के लिए हरिजनों एवं गैर-हरिजनों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हरिजन-संस्थाओं को मासिक सहायता के रूप में अपने निजी मदों से सीधे अनुदान दिये। इसमें केरल का नय्याडि कल्याण-केन्द्र, भंगी-बस्ती, नई दिल्ली का शिक्षा एवं संस्कार-केन्द्र एवं महादेव देशाई पुस्तकालय सम्मिलित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ प्रादेशिक शाखाओं को भी इस मद के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी गयी है। इस मद में कुल रु० ५,६०५.२६ पैसे खर्च हुए हैं।

### अन्य सफलताएँ

कड़े विरोध और अन्य रुकावटों तथा कठिनाइयों के बावजूद कार्य-कर्त्ताओं ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण तथा हरिजनों को सवर्णों द्वारा प्राप्त नागरिक सुविधाएँ दिलवाने में संघ ने उत्साहप्रद प्रगति की है, यथा हरिजनों द्वारा बारात में घोड़े पर दूल्हा का जुलूस निकालना, औरतों द्वारा आभूषण पहनना, पूजा तथा अन्य धार्मिक क्रियाएँ करना, मन्दिरों में पूजा, कुओं पर प्रवेश, नाई की दूकान, होटल तथा स्कूलों में निर्बाध प्रवेश आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त कार्य-कर्त्ताओं ने हरिजनों के आर्थिक विकास के प्रयत्न भी किये और इस उद्देश्य से उनको रोजगार में लगाया, मकान तथा कृषि के लिए भूमि दिलवाई, व्यवसाय-करों में छूट दिलवाई और उनके वेतनों में वृद्धि कराने के लिए संघर्ष भी किया।

निम्नलिखित तालिका में इस सम्बन्ध में हुई उपलब्धियाँ प्रदेशवार देखी जा सकती हैं :—

## तालिका सं०-५

| क्रम-<br>सं०    | प्रदेशिक शाखाओं<br>के नाम | हरिजनों के लिए खोले गये |            |              |                     |                 | धोबी | मेल, समारोह और<br>सामाजिक सम्मेलन | साप्ताहिक जलपान<br>व भोजन |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                 |                           | मंदिर                   | धर्मशालाएँ | कुएँ व तालाब | होटल, जलपान-<br>गृह | नाइसों को दूकान |      |                                   |                           |
| १. आंध्रप्रदेश  | १८७                       | —                       | १३६        | २१४          | ५६                  | १               | ४५४  | १२६                               |                           |
| २. असम          | —                         | —                       | —          | ५            | —                   | —               | ५    | ३                                 |                           |
| ३. बंगाल        | —                         | —                       | —          | ३            | —                   | ५               | २३   | ३                                 |                           |
| ४. बिहार        | ६                         | —                       | २६         | ११           | ८                   | ५               | —    | १                                 |                           |
| ५. दिल्ली       | ३                         | —                       | ६          | १२           | १४                  | ५               | ५३   | १                                 |                           |
| ६. गुजरात       | ८२                        | ६०                      | ३७०        | ५५६          | २७५                 | २७              | ६७३  | ३८६                               |                           |
| ७. हिमाचलप्रदेश | —                         | —                       | ३          | २            | ७                   | —               | ५०   | २५                                |                           |
| ८. महाराष्ट्र   | २३६                       | —                       | ३५७        | ४६३          | ५०                  | —               | २२८८ | ५६७                               |                           |
| ९. मैसूर        | १३७                       | १२                      | १५५        | २४४          | ११६                 | २६              | ६७   | २८                                |                           |
| १०. पंजाब       | १                         | १                       | ४          | —            | —                   | —               | २६२  | ५                                 |                           |
| ११. राजस्थान    | ६                         | —                       | १४         | ४४६          | १८१                 | ५               | ३१८  | २५                                |                           |
| १२. तमिलनाडु    | ३४                        | —                       | १३         | २७           | ११                  | ३               | ११७  | ६७                                |                           |
| १३. त्रिपुरा    | —                         | —                       | —          | —            | —                   | —               | १७६  | ४                                 |                           |
| १४. उत्तरप्रदेश | ८८                        | —                       | १४२        | —            | २०                  | ५               | ७४३  | —                                 |                           |
| १५. उत्तरांचल   | २                         | —                       | १४         | ६            | —                   | —               | १७१  | ५१                                |                           |
| १६. केरल        | २                         | —                       | २          | २१           | —                   | —               | २१   | —                                 |                           |
| १७. मध्यप्रदेश  | ३१                        | —                       | १४४        | ५२           | २८                  | ६               | १३६६ | ५४                                |                           |

८१८ ७३ १३८६ २०६५ ७६६ ६४ ६८१७ १३७६

इन उपलब्धियों के लिए कार्यकर्त्ताओं को सतत प्रयत्न करने पड़े हैं। प्रचार-प्रवास, पदयात्राएँ तथा सभा-सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया गया, जिनमें धार्मिक समाज-सुधारकों, केन्द्रीय व राज्य-सरकारों के मंत्रियों व अधिकारियों, स्थानीय स्वायत्त संस्थाओं तथा नगरपालिका एवं नगरनिगम के अधिकारियों और कई मत एवं पंथों के साधु संन्यासियों ने संबोधित किया।

लम्बे काल से अलग रहनेवाले, दो वर्गों को एक साथ और नज़दीक लाने के लिए, अन्तर्जातीय सहभोज, भजन-कीर्तन, व सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, चित्र-प्रदर्शन और अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-प्रदर्शनी आदि साधन अपनाये गये।

### अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) क़ानून के अन्तर्गत चलाये गये मुक़दमे

संघ की सदा यह नीति रही है कि पारस्परिक भगड़ों को सत्य और अहिंसा के तरीक़े से दूर किया जाय । इसके बावजूद जब ऐसी परिस्थिति आजाती है कि जब समझाने-बुझाने के प्रयत्न विफल हो जाते हैं, तब क़ानून द्वारा सबर्णों को रास्ते पर लाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है ।

परिणामतः अस्पृश्यता-निवारण (अपराध) क़ानून के अन्तर्गत १६१ मुक़दमे चलाये गये, जिनमें २० हरिजनों के पक्ष में हुए और अपराधियों को दंड दिया गया, ४८ मामलों में आपसी समझौते कराये गये, १७ खारिज किये गये और ७६ प्रकरण विचाराधीन हैं । इससे मालूम होता है कि शासकीय तंत्र, पीड़ितों को न्याय प्रदान करने में कितना धीमा है, इसे नीचे की तालिका में देखें :—

#### तालिका संख्या-६

| अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) क़ानून के अन्तर्गत चलाये गये मुक़दमे |                       |     |                 |             |                |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| क्रम सं०                                                | प्रादेशिक शाखा के नाम | कुल | निर्णीत मुक़दमे | आपसी समझौते | खारिज किये गये | विचाराधीन |
| १.                                                      | असम                   | ३   | —               | ३           | —              | —         |
| २.                                                      | गुजरात                | ६७  | ६               | २७          | १५             | ४६        |
| ३.                                                      | मैसूर                 | २   | —               | —           | —              | २         |
| ४.                                                      | राजस्थान              | २५  | ४               | ४           | —              | १७        |
| ५.                                                      | तमिलनाडु              | ११  | ४               | २           | —              | ५         |
| ६.                                                      | केरल                  | २   | —               | २           | —              | —         |
| ७.                                                      | मध्यप्रदेश            | २१  | ६               | १०          | २              | ३         |
|                                                         |                       | १६१ | २०              | ४८          | १७             | ७६        |

#### उपसंहार

इस वर्ष अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के प्रचार एवं प्रसार के लिए संघ की केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामाजिक सुरक्षा-मंत्रालय से रु० ४,४३,६४०-०० का अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ, जिसमें से रु० १६,२४०-६२ पैसे खर्च नहीं होने से सरकार को वापस किये गये ।

संघ, केन्द्रीय व राज्य-सरकारों, गांधी-स्मारक-निधि तथा जनसाधारण की अमूल्य सहायता और सहयोग के लिए आभारी है ।

# राज्यों में हरिजन-सेवक-संघ का कार्य

## आन्ध्र प्रदेश

हरिजन-सेवक-संघ की आंध्र शाखा ने अपनी जिला समितियों और केन्द्रीय तथा प्रादेशिक हरिजन-सेवक-संघ द्वारा नियुक्त प्रचारकों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का प्रचार-कार्य तीव्रता से जारी रखा ।

विवरणाधीन वर्ष में, कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ५९७ गाँवों का प्रवास किया और ४५४ अस्पृश्यता-विरोधी सभा-सम्मेलन आयोजित किये । हरिजनों के लिए १३६ कुएँ, २१४ होटल व उपहार-गृह तथा ३६ नाइयों की दूकानें सफलता पूर्वक खुलवायीं । एक गाँव के घोबी, हरिजनों के वस्त्र धोने के लिए तैयार हुए । १२६ सहभोज और जलपान में लम्बे समय से अलग-अलग रहने-वाले सवर्णों और हरिजनों ने भाग लिया ।

सम्मेलन—पूर्व गोदावरी जिले के काकिनाडा तालुके में चोल्लंगी नामक तीर्थक्षेत्र में १७ मई, ६५ को संघ के जिला शाखा के अध्यक्ष श्री दांतु भास्करराव, विधान सभा-सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन केन्द्रीय सहकारिता और योजना उपमंत्री श्री वी० एस० मूर्ति ने किया । यह उल्लेखनीय है कि इस सम्मेलन में जिले के गणमान्य व्यक्ति एवं सरकारी अधिकारियों के अलावा विशाल जनसमूह ने भाग लिया । सम्मेलन, अतिथि एवं प्रतिनिधियों के सहभोज से समाप्त हुआ ।

दूसरा सम्मेलन, पूर्व गोदावरी जिले के पिठापुरम में ८ मई, ६५ को हुआ । सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता जिला कलेक्टर श्री अब्दुल सईद आई. ए. एस० ने की । केन्द्रीय उपमंत्री श्रीमूर्ति के अलावा कई सरकारी अधिकारी एवं विधान-सभा के सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया । चिनामालापल्ली के हरिजन बस्ती की अत्यधिक सघनता की ओर कलेक्टर का ध्यान खींचा गया । निरीक्षण के बाद उन्होंने वैकल्पिक निवास-स्थान देने का आश्वासन दिया ।

तीसरे सम्मेलन का आयोजन १ जून, ६५ को चित्तूर जिला हरिजन-

सेवक-संघ ने किया। प्रादेशिक हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री वी० कूर्मय्या ने सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता की। प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष श्री पी० थिम्मारेड्डी ने ध्वजवंदन किया और केन्द्रीय श्रममंत्री श्री डी० संजीवय्या ने सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन किया।

चौथा सम्मेलन ८ अप्रैल, १९६५ को महबूब नगर जिले के कालवा कुर्ती तालुका में पोलकमपल्ली गाँव में हुआ। जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष श्री के० के० रेड्डी ने उद्घाटन किया और प्रदेश की समाज-कल्याण मंत्री श्रीमती टी. एन. सदाशिवी ने अध्यक्षता की।

बालवाड़ी और अध्ययन-केन्द्र का आरम्भ—इसी दिन श्रीमती जय-लक्ष्मी देवम्मा, सदस्या जिला परिषद् ने बालवाड़ी का उद्घाटन किया। श्री के० वी० प्रतापरेड्डी एम० एल० सी० ने निःशुल्क 'बापूजी-अध्ययन-केन्द्र' का उद्घाटन किया। महबूब नगर जिला हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री एगुरी चैन्नप्पा सम्मेलन के संयोजक और श्री एम० बिगारेड्डी स्वागत समिति के अध्यक्ष थे।

मंदिर-प्रवेश का कार्यक्रम—प्रदेश में १८७ मंदिरों में हरिजनों का प्रवेश हुआ है।

नेल्लूर जिले के ऐल्लयपाल्लेय गाँव के हरिजनों ने छप्पर फूस से 'माता' के मंदिर की स्थापना की। नेल्लूर जिला हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के प्रयत्नों से पक्का मंदिर बनाया गया और मुख्य देवी के तौर पर 'विश्व-माता' की स्थापना की गयी। जिला संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री वी० कूर्मय्या ने इस मंदिर और वाचनालय का उद्घाटन किया। समारोह की अध्यक्षता श्रीमती अलादी अन्नपूर्णम्मा उपाध्यक्ष, जिला हरिजन-सेवक-संघ ने की।

इसी गाँव में ५ जून से १० जून तक 'ब्रह्मोत्सवम्' मनाया गया, जिसमें आस-पास के कई गाँवों के यात्रियों ने भाग लिया। इस अवसर पर सांस्कृतिक-कार्यक्रमों का भी आयोजन किया गया।

सहभोज और जलपान—कुल १२६ सहभोज और जलपानों का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें सवर्णों और हरिजनों ने बिना किसी भेद-भाव के भाग लिया। इन भोजों में एल्लयपाल्लेय गाँव में 'विश्वमाता' के मंदिर और वाचनालय के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर ९ जून, ६५ को जो सहभोज हुआ था, वह उल्लेखनीय है। इसमें विभिन्न समुदायों के २ हजार व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया था।

**हरिजन-कल्याण-दिवस**—सदा की तरह आंध्र प्रदेश के सब जिलों में हरिजन-दिवस मनाया गया ।

पूर्व गोदावरी जिले के पीठापुरम गाँव में हरिजन-कल्याण-दिवस की सभा की अध्यक्षता श्री असदुल्ला सईद, कलेक्टर ने की और सरकारी अधिकारी तथा अन्य कई लोगों ने भाग लिया ।

काकिनाडा में कालेज के वरिष्ठ विद्यार्थी ने सभा की अध्यक्षता की । कई वक्ताओं ने हरिजन-कल्याण-दिवस के अवसर पर स्वतंत्र भारत में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया ।

काकिनाडा तालुका के तिम्मापुरम् में ग्राम-सफाई, प्रार्थना और मंदिर-प्रवेश के कार्यक्रमों से यह दिवस मनाया गया । श्री शटकोपम्, मंत्री पूर्वी गोदावरी, जिला हरिजन-सेवक-संघ ने पूजा की और मंदिर के पुजारियों ने उपस्थित सब लोगों को 'तीर्थ प्रसादम्' बाँटा । इस अवसर पर सार्वजनिक सभा भी हुई और अध्यक्ष के निवास-स्थान पर जलपान का आयोजन हुआ ।

**गांधी-जयंती-समारोह**—महबूब नगर, खम्मम, निजामाबाद, अनन्तपुर, नेल्लूर, कृष्णा और पूर्वी गोदावरी जिलों में महात्मा गांधी की जयंती बड़े उत्साह के साथ मनायी गयी । गांधीजी के चित्र के साथ बड़े-बड़े जुलूस निकाले गये । हरिजन-बाड़ों में सफाई का कार्यक्रम रखा गया । हरिजनों के भोपड़ों, तथा मकानों को सजाया गया । आम सभाओं में गांधीजी के सिद्धान्तों पर अमल करने को कहा गया । अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए मंदिर-प्रवेश तथा अन्य ऐसे ही कार्यक्रम रखे गये ।

**राष्ट्रपति को स्मरण-पत्र**—भारत के राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन् को बोलारम के राष्ट्रपति-निलयम में ११ जुलाई, ६५ को एक स्मरण-पत्र पेश किया गया । प्रादेशिक बोर्ड के सदस्य तथा अन्य सर्वोदय-कार्यकर्त्ता इस अवसर पर उपस्थित थे । संघ के मंत्री महोदय ने स्मरण-पत्र पढ़कर राष्ट्रपति को पेश किया । स्मरण-पत्र में राष्ट्रपति से यह प्रार्थना की गयी कि वे राज्य-शासन को सलाह दें कि वह संघ के अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-कार्य में सहयोग दे और बापू की जन्म-शताब्दी १९६९ तक सारे राज्य में पूर्ण नशाबन्दी लागू करे । डा० राधाकृष्णन् ने अपने संदेश में वर्तमान स्थिति की आलोचना करते हुए बताया कि वेद अथवा हिन्दुओं के अन्य धार्मिक ग्रन्थों में अस्पृश्यता का कोई जिक्र नहीं है ।

जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य के साथ भेंट:—आन्ध्रप्रदेश-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के मन्त्री श्री वी० नरसिंह राव ने कांचीकामकोटिपीठ के जगद्गुरु श्री शंकराचार्य-जी से १५ अप्रैल, ६५ को मद्रास में मुलाकात की। वार्ता में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण पर चर्चा हुई। बातचीत बड़ी ही हार्दिक एवं सहानुभूति पूर्ण रही। इस अवसर पर उनको अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का साहित्य भी भेंट किया गया।

गाँवों का सर्वे—१४३ गाँवों में हरिजनों का जीवन-स्तर, अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-कार्य की स्थिति और दूसरी सामाजिक असमानताओं की जाँच के लिए सर्वे किया गया। महबूब नगर जिले के गिजनापल्ली खंड के ६६ गाँवों का १ अगस्त से १५ सितम्बर, ६५ तक सर्वे किया गया। पूर्व गोदावरी जिले के तल्लारेवु विकासखंड के ६७ गाँवों का, तथा कृष्णा जिले मिदनूर खंड के १० गाँवों का सर्वे किया गया।

एक उल्लेखनीय तथ्य, यह ध्यान में आया कि पंचायतीराज के लागू होने से काफी संख्या में हरिजनों का पंचायतों में प्रतिनिधित्व हो गया है। इससे भविष्य में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के कार्य में काफी वेग मिलेगा।

नाटक-अभिनय—‘हरि-कथा’ और नाटक का आयोजन ७ अक्टूबर, ६५ को आदिलाबाद जिले के तिम्मापुर गाँव में हुआ।

तेलुगु भाषा में दो एकांकी नाटकों का अभिनय १४ नम्बर, ६५ को आदिलाबाद जिले के मंजुलपुर में हुआ।

आदिलाबाद जिले के सुरावरम गाँव के माध्यमिक शाला के विद्यार्थियों ने एक नाटक खेला।

समाज-कल्याण-विभाग के सहायक निरीक्षक के स्टाफ ने नेल्लूर में २८ फरवरी और १ मार्च, ६५ को दो नाटकों का प्रदर्शन किया। नाटकों में अस्पृश्यता की बुराईयों को प्रभावशाली ढंग से जनता के सामने रखा गया।

रेडियो-वार्ता—आखिल भारतीय आकाशवाणी विजयवाड़ा ने श्री राजेश्वर राव की अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और उसकी अनिवार्य आवश्यकता पर रेडियो वार्ता का आयोजन किया।

पद-यात्रा—पूर्वी गोदावरी कृष्णा और नेल्लूर जिला की खाखाओं ने पद-यात्राओं का आयोजन किया। नेल्लूर जिले में २४-६-६५ से ३०-६-६५ तक



७ गाँवों में, कृष्णा जिले में २४-९-१९६५ से ३०-९-१९६५ तक १२ गाँवों में और पूर्वी गोदावरी जिले में २०-१०-६५ से ३०-१०-६५ तक ११ गाँवों की पद-यात्रा हुई ।

तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में महबूब नगर जिले में जिला-शाखा-अध्यक्ष श्री एगुरी चैनप्पा के नेतृत्व में पदयात्रा हुई । कार्यकर्त्ता संगपुरम (वनपार्थी तालुका) में २५ मार्च, १९६६ को निकले और कोमारेड्डी तथा अन्य छोटे गाँवों से गुजरते हुए २६ मार्च, १९६६ को कंडुर (वनपार्थी तालुका) पहुँचे ।

दूसरी पदयात्रा श्री पी० वी० राजेश्वर राव, अध्यक्ष, मेडक जिला हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के नेतृत्व में मार्च, ६६ में हुई ।

पदयात्राओं में हरिजन वस्तियों में भ्रातृ लगाना और अन्य स्वच्छता के कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते थे । वस्ती के निवासियों को समझाया जाता था कि वे अपनी गलियाँ साफ़-सुथरी रखें । मंदिर-प्रवेश, सहभोज तथा साथ-साथ कुओं से पानी खींचने का मुख्य कार्यक्रम रहता था । इन यात्राओं से सवणों में हलचल और हरिजनों में उत्साह की लहर पैदा हो जाती थी ।

अ० भा० औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी—हैदराबाद में आयोजित अखिल-भारतीय औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी में संघ की ओर से एक प्रचार-कक्ष रखा गया । प्रदर्शनी, १ जनवरी, १९६५ से १० फरवरी, ६५ तक अर्थात् ४० दिन तक चली । हजारों लोगों ने प्रचार-कक्ष देखा, जिसमें चित्रों और पोस्टरों के माध्यम से अस्पृश्यता की बुराई को दूर करने के लिए संतों और महापुरुषों के वचनों को उद्धृत किया गया था । कक्ष को उत्तम जन-सेवा करने हेतु पुरस्कृत किया । प्रदर्शनी में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण पर फिल्में भी दिखायी गयीं ।

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति—इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, विशाखापत्तनम्, पूर्व गोदावरी, कुरनूल और अनन्तपुर जिलों में ५ कार्यकर्त्ता काम कर रहे हैं । इनका मुख्य कार्य है, नगरपालिकाओं के स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों से सतत सम्पर्क करके, भंगियों को मल-सफ़ाई-हेतु उन्नत साधनों को मुहय्या करना, जिससे उनका काम कम धिनौना हो तथा मल-सफ़ाई के कार्य में स्वच्छ तरीके अपनाने के लिए उनमें जाग्रति हो ।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं के सतत सम्पर्क एवं प्रयत्नों से विभिन्न नगरपालिकाओं ने २२९ हाथगाड़ियाँ, ६०० खुरपियाँ, ६०० बाल्टियाँ, २५ रबर के दस्ताने और तौलिये भंगियों में वितरित किये । अन्त में, शाखा ८५ पाखानों में सुधार करवाने में सफल हुई, जिनमें एक आधुनिक तरीके का पाखाना भी है ।

शिक्षा—भंगी बालकों को स्कूल भेजने के लिए प्रेरित किया और अनेक बालकों को भर्ती कराया गया। कुरनूल, नेल्लूर पीठापुरम् में रात्रि-शालाएँ चलाई गयी। हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति की व्यवस्था कराई और उनको छात्रावासों में भर्ती कराया गया। पीठापुरम् में हाई स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाने के लिए एक विशेष ट्यूटर भी रखा गया है।

नेल्लूर में भंगी कालोनी का शिलान्यास १४ अप्रैल, ६५ को जिला शाखा के प्रयत्नों से किया गया।

बर्मा से आनेवाले हरिजन-विद्यार्थियों को विशाखापत्तनम में जहाज-रानी प्रशिक्षण हेतु 'मलका' में भर्ती कराया।

अनन्तपुर में एक अलग भंगी-बस्ती बनायी गयी, जिसका उद्घाटन केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री संजीव रेड्डी ने किया।

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति के कार्यकर्ताओं ने ६ सप्ताह का प्रशिक्षण साबरमती-आश्रम के सफाई-विद्यालय में लिया और २० फरवरी, ६५ को वे अपने केन्द्रों में पहुँच गये।

### लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रादेशिक-शाखाने तिरुवुर और नुजवीद में दो नशाबन्दी लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र आरम्भ किये।

इस सम्बन्ध में तिरुवुर में तालुका-स्तर के सम्मेलन का राज्य के नशाबन्दी मंत्री श्री. एम. आर. अप्पाराव ने उद्घाटन किया। पंचायत समिति के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रादेशिक शाखा के मंत्री ने भी भाषण दिया।

### विविध

गांधीजी के पुण्यदिवस ३० जनवरी को जिला शाखाओं ने सामूहिक भजन और कीर्तन के कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया।

### संस्कृत-शिक्षण

काकिनाडा हरिजन-छात्रावास की १८ छात्राओं को संस्कृत सिखायी गयी और धार्मिक ब्लोकों की जानकारी करायी गयी, जो अबतक हरिजनों के लिए निषिद्ध रहे हैं।

## असम

शाखा अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का कार्य दो सेवक तथा ५ जिला समितियों के द्वारा प्रादेशिक शाखा के अध्यक्ष और मंत्री के मार्ग-दर्शन में करती है। ये दो सेवक राज्य की योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करते हैं। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय ने भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-योजना के लिए तीन कार्यकर्ता दिये हैं।

**प्रचार और सफलता :**—यह देखा गया है कि अन्य प्रान्तों के बजाय असम में अस्पृश्यता का जोर काफी कम है। अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) निवारण कानून के पास होने से होटल, जलपानगृह और नाइयों की दूकानों में अस्पृश्यता घट गयी है। कतिपय मामलों में कुछ संकुचितता बरती जा रही है और बाश-पेटा, पलसवाटी और अन्य स्थानों से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। सूचना मिलते ही कार्यकर्ता और मंत्री, सम्बन्धित स्थानों पर गये और उन लोगों से समय के साथ चलने के लिए समझाया। परिणामस्वरूप तीन मामलों में समझौता कराया गया और ५ जलपानगृह हरिजनों के लिए खोले गये। तीन नये कुँए खोदे गये और दो की मरम्मत की गयी।

मकान की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए १०० मकानों के लिए भूमि तथा १०० बीघा जमीन भूमिहीन हरिजनों में वितरित की गयी।

**सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तियाँ**—संघ सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों की ओर भी ध्यान देता है। ६००० रुपये की लागत से सरदार पटेल-स्मारक-क्लब का पुनर्निर्माण किया गया, जो आजकल हरिजन-यूनियन गोहाटी के अन्तर्गत है। सभाएँ और चर्चाएँ, वहाँ पर नियमित की जाती हैं। गोहाटी और नौगाँव के हरिजन-मंदिरों का भी पुनर्निर्माण संघ के खर्चे से किया गया और वहाँ नियमित प्रार्थना और भजन होते हैं। महात्मा गान्धी-जयंती और पुण्यतिथि पूरे प्रदेश में मनायी जाती है। गन्दी बस्तियों का उन्मूलन संघ की दूसरी प्रवृत्ति है।

परिगणित जातियों की हालतों को देखने के लिए राज्य-सरकार ने एक मूल्यांकन समिति की नियुक्ति की। प्रादेशिक शाखा के मंत्री ने उक्त समिति के सदस्य के रूप में समिति के साथ प्रवास कर हरिजनों की स्थितियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की। समिति ने सुझाव दिया है कि हरिजनों के लिए मकानों एवं उनके रहन-सहन को ऊँचा उठाने की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और इसके लिए राज्य को अपनी भूमि देनी चाहिए।

वित्तीय कमियों के कारण शाखा सिलाई, चटाई बनाना आदि के प्रक्ष-  
क्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी। यद्यपि योजनाएँ बनाकर राज्य-सरकार  
को पेश की गयी हैं, किन्तु कुछ परिणाम नहीं निकला है। वस्तुतः मात्र दो  
सेवकों से पूरे प्रदेश में कोई खास परिणाम नहीं निकल सकता है।

**भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति**—तीन सेवकों तथा अध्यक्ष ने भंगियों की आर्थिक  
एवं सामाजिक स्थितियों में सुधार के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किया। क़रीब-क़रीब  
सब स्वस्थ भंगी विभिन्न नगरों में नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा नियुक्त हैं। ऐसे  
थोड़े ही हैं, जिन्हें निजी संस्थानों में काम मिला है।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों को आमंत्रित करके बताया  
कि भंगियों को अपनी जिंदगी में क्या कठिनाइयाँ झेलनी पड़ती हैं। राज्य में ८८  
नगरपालिका और नगर-समितियाँ हैं। हरिजनों, विशेषतः भंगियों के मकानों  
की हालत बड़ी खराब है। भंगियों को बैरकनुमा छोटे से कमरों में गुजारा  
करना पड़ता है और एक कमरे में परिवार का काम नहीं चलता है।

अतः कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने नगरपालिका और नगर-समितियों से सम्पर्क  
स्थापित कर उनके मकानों की दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया। राज्य-सरकार से  
योजना बनाकर सम्पर्क साधा गया। सरकार इस मामले में मदद करने को तैयार  
है, बशर्ते नगरपालिकाएँ बराबरी का अनुदान दें। किन्तु नगरपालिकाएँ अल्प  
साधनों के कारण कुछ करने में असमर्थ हैं। फिर भी शिवसागर, करीमगंज  
और सिल्वर की नगरपालिकाओं ने इस दिशा में कुछ कार्य किया है।

मलकानी-समिति की सिफ़ारिशों के अनुसार उन्नत साधन दिलवाने के  
प्रयत्न किये गये, किन्तु यह उल्लेख करना निराशाजनक ही होगा कि नगर-  
पालिकाओं ने केवल २०० खुरपियाँ बाँटी हैं। ७ मकान-मालिकों को पाखानों  
में सुधार करने के लिए नोटिसें दी गईं।

यह भी देखा गया है कि भंगियों का वेतन बहुत ही कम है। उनका  
प्रतिमास वेतन विभिन्न नगरपालिकाओं में ५५ रु० से ६५ रु० तक है। इतने  
पैसे में उनको अपना परिवार चलाना मुश्किल होता है, यद्यपि कुछ अतिरिक्त  
कम कार्य करके कमाई करते हैं। सरकार से सम्पर्क करनेपर अधिकारियों ने  
न्यूनतम वेतन-समिति नियुक्त की, जो उनका वेतनमान निश्चित करेगी। हमारे  
एक सेवक उस समिति के सदस्य हैं।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने इस समुदाय में नशाबन्दी का भी प्रचार किया। ७  
व्यक्तियों को नशाबन्दी संकल्प-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए तैयार किया  
और १ व्यक्ति ने शराब पीना बन्द कर दिया।

## बंगाल

१९६५-६६ में शाखा-बोर्ड की दो बैठकें हुईं। पहली बैठक १६ मई, १९६५ को, दूसरी बैठक ३० दिसम्बर को, अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का भावी कार्यक्रम तय करने तथा प्रशासनिक समस्याओं पर चर्चा करने के लिए हुई।

सघन कार्य—संघ अन्य ६ हरिजन एवं भंगी संगठनों के विशेष सहयोग से हावड़ा, मिदनापुर, बांकुड़ा, बीरभूम और कलकत्ता में कार्य कर रहा है। कार्यकर्ता और अन्य स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को इस कार्य के विस्तार-हेतु तैयार किया जा रहा है। इसमें सबके सहयोग और मदद की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीनिर्मलचन्द्र घोष मिदनापुर के शांतिगढ़ की साबर बस्ती में व्यस्त रहे। उन्होंने पूरा समय और शक्ति, पड़त जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने तथा साबरों के पुनर्वासार्थ में लगाया। साबरों को लोग अपराधी जाति मानते हैं। इस साल से वे 'कृषि-समवाय-समिति' के द्वारा ५० बीघा जमीन तैयार करने में सफल हुए।

वे कई 'लोधा' गांवों में गये। वहाँ पर भाषणों में आपने सहकारी खेती, अस्पृश्यता-निवारण तथा अपराध न करने के लिए समझाया। खेती, पशुपालन और कुटीर-उद्योगों द्वारा शांति से रहने के लिए समझाया।

दूसरे कार्यकर्ता, श्री चन्द्रनाथ बसु ने पासंग में छात्रावास के विद्यार्थी एवं गांववालों के लिए सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विकास का कार्य देखते हुए भी, नदिया और २४ परगना जिलों की एक महीने की पदयात्रा की। उन्होंने ४५ सभाओं में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और अधिक अन्न पैदा करने के लिए गांवों के लोगों को समझाया। संयुक्त प्रयत्नों से हरिजनों के लिए ३ होटल खुले। ५ धोबियों ने हरिजनों का कार्य करना मंजूर किया। ३ अन्तर्जातीय सहभोजों में दोनों समुदायों के लोगों को स्वतंत्रता-पूर्वक मिलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। उन्होंने लोगों में एक पुरानी आठ मील लम्बी नहर खोदने और तैयार करने का अभिक्रम और उत्साह देखा। इस नहर से १५०० एकड़ जमीन खेती योग्य बनी और गांव इस सूखे में यहाँ अच्छी फसल की आशा लगाये हैं। इस उदाहरण से आसपास के गांवों में स्वयं सहायता के लिए उत्साह और प्रेरणा जगी है।

यह सूचना मिलने पर कि सरकारी कर्मचारी इस काम में बाधा डालते हैं और कठिनाइयाँ पैदा करते हैं, प्रादेशिक-शाखा के अध्यक्ष मौक्के पर गये और

अधिकारियों से प्रार्थना की कि वे इस कार्य में नहरों के दरवाजे और सिंचाई-युलिया बनाकर मदद दें। उनकी बात मानली गयी और इस कार्य के लिए ४५,००० रुपये स्वीकृत किये।

प्रादेशिक अध्यक्ष और मन्त्री समय-समय पर पद-यात्रा करते रहे हैं और उन्होंने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-केन्द्र एवं छात्रावासों का निरीक्षण किया।

**शैक्षणिक प्रवृत्तियाँ:**—शाखा अल्लगढ़िया में सीनियर और जूनियर, बुनियादी शाला, मधुसूदनपुर में एक जूनियर बुनियादी शाला, अहेरीपुकुर कुईकोटा और पातुल में तीन प्राथमिक शाला और अहेरीपुकुर में एक प्रौढ़-शाला चला रही है, जिसमें २४० की औसत उपस्थिति रहती है।

इसके अलावा मिदनापुर जिले के पासंग और बांकुड़ा के चन्द्रा में दो छात्रावास चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें ५४ विद्यार्थी रहकर स्थानीय हाईस्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। इन दोनों छात्रावासों में करीब ८० प्रतिशत हरिजन हैं। यह उल्लेख करने में प्रसन्नता होती है कि ६ विद्यार्थी स्कूल की फाइनल परीक्षा में बैठे और सब उत्तीर्ण होकर आगे अपना अध्ययन कर रहे हैं।

शाखा, ४ आश्रम स्कूल, बालवाड़ी, और मनोरंजन-केन्द्र चला रही है, जिससे १६५ बालक और प्रौढ़ लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

**भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-कार्य:**—शाखा में तीन सफ़ाई-सेवक हैं, जो डेढ़ महीने के प्रशिक्षण के लिए सफ़ाई-विद्यालय, अहमदाबाद गये थे। ये जियागंज, कृष्णनगर और नवद्वीप में कार्यरत हैं। वे नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों से सतत सम्पर्क करते हैं और उनसे मलकानी-समिति की सफ़ाई के अनुसार भंगियों को मल-सफ़ाई के लिए उन्नत साधन प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध करते हैं। उन्होंने 'युवक-मंडलों' की स्थापना की है, और इसके जरिए वे युवकों में खेल और मनोरंजन के माध्यम से सांस्कृतिक विकास करने की कोशिश करते हैं। नवद्वीप में श्री हेमचन्द्र दत्त एक प्राथमिक शाला चलाते हैं, जिसमें भंगी बालकों के अलावा सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के बालक भी पढ़ते हैं। इन तीनों केन्द्रों में सेवक हरिजन-बालकों को स्कूलों में भर्ती करवाने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं।

मिदनापुर में एक निष्ठावान् प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता श्रीकृष्ण गांगुली और उनकी पत्नी विवेकानन्द-आश्रम चला रहे हैं, जहाँ वे डोम और रविदास आदि जाति के लोगों का आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक स्तर ऊँचा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

## बिहार

विवरणाधीन काल में प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का कार्य किया गया :—

- (१) अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन
- (२) भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति
- (३) लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र
- (४) मेहतरों की ऋणदात्री-सहकारी समितियाँ

### अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन

अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन के लिए राज्य-सरकार ने अनुदान काफी देर से दिया और वह भी केवल ६ जिलों—मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया, सहर्षा, संथाल-परगना, हजारीबाग और धनबाद—के ही लिए।

राज्य-सरकार ने अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन के लिए नयी योजना बनायी है। उपर्युक्त जिलों में एक-एक प्रखंड को सघन काम के लिए चुना गया है। इस योजना के लिए चुने गये प्रखंड में हरिजनों की जनगणना और उनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक समस्याओं का सर्वेक्षण आवश्यक है। एक जनसम्पर्क-समिति की नियुक्ति की गयी, जिसमें विधान-सभा-सदस्य, विकास-खंड-अधिकारी हरिजन-कल्याण-निरीक्षक, ग्राम-पंचायतों के मुखिया और हरिजन-सेवक भी सम्मिलित हैं। यह समिति सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों पर विचार कर समस्याओं का समाधान करने हेतु प्रयत्न करेगी।

मुजफ्फरपुर के पारू और सरका प्रखंडों, पूर्णिया के रानीगंज और बनमनखी, सहर्षा के सिंहेस्वर, संथाल परगना के मधुपुर, हजारीबाग के देवरी और धनबाद के सदर (केन्दुदीप) प्रखंड में सर्वेक्षण का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया। जनवरी से मार्च तक की तिमाही में उपर्युक्त प्रखंडों में ३१८ गाँवों का सर्वे किया गया। ७ हजार परिवारों की जनगणना की गयी। जनगणना और सर्वे का काम अबतक चल रहा है। कार्यक्रम के अनुसार एक प्रखंड के बाद दूसरे प्रखंड में कार्य आरम्भ किया जाता है। फलस्वरूप अबतक जो तथ्य और समस्याएँ सामने आयी हैं, उनपर आवश्यक कार्यवाही-हेतु जन-सम्पर्क-समिति विचार कर रही है।

## सामाजिक कल्याण-इकाइयाँ

हरिजन-सेवकों के अन्तर्गत ८ सामाजिक कल्याण-इकाइयों की स्थापना की गयी। प्रत्येक इकाई में सूचना-केन्द्र है। इकाई में आवश्यक साहित्य—यथा पेम्फलेट, पुस्तिकाएँ, जनमत को जागृत करने हेतु मुह्य्या किया गया है। इकाई मनोरंजन-केन्द्र के रूप में भी काम करती है और इस हेतु वाद्य-साधन, चटाइयाँ, गैसबत्ती और अन्य आवश्यक साधनों की भी व्यवस्था की गयी। होम्योपैथी दवाइयों का भवसा भी इकाई में रखा गया है। इससे गरीबों और विशेषतः हरिजनों को बड़ा लाभ पहुँच रहा है, जो दवाइयों में पैसा नहीं खर्च कर सकते हैं।

## उपलब्धियाँ

विवरणाधीन काल में ६ मन्दिर हरिजनों के लिए खोले गये। २८ कुओं से पानी भरने का प्रतिबन्ध हटाया गया। ११ होटल और जलपान-गृहों में हरिजनों को बिना किसी भेद-भाव के प्रवेश दिया गया। कार्यकर्त्ताओं के प्रयत्नों से ७ नाइयों, ५ धोबियों और ८ पुरोहितों ने हरिजनों का कार्य किया है। ३१८ गाँवों में, जहाँ सर्वे किया गया था, वहाँ पर पोस्टर और पुस्तिकाएँ बाँटी गयी हैं। ४६ जन-सभाएँ, २३ विचार-गोष्ठियाँ और ५ मेले आयोजित किये गये। सरमस्तपुर में एक सहभोज में मेहतर विद्यार्थियों ने परोसने का कार्य किया।

## भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति का कार्य पटना, गया, साहाबाद, दरभंगा और संधाल परगना जिलों में ५ सफ़ाई-सेवक और प्रादेशिक-शाखा के कार्य-कर्त्ता कर रहे हैं। सफ़ाई-सेवकों और कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ३ हजार भंगियों या सफ़ाई-मजदूरों से सम्पर्क किया। सेवकों ने भंगियों की कार्यपद्धति और उनके परिवारों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने उन लोगों के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और नैतिक विकास के लिए भी काफी कार्य किया है।

सर पर मैला ढोने की युगों पुरानी प्रथा के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया गया। जिन नगरपालिका-क्षेत्रों में भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति का कार्य चला है, वहाँ पर १७७ हाथ-गाड़ियाँ वितरित की गयी हैं। ४३८ गंदे पाखानों को कार्य-कर्त्ताओं ने उन्नत प्रकार में बदलावाये। ७३४ मकान-मालिकों को परिवर्तन





मुसल्लाहपुर में एक बालवाड़ी और झूलाघर भी चलाया जा रहा है। २० बच्चों का यह झूलाघर भंगी-माताओं में बड़ा लोकप्रिय हो रहा है। बे जब काम करने जाती हैं, तब बच्चों को झूलाघर में छोड़ जाती हैं और वापस लौटते हुए उन्हें घर ले जाती हैं। इस बीच की अवधि में बच्चों की सावधानी से देख-भाल की जाती है। उनको नाश्ता दिया जाता है और सफ़ाई की जाती है। बालवाड़ी में ४० बच्चे हैं, उनको पहनने के कपड़े और नाश्ता भी दिया जाता है। वर्षा-माला सीखने के अलावा वे साफ़-सुथरी आदतें सीखते हैं। उनको नाचना, खाना और खेलना भी सिखाया जाता है।

हरिजनों की सामाजिक, नैतिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थितियों में विकास करने के लिए ११० भजन-कीर्तन आयोजित किये गये। २३ सेमिनार और विचार-गोष्ठी एवं ४६ जनसभाएँ की गयीं। बस्तियों में शैक्षणिक फिल्में दिखायी गयीं। ७२ झगड़ों को पारस्परिक समझौतों से निपटाया गया।

चन्दनपट्टी लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र—चन्दनपट्टी के आसपास ४ मील के घेरे में १० गाँवों में लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र का कार्य चल रहा है। इस अवधि में अनेक कार्य-क्रम किये गये, यथा, हरिजन-छात्रावास, बालवाड़ी और अम्बर चर्खा-परिश्रमालय का निर्माण और दो पुराने मन्दिरों का पुनर्निर्माण, तथा स्थानीय दान के आधार पर हरिजन प्राथमिक शाला का निर्माण किया गया।

उन्नत प्रकार की मकई और बाजरे की फसलें बोने का प्रदर्शन किया गया। ४६ एकड़ ज़मीन में जापानी पद्धति से धान बोया गया। ५० किसानों को रासायनिक खाद दिलाने में मदद की गयी। ४ एकड़ ज़मीन, ग्रीष्म-कालीन सब्जियों के लिए उपयोग में लायी गयी। ९ एकड़ आमों के बागान में कुमिनाशक दवाइयाँ छिड़की गयीं।

गृह-उद्योग—सहयोगियों की सहायता से मधुमक्खी-पालन धीरे-धीरे लोकप्रिय हो रहा है। ३४ मधुमक्खी की संतूकें बाँटी गयीं। शहद का उत्पादन भी सन्तोषजनक है।

क्षेत्र में ५ अम्बर-प्रशिक्षण-केन्द्र चलाये जा रहे हैं। तेल पेरना, टोकरी बुनना, धान कूटना आदि ऐसे ही उद्योगों के अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं।

शिक्षा—क्षेत्र में ५ वाचनालय चल रहे हैं। इनमें प्रति दिन ६० लोगों की औसत उपस्थिति है। चन्दनपट्टी और छपराफरीद में दो बालवाड़ियाँ चलायी जा रही हैं, जिनमें क्रमशः ३० और ३५ बालक आते हैं। एक

रात्रि-केन्द्र और एक मनोरंजन-केन्द्र क्रमशः सरमस्तपुर और चन्दनपट्टी में चलाये जा रहे हैं। १४७ बच्चों को स्कूलों में भेजा गया।

**स्वास्थ्य और सफ़ाई**—८ सस्ते सेप्टिक टैंक पाखाने बनाये गये। सहयोगियों ने क्षेत्र में हैजा और चेचक को रोकने हेतु प्रतिबन्धक टीके लगवाने में मदद दी। ५० कुओं में दवा डाली गई। क्षेत्र के १० गाँवों में सफ़ाई-अभियान चलाया गया। एक निःशुल्क होम्योपैथिक दवाखाना छपरा फरीद में चलाया जा रहा है, जिससे ३०० से अधिक लोगों ने फ़ायदा उठाया। सहयोगियों ने परिवार-नियोजन के बारे में क्षेत्र में लोगों की समझाया।

**स्वैच्छिक श्रम**—दो मील का कच्चा मौसमी रास्ता श्रमदान के अभियान से बनाया गया। १० नालियों की मिट्टी निकाली गयी। सारे कार्य का करीब १ हजार रुपये का मूल्यांकन किया गया।

**युवक-मंडल**—पिपरी, मिसरीलिया और सरमस्तपुर पुलिस-स्टेशन सकरा, शिला मुंसाफ़रपुर में युवक-मंडल चलाये जा रहे हैं। ये युवक-मंडल ग्राम-स्वयंसेवक दल के रूप में ग्राम-सुरक्षा का कार्य भी करते हैं।

**हरिजन-कल्याण**—३५ हरिजनों को कपड़े और कम्बल बाँटे गये। दो मकान जलने पर उनके मालिकों को सरकार से सहायता दिलवायी गयी। १० छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति दिलवाने में मदद दी गयी। चन्दनपट्टी के हरिजन-कल्याण-छात्रावास में संघ की ओर से द्यूब्वेल लगाया गया। सहयोगियों ने हरिजन-छात्रावास के भवन बनाने में मदद दी। केशोपुर हरिजन-छात्रावास के हरिजन-पाठशाला का काम पूरा हो गया।

**विविध**—सहयोगियों ने चन्दनपट्टी में दो मन्दिर बनाने में मदद दी। मिसरीलिया में मछली-पालन का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया। एक 'ग्रामोद्योग सहयोग-समिति' और एक 'बहुउद्देश्यीय सहकारी समिति' चलायी जा रही है। प्रत्येक में ४० सदस्य हैं। एक 'सामाजिक मेला' सरमस्तपुर में आयोजित हुआ, जिसमें स्थानीय मेहतर छात्रों ने प्रसाद वितरण किया।

**'अमृत' का प्रकाशन**—'अमृत' मासिक पत्रिका का नियमित प्रकाशन हो रहा है। अधिकारी लेखकों ने हरिजनों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला। इस प्रकार यह पत्र पददलितों की सेवा तथा अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में अपना नम्र योगदान कर रहा है।

**नगरपालिका-मेहतर-ऋणदात्री-सहकारी-समितियाँ**—बिहार-हरिजन-सेवक संघ द्वारा पूरे प्रदेश में ६६ नगरपालिका-मेहतर-ऋणदात्री-सहकारी

समितियाँ चलायी जा रही हैं। जून, १९६५ तक इन समितियों की सदस्य-संख्या ६८११ थी। ५१ नये सदस्यों को प्रवेश दिया गया। ४१ सदस्यों को महा-जनों के चंगुल से छुड़ाया गया। उनके ८४७५ रुपयों का कर्ज संघ के कार्य-कर्त्ताओं ने मध्यस्थता करके २२०६ रुपये तक कम करवाया। ४०१८ रुपये के कर्ज को मध्यस्थता पूर्वक कम करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

विवरणाधीन अवधि में सदस्यों को २७,५६१ रुपये का कर्ज दिया गया। जबकि ३२,९३९ रुपये सरल किश्तों में वापस किये गये। (इसमें पिछले सालों का बचा हुआ कर्ज भी सम्मिलित है।) इस वर्ष ५,६२० रुपये की अमानत सदस्यों द्वारा जमा कराई गयी, जबकि केवल ७८१ रुपयों की अमानत सदस्यों को वापस दी गयी।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने भंगियों की सामाजिक और नैतिक दशा तथा जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये।

उन्होंने अंधविश्वास से उत्पन्न प्रेत-चुड़ैल संबन्धी ६२ मामलों में १० पुलिस को सौंपे और शेष बचे अन्य मामले पारस्परिक समझौतों से सुलझाये। २५ मारपीट के, १७ चोरी तथा ४ जमीन के मामलों को अदालत के बाहर सुलझाया गया। एक भंगी की लड़की को बेचने के मामले को हाथ में लिया और लड़की को बरामद कर लिया किन्तु बाद में मामले को पुलिस में दे दिया गया।

३५ बीमार भंगियों को चिकित्सा संबन्धी सुविधाएँ दिलाने में मदद दिलायी गयी। स्कूलों में पढ़नेवाले १२ छात्र-छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति दिलायी गयी। कार्यकर्त्ताओं की सिफारिश से ३८ भंगियों को काम दिलाया गया और ८ भंगी महिलाओं को अम्बर चरखा प्रदान किया गया।

## बम्बई

१९६५-६६ में संघ ने अपनी गतिविधियों का कई क्षेत्रों में विस्तार किया है। युवक हरिजन-छात्रों के कल्याण की योजनाएँ आरम्भ की गयीं। बम्बई के महापौर, संघ के कार्यों में गहरी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, उन्होंने वार्षिक अनुदान के रूप में बम्बई-नगरनिगम से संघ को ५०० रुपये दिलवाये। संघ ने राज्य-सरकार के विभिन्न विभाग, बम्बई-पोर्ट-ट्रस्ट, जहाजराती निगम, रेलवे, रिजर्व बैंक, भारतीय वायुसेवा और जीवन-बीमा-निगम में करीब १४४३ हरिजनों को काम दिलाया।

संघ ने उन हरिजनों की मदद की, जो अपनी आँखों की जाँच करवाना चाहते थे। ७०० हरिजनों को रिआयती दायों पर चश्मे दिलवाये। संघ की यह योजना काफ़ी कारगर ढंग से चल रही है। मेसर्स जगसन अण्टीशियन के मालिक श्री के०जी० सिंह ने इन सम्बन्ध में शाखा की भरपूर मदद की।

महात्मा गांधी, ठक्करबाबा, श्रीविनोबा और श्रीजवाहरलाल नेहरू के जन्म-दिवस मनाये गये। मिठाइयाँ, बिस्कुट, शरबत और कपड़े हरिजनों में इन अवसरों पर बाँटें गये। ये चीजें न्यूग्रॉड हाई क्लास बेकरी के मालिक श्री फरीदुद्दीन इरानी, पारसी डेयरी फार्म के मालिक श्री नरीमान आर्देशिर, मेसर्स ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट लि०, मेसर्स ए-१ वफर्स, श्रीविजय मर्चेन्ट, हिन्दुस्तान स्पीनिंग और वीविंग मिल्स के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और श्री मगनलाल साह ने उदारतापूर्वक प्रदान की।

पानी-पर्व—चौपाटी में गांधी-जयंती मनाने के लिए 'पानी-केन्द्र' खोला गया। बहुत बड़े जनसमूह को, जिसमें मेयर, स्थानीय नेता, साधु और सवर्ण हिन्दू थे, हरिजनों ने पानी पिलाया। लोग इस कार्यक्रम में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण हेतु भाग लेते हैं।

संघ ने हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति, निःशुल्क शिक्षा, स्लेटें, कापियाँ, साबुन दिलवाने में मदद की।

संघ ने हरिजनों को लघुउद्योग आरम्भ करने में सहायता पहुँचाई। संघ के सिफारिश पर उद्योगों को आरम्भ करने के लिए ५०० से २००० रुपये तक का कर्ज दिया गया। संघ ने कसीदाकारी, व्यायामशाला और बाल-मंदिर चलाये। हरिजन-चालों में दवाइयों के डिब्बे संघ की ओर रखे जाते हैं और वहाँ बराबर दवाइयाँ दी जाती रहीं। बहुत से सवर्ण हिन्दुओं ने हरिजनों को परिवार-नियोजन, सफ़ाई और स्वास्थ्य के कार्यक्रमों में सहायता की। गांधी-जयंती सप्ताह में आवश्यक सामान मुहय्या करने में न्यू आराम रेस्टो-रेंट के मालिक ने मदद की।

न्यू आराम रेस्टोरेन्ट में उन हरिजन विद्यार्थियों का स्वागत किया गया, जिन्होंने एस०एस०सी० और विश्वविद्यालयीय परीक्षाएँ उत्तीर्ण की हैं। उनको क्रीमती और उपयोगी पुस्तकें भेंट दी गयीं। इस कार्यक्रम को हरिजन-विद्यार्थियों ने बहुत पसन्द किया, क्योंकि इससे उन्हें संघ की मान्यता प्राप्त होती है।

जहाँ काफ़ी संख्या में लड़के-लड़कियाँ भाग लेती हैं, वहाँ शिविर और

पिकनिक का आयोजन किया जाता है। हरिजन लड़कियों को स्थानीय संगठनों द्वारा आयोजित रास-गरवा आदि में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता जाता है, जहाँ पर वे अपनी प्रतिभा और कला को प्रदर्शित करती हैं। दूसरे समुदायों की कालेजों की लड़कियाँ भी इन हरिजन लड़कियों को लोक-नृत्य में परास्त नहीं कर पाती हैं। लोकनृत्यों में इनकी सहज विशेष गति है।

## दिल्ली

हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय ने केन्द्र-शासित प्रदेश और दिल्ली के आस-पास अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति और नशाबंदी के कार्य की देखभाल के अलावा १६ प्रादेशिक शाखाओं तथा १२२ जिला समितियों को मार्ग-दर्शन दिया। संघ भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-सेवकों के प्रशिक्षण-हेतु साबरमती आश्रम, गुजरात में सफ़ाई-विद्यालय भी चला रहा है।

संघ ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए ५० सभाओं और सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया, जिसमें संसद्-सदस्य, नगरनियम के पार्षद, समाज-सुधारक तथा अन्य सामाजिक संगठनों के सदस्यों ने भाग लिया, जिन्होंने सवणों से अनुरोध किया कि वे युग की भावना को समझें और अपने रूढ़िवादी दृष्टिकोण में तदनु रूप परिवर्तन करें। उन्होंने पददलित और पीड़ित समुदाय को तुरन्त नागरिक अधिकार दिलाने के लिए लोगों से अनुरोध किया। सेवकों ने 'कथा-कीर्तनों' का आयोजन किया, जिसमें सवणों और हरिजनों ने बिना किसी भेद-भाव के भाग लिया। एक सहभोज भी हुआ।

### उपलब्धियाँ

गाँवों की अपेक्षा नगरों में अधिक प्रगतिशीलता होने के कारण दिल्ली में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में अधिक कठिनाई महसूस नहीं हुई। किन्तु कुछ उप-नगरीय तथा विशेष बस्तियों में सवणों को समझाने में काफी कठिनाई अनुभव की गयी। ४७ मोहल्ला-सभाएँ और ६ बड़े सम्मेलन आयोजित किये गये। इनमें हरिजनों के साथ समानता का बर्ताव करने के लिए उपस्थित लोगों से अनुरोध किया। सर्वश्री जगजीवनराम, श्रम और रोज़गार मन्त्री, डा० संजीवय्या, उद्योग-मन्त्री और प्रदेश-कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री मीरमुस्ताक अहमद तथा अन्य कई पार्षदों तथा समाज-सेवकों ने सभा-सम्मेलनों में भाषण दिये।

सेवकों के संयुक्त प्रयत्नों से ३ मंदिर, ६ कुएँ १४ नाइयों की दूकानें, और १२ होटल हरिजनों के लिए इस वर्ष खुले। कार्यकर्ताओं ने 'हवन-प्रचार-मंडल' संगठित किया। इसके दो उद्देश्य हैं। एक तो सवर्ण और हरिजन निकट आते हैं और दूसरे हरिजनों की धार्मिक आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति होती है। ये यज्ञ प्रायः हरिजनों के मकान में आयोजित किये जाते हैं, जिससे उनको यह अनुभव हो कि सवर्णों में उनके प्रति दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हो रहा है और उनको हरिजनों के घर ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने में कोई एतराज नहीं है। शहादरा-क्षेत्र में कार्यकर्ताओं ने ६ नशाबन्दी-सम्मेलन आयोजित किये, जिससे हरिजन विशेषतः भंगी वर्ग इसके दुष्प्रभाव से बच सके।

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में हरिजनों के उत्पीड़न की ६ शिकायतें आयी हैं। इनमें ६ फौजदारी मामलों की थीं। यह संतोष की बात है कि उनका ठीक से निराकरण हुआ और शेष बचे तीन मामलों में पारस्परिक समझौता किया गया।

### आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक कल्याण

अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन, भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति और नशाबन्दी के कार्यों के अलावा सेवकों ने हरिजनों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए भी कार्य किया है। एक सेवक ने प्रौढ़ों के लिए रात्रि-पाठशाला तथा ऐसे गरीब हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्कूल और छात्रावास चलाया, जिनके पास या तो पढ़ाई के लिए फीस नहीं थी या वे दाखिला नहीं पा सके।

इस विद्यालय और छात्रावास का सब खर्च स्थानीय चन्दा और दान से चलता है। इसके अलावा २२७ विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल और कालेजों में प्रवेश दिलाया गया। कुछ की पुस्तकों की सहायता की गयी। हरिजन-बस्तियों में शिक्षा के लिए जोरदार अभियान चलाया गया। एक स्थान में बस्ती के निवासियों और विशेषतः हरिजनों के लिए एक छोटा-सा अध्ययन-केन्द्र भी चलाया जा रहा है।

सेवकों ने ३३ हरिजन स्त्री-पुरुषों को रोजगार दिलवाने में सहायता की। २०० हरिजनों के नाम रोजगार-दफ्तर, दिल्ली में दर्ज करवाये गये। उपायुक्त दिल्ली से ३०० हरिजनों को परिगणित जाति का प्रमाण-पत्र दिलवाया गया। ६१ विधवाओं को सरकार और जनता से सहायता दिलवायी

गयी। यह भी कोशिश की गयी कि उन्हें काम मिले। श्री जियालाल कदम, नगरनिगम-पार्षद की सक्रिय सहायता से दिल्ली के आस-पास के गाँवों के हरिजनों को पंचायतों के रोजगार-करो से बचाया। विशेष अवसरों पर हरिजनों से चाय की स्टॉल और प्याउओं का उद्घाटन कराया। यह देखकर हरिजनों में उत्साह बढ़ा कि सवर्ण लोग इन स्थानों में जाते हैं और अस्पृश्यता को नहीं मानते हैं। इस वर्ष का सर्वाधिक उल्लेखनीय कार्य है सर्वे, जिसमें अलीपुर, मेहरौली, नज़फगढ़, नांगलोई और शहादरा खण्डों में अस्पृश्यता की सघनता का सर्वे किया, जो नीचेलिखी तालिका से स्पष्ट होता है :—

| क्रम-संख्या | जिन गाँवों में गये, प्रखंड | उनकी संख्या                                            | कुओं की संख्या खुले या बन्द          | मंदिर खुले या बन्द                     | होटल खुले या बन्द                              | नाई की दुकान खुली या बन्द | शेबी की दुकान हरिजनों के लिए | ग्राम-पंचायत                        | समशान   |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| १. अलीपुर   | ४४                         | एक गाँव में कुओं नहीं है और शेष सब गाँवों में बंद हैं। | १ कुआँ खुला है और २ मन्दिर बन्द हैं। | १ मंदिर खुला है और २ मन्दिर बन्द हैं।  | १२ होटल खुले हैं शेष गाँवों में होटल नहीं हैं। | १ खुली शेष बन्द           | १ खुली शेष बन्द              | ४३ खूली, १ गाँव में पंचायत नहीं है। | ४४ खुले |
| २. मेहरौली  | १८                         | सब बंद                                                 | बन्द                                 | १७ गाँवों में होटल नहीं हैं १ में बन्द | बन्द                                           | बन्द                      | बन्द                         | १७ खुली १ में बन्द                  | सब खुले |
| ३. नज़फगढ़  | ६                          | सब बंद                                                 | बंद                                  | २ खुले, १ बन्द                         | २ खुले, १ बन्द                                 | बन्द                      | बन्द                         | खुली ५ खुले, १ बन्द                 | खुले    |
| ४. नांगलोई  | १६                         | सब बंद                                                 | सब बंद                               | ७ में खुले ६ गाँवों में होटल नहीं      | ७ में खुले ६ गाँवों में होटल नहीं              | बन्द                      | बन्द                         | खुली खुले                           | खुले    |
| ५. शहादरा   | २५                         | सब बंद                                                 | २३ बन्द २ गाँवों में मंदिर नहीं      | १ खुला होटलों की संख्या २४             | बन्द                                           | बन्द                      | बन्द                         | खुली खुले                           | खुले    |

दूसरे तथ्य इस प्रकार हैं—

१. अलीपुर—२६ गाँवों में बैड बजाने के लिए कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है। ३ गाँवों में चाय के लिए हरिजनों को अपना पात्र उपयोग में लाना



पड़ता है। ७ गाँवों की पंचायतों में केवल पंच ही भाग ले सकते हैं।

२. मेहरौली—सार्वजनिक स्थानों में प्रवेश नहीं। बँड बजाने पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है।

३. नज़फ़गढ़—सब सार्वजनिक स्थान बन्द हैं। बँड बजाने पर आपत्ति नहीं।

४. नांगलोई—सार्वजनिक स्थानों में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं। बँड बजाने पर आपत्ति नहीं।

५. शहादरा—सब सार्वजनिक स्थान खुले हैं।

म्युनिसिपल पार्श्वदों की सहायता से ६ स्त्री कर्मचारियों को पुरानी रुकी हुई रकम मिल गयी है। इनमें एक से मकान-किराया भी नहीं लिया गया। हरिजनों में चेचक और हैजे की महामारी को रोकने-हेतु प्रतिबंधक टीके लगाये गये।

दिल्ली-स्थित सिनेमा-गाड़ी ने उत्तरभारत के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और मैदानों में दिल्ली, उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब और राजस्थान के १६० गाँवों में चलचित्रों का प्रदर्शन किया।

### उत्सव एवं पर्वों का आयोजन

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने बापू और बापा की जयंती पर विशेष समारोह का आयोजन किया। होली और दीवाली के पर्व पर सफ़ाई-अभियान, अन्तर्जातीय सहभोज और खेलों का आयोजन, दोनों समुदायों में भातृभाव बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से किया गया। हरिजनों के घरों पर सत्यनारायण की कथा का आयोजन कर, सवणों को उसमें भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। 'चरित्र-निर्माण' की दृष्टि से इन कार्यक्रमों में विशेष प्रयत्न किया गया।

### शैक्षणिक-कार्य

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा लड़कों के लिए आवासीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण-केन्द्र तथा लड़कियों के लिए कस्तूरबा-बालिका-आश्रम-उच्चतर-माध्यमिक-विद्यालय का संचालन किया जा रहा है। नई दिल्ली के भंगी बच्चों के शिक्षण-हेतु गांधी-स्मारक-हरिजन-शिक्षा-समिति की भी मदद की।



छपाई-विभाग के अलावा सब परीक्षाएँ भारत-सरकार के निदेशालय, औद्योगिक-प्रशिक्षण की ओर से ली गईं ।

### कस्तूरबा बालिका-आश्रम

इस संस्था में भी पूरे भारत की लड़कियों को भर्ती किया जाता है । जबसे इसे आवासिक, उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के रूप में परिवर्तित किया गया, संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई । अधिक संख्या में भर्ती-हेतु अतिरिक्त भवन-निर्माण की योजना को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है । निम्नलिखित तालिका से कक्षावार बालिकाओं की संख्या तथा परीक्षा का परिणाम जाना जा सकता है :—

| कक्षा | छात्राओं की संख्या | उत्तीर्ण-संख्या |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ६     | ५१                 | ३८              |
| ७     | ४३                 | ३०              |
| ८     | ३७                 | ३४              |
| ९     | १७                 | १५              |

दिल्ली-बोर्ड की षवीं कक्षा की परीक्षा में ३७ छात्राओं में से ३४ उत्तीर्ण हुईं ।

### गांधी-स्मारक-हरिजन-शिक्षा-समिति भंगी-कालोनी नई दिल्ली

संस्था की स्थापना हरिजन-बालकों के कल्याण और विकास के लिए १५ वर्ष पूर्व की गयी थी । उस समय प्रति सप्ताह के अन्तिम दिन ही कार्यक्रम का निश्चय किया गया था, लेकिन अब उसका निम्नलिखित ३ बस्तियों के ४ केन्द्रों में विस्तार हुआ है :—

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| १. रीडिंग रोड-केन्द्र | भंगी बस्ती     |
| २. सग्गी मंडी         | बाल्मीकि-बाड़ा |
| ३. बापा नगर नं० १     | देवनगर         |
| ४. बापा नगर नं० २     | देवनगर         |

इस संस्था का उद्देश्य है :—

१. हरिजन एवं अन्य पीड़ित परिवारों का विकास
२. अस्पृश्यता-निवारण
३. अपराधों की रोकथाम

## प्रवृत्तियाँ

भंगी-बस्ती और सब्जीमंडी में काम करनेवाली माताओं के बच्चों की देख-भाल के लिए भूलाघर का संचालन किया गया। रीडिंग रोड स्थित भूलाघर को पुनर्गठित किया।

समिति ३ से ६ वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए नर्सरी स्कूल, ६ से १० वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए प्राथमिक स्कूल, किशोर बालकों का क्लब, प्रौढ़ महिलाओं और लड़कियों के लिए उद्योग-प्रशिक्षण, सिलाई और रसोई का प्रशिक्षण और महिला-मण्डल चला रही है। इनसे लाभ उठानेवालों की संख्या ७६८ है, उसमें ७८ गैर-हरिजन भी हैं। प्रवृत्तियों का विस्तार रीडिंगरोड, सब्जीमण्डी और बापा नगर १ और २ में किया गया है।

## नशाबंदी

पिछले वर्षों की तरह करौलबाग की १०० क्वार्टरवाली बस्ती में नशाबंदी-केन्द्र चल रहा है। इसकी दो शाखाएँ, राजेन्द्रनगर और पटेलनगर में चल रही हैं। केन्द्र ने नशाबंदी-सभाएँ, रात्रि-स्कूल, अध्ययन-केन्द्र, वाचनालय आदि के माध्यम से बस्ती के लोगों से सम्पर्क किया।

विवरणाधीन काल में २७ नशाबन्दी सभाएँ आयोजित कीं, इनमें से ६ सभाओं की अध्यक्षता सर्वश्री गोपीनाथ भमन, जनसम्पर्क-विभाग के चेयरमैन, रामलाल वर्मा, निर्देशक जनसम्पर्क-विभाग, जीवनलाल जयरामदास, मंत्री, हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, ब्रजमोहनलाल गर्ग, डॉ० युद्धवीरसिंह और रतनलाल शारदा ने की। अन्य सामाजिक संस्थाओं के कार्यकर्ताओं को भी इन सभाओं में भाषण देने के लिए आमंत्रित किया।

प्रचारके अन्य माध्यम थे—भजन-कीर्तन, फिल्म-प्रदर्शन, पुतली-प्रदर्शन, नाटक और नशाबन्दी-प्रदर्शनी। इस वर्ष ३२ भजन-कीर्तन, ५४ फिल्म-प्रदर्शन, १७ पुतली के खेल, ३ नाटक और २ प्रदर्शनियाँ, दिल्ली राज्य के जनसम्पर्क विभाग, नगरनिगम और अन्य सामाजिक एवं रचनात्मक संस्थाओं के सहयोग से आयोजित किये गये। यह सूचित करते हुए हर्ष होता है कि प्रधानमंत्री श्रीलालबहादुर शास्त्री, श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा, गृहमंत्री, श्री और श्रीमती चौहान, उपमंत्री, डॉ० सुशीला नैय्यर, स्वास्थ्य-मन्त्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्रीजीवनलाल-जयरामदास, मंत्री, हरिजन-सेवक-संघ एवं हज़ारों लोगों ने प्रदर्शनियाँ देखीं और उनकी सराहना की।

दूसरी उल्लेखनीय सफलता केन्द्र की है-पूसारोड की सराब की दूकान का

बन्द होना । हालाँकि इसके लिए कार्यकर्त्ताओं को नशाबन्दी में दिलचस्पी रखनेवाली संस्थाओं के सहयोग से घरना देना पड़ा । कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने अन्य और दो ठूकानों पर भी घरना दिया था ।

केन्द्र ने राष्ट्रीय और धार्मिक उत्सवों का आयोजन भी किया । स्वतंत्रता-दिवस, गणतंत्र-दिवस, कृष्ण-जन्माष्टमी, रक्षा-बंधन, दशहरा और दीवाली के पर्व मनाये गये और इन अवसरों पर किये गये नशाबंदी-प्रचार का बड़ा स्वागत हुआ । गणतंत्र-दिवस पर बच्चों को विजय चौक, गणतंत्र-दिवस का समारोह दिखाने ले जाया गया । केन्द्र-द्वारा संचालित बालमंडल के भंगी बालकों ने राष्ट्रपति-भवन जाकर राष्ट्रपति को राखी बाँधी । बच्चों ने उपराष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमन्त्री को भी राखी बाँधी, जिससे उनको महसूस हुआ कि वे अब सवणों द्वारा तिरस्कृत नहीं किये जाते हैं ।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने प्रौढ़ों की आगरा-यात्रा का आयोजन किया । यह प्रयोग उन लोगों को देखने के लिए किया गया, जो अबतक शराब पीते रहे और जिन्होंने केन्द्र की सलाह से शराब पीना बंद कर दिया था । यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उन्होंने अपना वादा निभाया और शराब नहीं पी ।

केन्द्र ने आर्थिक मदद के लिए सिनेमाओं का प्रदर्शन किया ।

करीलबाग-प्रचार-केन्द्र ने नशाबन्दी पर एक पुस्तक छपवायी, जिसमें सर्वश्री गुलजारीलाल नंदा, गृहमंत्री, मोरारजी देसाई व डॉ॰ सुशीला नैयर के संदेश थे ।

‘नशाबन्दी-सप्ताह’ सदा की तरह मनाया गया । प्रभातफेरी, सफाई-अभियान आदि का आयोजन इस दिशा में अनभिज्ञ लोगों को जानकारी-हेतु किया गया ।

## भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति

हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के उपाध्यक्ष और समाज-सुरक्षा-मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त मल-सफाई की जाँच-समिति और परम्परागत भंगियों के अधिकारों के उन्मूलन-समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री एन॰ आर॰ मलकानी ने इस दिशा में विशेष अध्ययन के लिए पूरे देश का प्रवास किया । अपने प्रवास में वे नगर-पालिका के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों तथा संघ के सेवकों से भी भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति कार्य के सिलसिले में मिले । उन्होंने सेवकों का मार्ग-दर्शन किया । उन्होंने एक समग्र दृष्टि से सर्वेक्षण किया । सर्वेक्षण में आपने सार्व-

जनिक और निजी पाखानों, मल-सफाई के तरीके, नालियों की प्रणाली और मल एकत्रित करने के स्थान पर मल लेजाने की संचार व्यवस्था का बारीकी से अवलोकन किया। उन्होंने अलग-अलग नगरपालिकाओं को उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये। उन्होंने सचिव स्वायत्त शासन बिहार एवं गुजरात और सचिव सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग को अपनी संघटित रिपोर्टें पेश की। उन्होंने व्यापारिक आधार पर मलद्वारा कम्पोस्ट खाद-निर्माण की लाभप्रद योजनाएँ भी प्रस्तुत कीं। उन्होंने पाखानों और पेशाबघरों में विभिन्न प्रकार के परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्द्धन सुझाये।

दिल्ली-स्थित क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षक ने उत्तरभारत के भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-कार्य को देखा। उन्होंने पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार और दिल्ली में अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित किया। आपने यह देखने की कोशिश की कि भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-सम्मेलन, दिल्ली के निर्णयों को ठीक से अमल में लाया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

निरीक्षक ने भंगियों की दशा सुधारने के अलावा, यह भी सर्वे किया कि अगर वे मल-सफाई का कार्य छोड़ दें तो वे कौन से लाभप्रद एवं उपयोगी कार्य कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने प्रवास में स्थानीय मेहतरों को अपने कार्य परिवर्तन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव भी दिये। यह सूचित करते हुए हर्ष होता है कि मेहतर अपने अरुचिपूर्ण पेशे को छोड़ने में काफ़ी दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं।

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति पर परिसंवाद का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब और दिल्ली के कार्यकर्त्ताओं और प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। कार्यकर्त्ताओं के अलावा २५० मेहतर स्त्री-पुरुषों ने भी इसमें भाग लिया। परिसंवाद का उद्घाटन रेलवे के राज्य मन्त्री डॉ० रामसुभग सिंह ने संघ के अध्यक्ष श्रीविद्योगी हरि की अध्यक्षता में किया। परिसंवाद में सर्वश्री भोला राउत, संसद्-सदस्य, डॉ० धर्मप्रकाश, संसद्-सदस्य और संघ के मंत्री श्रीजीवनलाल ने भी अपने विचार प्रकट किये। परिसंवाद में भाग लेनेवाले बाद में राष्ट्रपति से मिले। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा—“सब समुदायों की तरह, आपकी शिक्षा एवं अन्य सर्वांगीण विकास के द्वार खुले हैं, यह आपका काम है कि अपने बच्चों को शिक्षित कर अपने लिए समग्र विकास का पथ प्रशस्त करें।”

## सफ़ाई-विद्यालय

विद्यालय के विवरणाधीन काल में दो सत्र पूरे हुए। तीसरा सत्र, २१ अप्रैल से ५ जून, ६५ तक चला। इसका उद्घाटन गांधी-स्मारक-निधि के मंत्री श्री एल०एम० श्रीकांत ने किया। ६ भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने भाग लिया। ६ उत्तरप्रदेश, २ राजस्थान और २ मध्यप्रदेश के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने प्रशिक्षण लिया। चौथे सत्र के १४ कार्यकर्त्ताओं में ४ केरल, २ बिहार, ४ बंगाल, और ४ गुजरात से आये थे।

कार्यकर्त्ता सुबह ४.४५ से रात के ९.३० तक व्यस्त रहते थे। प्रातः प्रार्थना और कताई का कार्यक्रम रहता है। श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा, सफ़ाई-कार्य में रुचि जागृत करने के लिए शिविर-सफ़ाई, रसोई, बर्तन एवं अन्य सफ़ाई का कार्य शिविरार्थी स्वयं करते हैं।

साधारणतः शाम को वर्ग लगते थे, जबकि सबेरे सफ़ाई में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण में भाड़ू, खुरपी, मलपात्र और विभिन्न प्रकार के संडासों का निर्माण भी सम्मिलित है।

तीसरे शिविर में सर्वश्री मामा साहब फड़के, परीक्षितलाल मजमुदार, बबलभाई मेहता, छगनलाल जोशी, छोटा भाई पटेल, जसभाई पटेल, जगदीश चावड़ा, कृष्णभाई त्रिवेदी और मगनभाई पटेल ने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को संबोधित किया। चौथे सत्र में उपर्युक्त कुछ व्यक्तियों के अलावा सर्वश्री गुरुदयाल मल्लिक, डाह्या भाई नायक, शिवाभाई पटेल, छगनलाल गांधी, रामनारायण, जुगताराम दवे, डी० मोदी रमणीकलाल, त्रिभुवनभाई और एन०आर० मलकानी ने भंगी-कष्ट और भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला। जैसाकि पहले बताया गया है कि प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को विभिन्न प्रकार के मल-सफ़ाई के साधन और उनके उपयोग के अलावा सेप्टिक टैंक के विभिन्न पाखाने, गैस प्लांट और घुन्नरहित चूल्हा आदि की जानकारी करायी गयी। उन्हें विभिन्न प्रकार की कीटाणुनाशक औषधियों के उपयोग की जानकारी भी दी गयी।

व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण के तौर पर तीसरे सत्र में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने १६ लम्बे हथ्ये के भाड़ू, ११ छोटे भाड़ू, ७ बनारसी भाड़ू, २ गोपुरी संडास, १ सेप्टिक टैंक, १ अक्वा प्रिन्नी, १ बावला टाइप, पाखानों के लिए सीमेंट के स्लेब्स, ५ बावला टाइप पाखाने के पात्र, २ पेशाब-घर, १ घुन्नरहित

मगन चूल्हा और १३ खुरपियाँ बनायीं; जबकि चौथे सत्र के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने ५ पी०आर०ए०आई० संडास और ३ पेशाबधर बनाये ।

इन दोनों सत्रों में दो छोटे भंगी-कूट-मुक्ति-शिविर, ठक्करबापा नगर और वीरमगाँव में लगाये गये । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने ठक्कर बापा नगर के २५० पाखानों की सफ़ाई वहाँ के निवासियों को यह बताने के लिए की, कि वे अपने पाखाने कैसे साफ़-सुथरे रख सकते हैं ।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने पंचों की बैठक बुलाई और उनसे निवेदन किया कि वे सरपर मैला ढोने की प्रथा बंद करायें और मेहतरों को मल-सफ़ाई के लिए उन्नत साधन प्रदान करें ।

तीसरे सत्र में कार्यकर्त्ताओं को देहगाँव, बड़ौदा, अहमदाबाद, नडियाद, आनन्द और बोडल की नगरपालिकाओं में भ्रमण कराया और जबकि चौथे सत्र में अहमदाबाद नगरनिगम, देहगाँव, वीरमगाँव, बड़ौदा, आनन्द, नडियाद की नगरपालिकाओं की पाखाने से लेकर मल एकत्र करने के स्थान तक की सब मल-सफ़ाई-प्रक्रियाएँ बतायीं । उनको सफ़ाई-कर्मचारियों की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी कराते हुए उनकी हालतों में सुधार लाने के तरीके भी बताये ।

२३ मई से २६ मई, ६५ तक रोज़ाना प्रभातफेरी निकाली गयी । विभिन्न वाडों में प्रतिदिन दो घण्टे का निजी और सार्वजनिक सफ़ाई करने का कार्य किया गया । इसका जनता पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा । शाम को वार्ड में प्रार्थना-सभा की जाती थी, जिसमें प्रमुख कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने सेवक और जनता को सम्बोधित किया ।

केशवनगर के प्रात्यक्षिक एवं व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण में अहमदाबाद के नगरपालिका-कर्मचारियों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया । श्रीमती इन्दुबहन, निर्देशक, उपनिर्देशक और सचिव, समाज-कल्याण-विभाग तथा अन्य अधिकारियों ने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को संबोधित किया और उनको सफ़ाई करने में मार्ग-दर्शन दिया । २४ निजी पाखाने साफ़ किये गये ।

२२ मई, १९६५ को अहमदाबाद नगरनिगम के महापौर, उपमहापौर और स्वास्थ्य-कर्मचारियों ने सर्वोदय कार्यकर्त्ताओं के साथ शाहपुर अहमदाबाद के पाखानों की सफ़ाई की ।



निगम ने शिविर को २०० रुपये का दान दिया । यह भी तय किया गया कि जहाँ पर उन्नत सफाई-साधन नहीं हैं, वहाँ जल्दी-से-जल्दी वे मुह्य्या किये जायें । यह भी निश्चय किया गया कि मेहतरों के परम्परागत अधिकार समाप्त कर दिये जायें । ठक्कर बापा छात्रावास की सफाई का विशेष अभियान चलाया गया । यहाँ पर प्रशिक्षणाधियों ने २ संडाम, २ पेशाबधर, २ मगन-चूल्हा और ३ लम्बे हत्थे के झाड़ू बनाये ।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं को नडियाद में भूमिगत नालियों की जानकारी करायी गयी । सफाई-विद्यालय की उल्लेखनीय सफलता है—सार्वजनिक पाखानों में ५०० डिब्बे रखवाना तथा ८२ भंगी-मुक्त पाखाने बनवाना ।

## गुजरात

प्रादेशिक शाखा पिछले ३५ वर्षों से हरिजन और आदिवासियों की सेवा कर रही है । कुछ जिलों में भयानक सूखे के कारण लोगों को और शाखा को काफी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ी । दूसरा संकट था, श्रीपरीक्षितलाल मजमुदार का असामयिक देहावसान । आप एक पुराने प्रमुख कार्यकर्त्ता और शाखा के अध्यक्ष थे । आपकी मृत्यु से गुजरात में हरिजन-कार्य को बड़ा धक्का पहुँचा ।

यद्यपि भारत के संविधान के अनुसार भारत में अस्पृश्यता का सम्पूर्ण उन्मूलन हो गया, तथापि १६ सालों के बाद भी सर्वत्र भारत में किसी-न-किसी रूप में अस्पृश्यता विद्यमान है और सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित इस मामले में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं । आजभी हरिजन गुजरात में अधिकतर नलों से पानी नहीं भर सकते हैं । उनके लिए अलग नल का लगाये रहना इस बुराई का सबूत है । पंचायतों के हरिजन पंच भी सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के साथ बराबर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं । सौराष्ट्र में कुछ स्कूलों में आजभी हरिजन बच्चों को सवर्णों के साथ नहीं बिठाया जाता है । यह देश के लिए शर्मनाक बात है किन्तु राहत की बात यह है कि शाखा को अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में राज्य का उत्साहवर्द्धक सहयोग मिला है ।

प्रचार और सफलता—प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-कार्य १२ जिला-समितियों और ६५ कार्यकर्त्ताओं द्वारा किया गया । ६५ में से ५ कार्यकर्त्ताओं का वेतन केन्द्र द्वारा दिया जाता है । कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने



ने २८१५ मील की यात्रा की और सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और सफाई सम्बन्धी विषयों पर ५६ फिल्मों का हरिजनों और आम जनता के लिए प्रदर्शन किया।

**आर्थिक और सामाजिक कल्याण**—हरिजनों के विकास के लिए शाखा ३५ सहकारी समितियाँ चलाती है, जिसके द्वारा मकान बनाने तथा छोटे गृह-उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए कर्ज दिया जाता है। सहकारी समितियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

|                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| ऋणदात्री सहकारी समितियाँ                     | ११ |
| औद्योगिक        "       "       "       "    | ११ |
| कृषि               "       "       "       " | १३ |
| कुल                                          | ३५ |

भूमिहीन हरिजनों को ३२०५८ एकड़, ३७ गुंठा जमीन बाँटी गयी। ४१,५५१-०० रुपये सिंचाई के लिए तथा १६,६७६-०० रुपये कृषि-साधनों के लिए दिलवाये गये। गाँवों में आकस्मिक आग लगने से सबसे बड़ा नुकसान हरिजनों को होता है। उनको १०,७७५ रुपये अपनी भोंरड़ियाँ फिर से बनाने के लिए दिलवाये गये। संघ ने भी अपने साधनों से इस काम के लिए ५,३५० रुपये दिये।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने २०२ शिक्षित हरिजनों को रोजगार दिलवाने में मदद की। आमतौर पर हरिजन गाँव में नहीं रह सकते हैं और उन्हें गाँव के बाहर घनी और गंदी बस्तियों में रहना पड़ता है। कार्यकर्ताओं ने इस बड़ी समस्या को हाथ में लिया तथा हरिजनों को ३१७ मकान के प्लॉट दिलवाये। उन्होंने राज्य-सरकार से १८ हजार रुपयों में ४१ प्लॉट खरीदकर अधिकारी हरिजनों में बाँटवाये।

**शैक्षणिक प्रवृत्तियाँ**—अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में शिक्षा का बड़ा स्थान है। अतः शाखा इस दृष्टि से ३० छात्रावासों का संचालन कर रही है। इनमें २३ लड़कों और ७ लड़कियों के छात्रावास हैं। १५३८ विद्यार्थियों में ६६७ लड़के और ५४१ लड़कियाँ हैं। व्यवस्थापकों ने कुछ सवर्ण विद्यार्थियों को भी अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और भेद-रहित मिलन की दृष्टि से भर्ती किया है। इन छात्रावासों में १३६ सवर्ण लड़के और ८८ सवर्ण लड़कियाँ, हरिजन लड़के एवं लड़कियों के साथ रहते हैं। संघ दो 'आश्रम-शाला' भी चला रहा है। एक आश्रम-शाला नरोदा गाँव में है, जहाँ भूतपूर्व जरायम पेशा जाति के ७०

लड़के और ५० लड़कियाँ पढ़ती हैं। दूसरी आश्रम-शाला खेदबरोला में है, जहाँ घुमन्तू जाति के ८० लड़के और २० लड़कियाँ पढ़ती हैं। इन आश्रम-शालाओं का वार्षिक खर्च ८०,००० रुपये है।

इसके अलावा शाखा १६ संस्कार-केन्द्र और १८ बालवाड़ियाँ तथा १ मनोरंजन-केन्द्र का संचालन कर रही है, जिनकी औसत उपस्थिति ४० से ४५ प्रतिदिन रहती है।

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति—इस दिशा में १० सेवकों द्वारा कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिनमें ५ का खर्च केन्द्र वहन करता है। प्रदेश में ५३ नगरपालिकाएँ और ४७ नगर पंचायतें हैं, जो सफ़ाई-कार्यों की देख-भाल करती हैं।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने राज्य और नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया कि वे मलकानी-समिति की सिफ़ारिश के अनुसार भंगियों को उन्नत साधन प्रदान करें। उनके प्रयत्नों से ४४२ हाथगाड़ियाँ, ४७३ खुरपियाँ, ३०५ जोड़ी रबर के जूते, ३३७ जोड़ी दस्ताने और ४६५ बाल्टियाँ हरिजनों में वितरित की गयीं। इनके अलावा २५० पाखानों में सुधार करवाया गया।

कुछ नगरपालिकाओं ने पुराने पाखानों को बलवा टाइप पाखानों में परिवर्तित कराया, जिससे मेहतरों को गंदे और चिनीने कार्य से कुछ मुक्ति मिली। राज्य-सरकार ने एक परिपत्र जारी किया, जिसमें नगरपालिकाओं को निर्देश दिया गया कि भविष्य में पल्लू पाखाने ही बनाये और यह भी इच्छा जाहिर की कि नये पाखानों को निर्माण करनेवाली समिति में हरिजन-सेवक-संच के कार्यकर्ताओं को लिया जाय। परिणामतः संच के कार्यकर्ताओं को इस प्रकार की समितियों में लिया गया, जिससे कार्य की गति में तेजी आयी।

‘सफ़ाई-विद्यालय’ की स्थापना से कार्य में अधिक विकास हुआ। क्षेत्रीय सेवक ने उत्साह और निष्ठा से कार्य किया। विद्यालय के प्रशिक्षण के दौरान अनेक नगरपालिकाओं में सफ़ाई-अभियान चलाया गया, परिणामतः ३०० डिब्बे वीरमगाँव नगरपालिका-क्षेत्र में रखे गये और वहाँ एक नयी बालवाड़ी आरम्भ की गयी।

बड़ौदा में एक उल्लेखनीय अभियान चलाया गया, जिसमें भंगियों को मल-सफ़ाई का कार्य छुड़वाकर अन्यत्र कार्य दिलाया गया। यह सूचित करने में हर्ष होता है कि करीब ३०० भंगियों को फार्मैसी, काँच और दूसरे कारखानों में काम दिलाया गया।

२७ जुलाई, १९६५ को अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के निर्देशन में एक बैठक का आयोजन हुआ, जिसमें अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के मंत्री, निर्देशक, समाज-कल्याण और भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति कार्यकर्ताओं ने भाग लिया। इस बैठक में यह निश्चय किया गया कि प्रादेशिक शाखा, कम-से-कम नीचे लिखे अनुसार कार्य करे :—

१. प्रत्येक पाखाने में उसको धोने के लिए पर्याप्त पानी की व्यवस्था हो।
२. जबतक सब पाखाने आधुनिक ढंग के 'पानीवाले' न बनें, तबतक सब नगरपालिकाओं में हाथ-गाड़ी का उपयोग किया जाय।
३. जो नया पाखाना बने, उसमें भंगी की सेवा की ज़रूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

शाखा ने एक छोटी-सी भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन सर्वोदय-दिवस पर साबरमती आश्रम में किया, जिसमें इस विषय पर उन्नत साधन और साहित्य का प्रदर्शन किया। राज्यपाल महोदय ने इस प्रदर्शनी को देखा और शाखा द्वारा किये जा रहे कार्यों की प्रशंसा की।

सफ़ाई-विद्यालय के चतुर्थ सत्र में ठक्कर बापा नगर में एक छोटा सफ़ाई-शिविर आयोजित किया गया, जिसमें ऐसे ५ नये पाखाने और ३ पेशाब-घर बनाये, जिसमें सफ़ाई के लिए भंगी की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ती है।

अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के उपाध्यक्ष प्रोफ़ेसर मलकानी ने ४ बार राज्य का प्रवास किया और समय-समय पर कार्यकर्ताओं का मार्ग-दर्शन किया।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आनन्द में बालबाड़ी, तथा राजकोट और बड़ौदा के भूलाघर यथावत् चल रहे हैं जिनसे प्रतिदिन ४० बालक फायदा उठाते हैं।

शाखा ने प्रशासन पर रु० २४,२४०-९६ पैसे, रचनात्मक कार्य में रु० ६,५२,३२५-५१ पैसे तथा प्रचार-कार्य पर रु० १,६३,५२५-६९ पैसे खर्च किये।

## हिमाचलप्रदेश

अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और हरिजनों के कल्याण एवं निवास का कार्य प्रदेश में पिछले १३ वर्षों से महात्मा गांधी के बताये हुए रास्ते से चल रहा है।

यद्यपि संघ का मुख्य कार्य अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन तथा हरिजनों को उच्चवर्ग द्वारा उपभोग्य समस्त नागरिक अधिकारों को दिलवाना है फिर भी संघ उनके समग्र विकास के लिए कार्य करता है।

शाखा यद्यपि अधिक कार्य अथवा अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँचने का दावा नहीं करती, फिर भी जो सर्वे किया गया है, उससे मालूम होता है कि अस्पृश्यता की सघनता में काफी उल्लेखनीय परिवर्तन हुआ है। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद अस्पृश्यता के सम्पूर्ण उन्मूलन के लिए बहुत कुछ करना बाक़ी है।

प्रादेशिक शाखा अपने सीमित साधनों से रचनात्मक प्रवृत्तियों द्वारा अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के कार्य में लगी है, फिर भी यह महसूस किया गया कि अगर जल्दी अस्पृश्यता-निवारण करना है तो हरिजनों को ज्ञान और विज्ञान की दृष्टि से शिक्षित करना होगा।

अतः शाखा ने सघन क्षेत्रों की स्थापना की। जो प्रति वर्ष या आवश्यकता के अनुसार स्थान बदलते रहते हैं, जिससे पूरे प्रदेश में इसकी सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाया जा सके।

विवरणाधीन काल में मंडी जिले में चाच्योट, सिरमौर जिले में भुवाली और राजगढ़ में तीन सघन क्षेत्र चलाये जा रहे हैं।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने इन सघन क्षेत्रों की यात्रा की और यह अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की कि अस्पृश्यता का प्रवेश कितना गहरा है। उन्होंने यात्रा में स्थानीय बस्तियों के प्रमुख लोगों, राज्य के अधिकारियों, ग्राम-पंचायतों, खंड-विकास-अधिकारियों और आम जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त किया और संघ के उद्देश्यों का प्रचार किया।

संक्षेप में संघ ने विचार-प्रचार, पद-यात्रा, पाठशाला, बालवाड़ी, छात्रावास और औद्योगिक केन्द्रों के द्वारा हरिजनों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक विकास का कार्य किया है।

आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से उनको औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण, रोजगार-प्राप्ति और छोटे उद्योगों के संचालन में मदद दी।

प्रचार, प्रकाशन और सफलता—विचार-प्रचार की दृष्टि से ५० अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-सभा, सम्मेलन और मेले आयोजित किये। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय की सिनेमा-माड़ी ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, पंचवर्षीय योजना और परिवार-नियोजन पर चल-चित्रों का प्रदर्शन किया।

इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप ३ कुएँ, २ होटल और ७ नाइयों की दुकानें हरिजनों के लिए खुलीं। शाखा ने २५ सहभोजों और जलपानों का आयोजन किया, जिसमें लम्बे समय से अलग-अलग रहनेवाले समुदायों ने भाग लिया। इसके अलावा हरिजन बच्चों को स्कूलों में प्रवेश दिलवाने का

प्रयत्न किया। हरिजनों की समस्याओं को अधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाने की कोशिश की गयी। हरिजनों को अपने बागों में खेती करने में सहायता दिलवायी गयी और उनको छोटे उद्योगों के संचालन तथा गृह-निर्माण में आर्थिक सहायता दिलवायी।

यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता होती है कि अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के प्रचार-कार्य में संघ समस्त रचनात्मक संस्थाओं का सहयोग प्राप्त करने में सफल हुआ। पर्वतीय आदिम जाति-सेवक-संघ के कार्यकर्ताओं ने बड़े उत्साह के साथ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का प्रचार-कार्य किया। इसी प्रकार भारतीय दलित-सेवक-संघ, गांधी-स्मारक-निधि, आर्य समाज आदि का सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ। सलोगड़ा स्थित पंचायतीराज-प्रशिक्षण-केन्द्र के कार्यकर्ताओं का सदैव सहयोग मिलता रहा।

**शैक्षणिक प्रवृत्तियाँ**—हिमाचलप्रदेश एक छोटा-सा पहाड़ी इलाका है, जहाँ यातायात की सुविधा बहुत कम है और एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक पहुँचना कठिन है। अतः प्रदेश शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसको ध्यान में रखकर शाखा ने प्रदेश में ७ गांधी-छात्रावासों की स्थापना की, जहाँ पर विद्यार्थी रहकर बिना किसी बाधा के अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर सकें। प्रत्येक छात्रावास में २० विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्थान है। इनमें उपस्थिति १६ से २० तक नियमित रहती है। ये छात्रावास हरिजन विद्यार्थियों के जीवन में उन्नत विचारों के विकास पर जोर देते हैं और अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग रहना भी उन्हें सिखाया जाता है। प्रत्येक छात्र को २० रुपया महीना छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है। प्रकाश, पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, कागज और डाक भी सुविधाएँ इनको यहाँ प्राप्त हैं।

**अन्य दूसरी प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं**—बालवाड़ी, संस्कार-केन्द्र, मनोरंजन-केन्द्र और औद्योगिक केन्द्र। पाँवटा और सलोगड़ा, स्थित दो बालवाड़ियों में ३ से ५ साल के बच्चों को कहानियाँ, अभिनय गीत, खेल और दूसरे मनोवैज्ञानिक तरीकों से सुसंस्कृत नागरिक बनाने के संस्कार डाले जाते हैं। उन्हें दूध और हल्का नाश्ता दिया जाता है। बच्चों की संख्या इस वर्ष से १४ से २६ तक बनी रही।

**प्रशिक्षण सह उत्पादन-केन्द्र**—हरिजनों को उद्योगों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए संघ ४ स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन-केन्द्र चला रहा है—

(१) कारगनु तहसील, पछाड़

- (२) तकलोच तहसील, रामपुर
- (३) दाराकली तहसील, महासू और
- (४) बिलासपुर

इनके अलावा सुनहानी, हतवार और कन्नान में सिलाई और कसीदा-केन्द्र भी शाखा चला रही है।

विधरणाधीन काल में २०, ५५५ पुरुष और स्त्रियों के विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़े तैयार किये गये और १७६७ घरेलू वस्तुओं पर कसीदाकारी की गयी।

स्वेटर, मोजे, आदि की बुनाई का काम भी इन केन्द्रों पर सिखाया जाता है। ३० जोड़ी मोजे और १०० जोड़ी दस्ताने बुने गये। इनके अलावा प्लास्टिक की टोकरियाँ, बटुए, पंखे आदि बनाना भी सिखाया गया।

ये केन्द्र न केवल आर्थिक विकास का कार्य करते हैं, अपितु ये अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में भी बड़ा योग देते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ दोनों वर्गों के लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

## कनॉटक (मैसूर)

प्रादेशिक शाखा ने विधरणाधीन काल में ८ जिला-समितियों और १० सेवकों द्वारा अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और हरिजन-कल्याण का कार्य किया है। १० में से २ सेवकों का खर्च राज्य-सरकार उठाती है। कार्य को कुछ जिलों में ही सीमित करना पड़ा और राज्य-सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता के अभाव के कारण २० जिलों में कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका।

शाखा द्वारा प्रादेशिक बोर्ड की २ बैठकें तथा उपसमितियों की ३ बैठकें आयोजित की गयीं। इन बैठकों में कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने गंभीरता से विचार किया तथा भविष्य के लिए ऐसे कार्यक्रम तय किये, जिससे कम-से-कम समय में लक्ष्य की सिद्धि की जा सके। अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष और मंत्री ने परिगणितजाति-राज्य-सलाहकार समिति की २ बैठकों में भाग लिया।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ७६५ गाँवों की यात्रा की। ६७ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण की सभाएँ विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आयोजित कीं, जिसमें राज्य के अधिकारी, विधायक, समाज सुधारक और संघ सेवकों ने संबोधित किया। सर्वश्री मल्लिकार्जुन स्वामी, के० प्रभाकर, उपमंत्री, के० पुत्तास्वामी, मंत्री, स्वायत्त शासन, श्रीमती



यशोधरा दासप्पा, प्रादेशिक अध्यक्षा और भूतपूर्व मंत्री ने उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रमों में भाग लिया और भाषण दिये। मागदी में वन-मंत्री श्री बी० रचरया ने सभा की अध्यक्षता की।

**पद-यात्रा**—शाखा ने ३६ दिन की पद-यात्रा का आयोजन किया। देवनहल्ली, विजयपुरा, रामनगरम्, मागदी और शिमोगा जिलों के १५० गाँवों से सम्पर्क किया गया। मंत्री ने ग्राम के मुखियाओं के साथ पद-यात्रा में भाग लिया और सबणों को सलाह दी कि वे हरिजनों को अपना मित्र समझें और उनसे समानता का बर्ताव करें। पद-यात्रा में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-सभाएँ, सफाई-अभियान और सहभोज के कार्यक्रम रखे गये, जिससे दोनों समुदाय मुक्त भाव से मिल सकें। सरकार और स्थानीय स्वायत्त-संस्थाओं से अनुरोध किया गया कि वे पानी की व्यवस्था, प्रकाश, नाली, स्वच्छता और शिक्षा-सम्बन्धी जनता की तकलीफें दूर करें।

**सफलता**—अपने सम्मिलित प्रयत्नों से सेवकों ने १३७ मंदिर, १० धर्मशालाएँ, २ मठ, १५५ कुएँ, २४४ होटल और ११६ नाइयों की दूकानें हरिजनों के लिए खुलवायीं। २९ घोबियों ने हरिजनों के कपड़े धोना मंजूर किया। २८ अन्तर्जातीय जलपान और सहभोजों के आयोजन किये गये। पद-यात्रा में प्रचारकों ने प्रमुख हिन्दुओं से सम्पर्क साधकर अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए समझाया।

उत्तरकर्नाटक में 'देवदासी-प्रथा' आजभी विद्यमान है। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने हरिजनों को इस बुराई से बचाने के लिए काफ़ी मेहनत की। इस प्रथा का कारण अज्ञानता और गरीबी है।

हरिजनों में ४४८ एकड़ जमीन बँटवाने में शाखा सफल हुई। ३८०० रुपये बैल-तकाबी, १४५० रुपये बीज-वितरण तथा ५६० रुपये कृषि-साधनों के लिए उनको दिलवाये।

मैसूर और रायचुर जिले के २ तालुकों में खादी-कार्य चलाया जा रहा है। अधिकांश कर्त्तिते और बुनकर हरिजन हैं, जो पीढ़ियों से यह पेशा अपनाये हुए हैं। कार्यकर्त्ता १८० लोगों को खादी पहनने के लिए तैयार करने में सफल हुए।

**शिक्षा**—शाखा ७ लड़कों के और १ लड़कियों का छात्रावास चला रही है। लड़कों के छात्रावासों में २०० छात्र और लड़कियों के छात्रावास में ३० छात्राएँ हैं। २०० छात्रों में ५ गैर-हरिजन छात्र भी हैं।

बीजापुर के छात्रावास के ११० लड़कों में ३८ ने एस० एल० सी० की परीक्षा, एक ने लोक-सेवा-आयोग की परीक्षा तथा एक ने सिविल इंजीनियरिंग की डिप्लोमा-परीक्षा में भाग लिया। २० विद्यार्थी हिन्दी की तथा २५ विद्यार्थी चित्रकला की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित हुए। इन ८५ विद्यार्थियों का परिणाम रिपोर्ट तैयार होने तक नहीं निकला था। शेष बचे हुए विद्यार्थियों ने छोटी श्रेणियों की परीक्षाओं में भाग लिया और ५ को छोड़कर सब उत्तीर्ण हुए।

५ विद्यार्थियों ने एन० सी० सी० तथा ५० विद्यार्थियों ने ए० सी० सी० का प्रशिक्षण लिया है।

हरिजन-कन्या-मंदिर में ४५ हरिजन बालिकाएँ हैं। दो ने एस० एस० एल० सी० की परीक्षा में भाग लिया है। शेष बची ४ लड़कियों को छोड़कर बाकी सब अपनी-अपनी कक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हुईं।

अहिल्योद्वार-मंदिर में ३५ लड़कियाँ हैं। इनमें २४ को बाल अपराध-अदालत (जुविनायल कोर्ट) द्वारा भेजा गया है। ६ लड़कियों को फँसला होने तक यहाँ रखा गया। बची हुई ५ लड़कियाँ वयस्क हो गयी हैं और वे अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार चाहे जहाँ जा सकती हैं। किन्तु कहीं वे भटक न जायें, इसलिए उन्हें शादी होने तक यहाँ रखा गया। एक ईसाई लड़की की शादी हो गई और उसका वैवाहिक जीवन संतोषजनक है। ३५ लड़कियों में से एक ईसाई, २० हरिजन और शेष सवर्ण हिन्दू हैं।

यह सूचित करते हुए हर्ष होता है कि पिछले ४-५ सालों के प्रयत्नों के परिणाम अब निकले हैं और छात्रावासों में रहनेवालों को २५ रुपया मासिक छात्रवृत्ति की स्वीकृति राज्य-सरकार ने दी है। इसके पहले इन छात्रावासों में रहनेवालों को १८ और १५ रुपये क्रमशः मिलते थे। इसके अलावा गांधी-स्मारक-निधि ने १० हजार रुपये मंजूर किये हैं। राज्य-सरकार ने ५१०० रुपयों का कार्यकारी-अनुदान छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था के लिए देना मंजूर किया है।

अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) क्लानून—शाखा के पास हरिजनों को दबाने और तंग करने की दो शिकायतें आई हैं। दोनों का निर्णय होना बाकी है।

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति—बीजापुर, तुमकुर, बंगलोर, शिमोगा और कोटार जिलों में भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति का कार्य चल रहा है। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों एवं पार्षदों से अनुरोध किया कि वे भंगियों को मल-सफ़ाई के लिए



कार्यकर्ताओं ने बंगलूर की गंदी बस्तियों और हरिजन-बस्तियों को देखा और वहाँ के निवासियों को सलाह दी कि शराब पीना छोड़ दें और बीमारियों से बचने के लिए स्वच्छता में रहें।

## केरल

संघ के केरल बोर्ड के १६ सदस्यों की बैठक २४-१०-१९६५ को प्रादेशिक शाखा के कार्यालय में हुई। कार्य-समिति की ४ बैठकें हुईं। बैठकों में अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन तथा हरिजन-कल्याण के ठोस कार्यक्रमों पर चर्चा हुई।

**प्रचार और सफलता**—कुल मिलाकर २१ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण की सभाएँ विभिन्न जिलों में हुईं। इनमें मत्थीकुल्लु, कूरकांचेरी, पच्छावाड़ी (त्रिचुर जिला), मातेनचेरी (एर्नाकुलम) और अक्वेथारम की सभाएँ, भाग लेनेवालों की संख्या तथा जनता पर प्रभाव की दृष्टि से उल्लेखनीय हैं।

‘पदयात्राओं’ द्वारा भी प्रचार-कार्य किया गया। तलापिन्ली, तालि-परम्बा और वालपद तालुका में तीन पदयात्राओं का आयोजन हुआ। कार्यकर्ताओं ने २२ दिन की पदयात्रा में २५ गाँवों का प्रवास किया। इस दौरान में अस्पृश्यता की सघनता और संघ के कार्यक्रमों का प्रभाव देखने के लिए सर्वे भी किया गया। कार्यकर्ता सबणों से व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक रूप से मिले। उनसे अनुरोध किया कि वे हरिजनों के प्रति उपेक्षा-भाव त्याग दें, क्योंकि वे भी आपकी तरह एक ही धरती की सन्तान हैं और सब प्रकार की सहानुभूति और मद्भाव के पात्र हैं। पदयात्राओं में सर्वोदय-कार्यकर्ताओं की मदद भी मिली।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने क्षेत्र में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण से संबंधित पोस्टर एवं पुस्तिकाओं का वितरण किया। इसमें पोस्टरों के दो नये सेट सम्मिलित हैं।

इन सब प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप २ मंदिर, २ कुएँ और २१ नाइयों की दूकानें हरिजनों के लिए खुलीं।

**शैक्षणिक-प्रवृत्तियाँ**—शाखा प्रदेश में ८ छात्रावासों का संचालन करती है। इनमें ५ लड़कों और ३ लड़कियों के छात्र-वास हैं। कुल २६४ विद्यार्थी हैं, उनमें १०८ छात्राएँ हैं।

छात्रावास में प्रति छात्र २२ रुपये महीने का अनुदान मिलता रहा



बने रहे और उसकी गतिविधियों में भाग लेते रहे। त्रिचुर के श्री इ० एम० शंकरन जिले के 'निवेदक' चुने गये। इसमें उनका जिले के अन्य रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ताओं से सम्पर्क बढ़ा और उनका महयोग संघ के कार्यक्रमों में प्राप्त हुआ।

'पेरियारम्' भूदान-वस्ती के कार्यों में श्री कुन्ही कृष्णन् नम्बियार ने मदद पहुँचाई। उन्होंने २० परिवारों को बसाया। त्रिटेन की संस्था 'अभाव के खिलाफ मोर्चा' (वार आन बाँट) ने इसके विकास के लिए १० हजार रुपये दिये। श्री कृष्णन् जिना निवेदक को इस कार्य में सहायता कर रहे हैं।

**भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ५ कार्यकर्ता त्रिचुर, कोट्टायम, कालीकट, पालघाट और मथानचेरी में कार्य कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों से मिलकर मल-सफाई के लिए उन्नत साधन बाँटने का अनुरोध किया। उन्हें आंशिक सफलता हाँ मिली। कोट्टायम नगर-पालिका से ४ जोड़ी बरसानी जुते, २ जोड़ी जुते, २ खुपियाँ मेहतरों में वितरित की। कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रयत्नों के बावजूद नधी हाथगाड़ियाँ नहीं बाँटी जा सकीं।

त्रिचुर में मेहतरों के लिए २३ मकान मंजूर किये गये। संघ के कार्य-कर्ताओं ने कार्य में हाथ बँटाने की इच्छा जाहिर की किन्तु नगरपालिका इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है।

कुरियाचिरा में ५६ बच्चों की एक बालवाड़ी चलायी जा रही है। रोटरी क्लब ने बालवाड़ी के माज-संरजाम खरीदने में सहायता की। यह नगरपालिका के एक मकान में चलायी जा रही है। पडिनहार कोटा बस्ती में किमान-चरखा सिखाने के लिए कताई-कक्षा चलायी गयी। प्रत्येक लड़की को सीखने के पश्चात् एक चरखा दिया गया।

कोट्टायम् में १५ जून, ६५ से ३० प्रौढ़ों की एक प्रौढ़-कक्षा चलायी जा रही है। एक सहकारी समिति बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। ७ सदस्यों की एक समिति बनायी गयी और ३७ सदस्यों को भर्ती किया गया।

**कालीकट** - इस नगरपालिका के मेहतर पाँचवें प्रकार की हाथ-गाड़ी पसंद करते हैं। अतः यह प्रकार नहीं बदला गया। यहाँ पर नगरपालिका ने २२ मकान बनवाने की स्वीकृति दी। संघ ने इन्हें बनवाने की इच्छा जाहिर की, किन्तु नगरपालिका सामान्यताप्राप्त ठेकेदारों से बनवाना चाहती थी, जिसे

संघ पसंद नहीं करना। अद्यपि नगरपालिका ने टेडर आमंत्रित किये किन्तु कोई भी टेण्डर नहीं आया और मकान अभी तक नहीं बने हैं।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने नदार्ककु की मेहनत गली में बिजली लगवाई और रेडियो की व्यवस्था की। २२ अगस्त ६५ को सेवाओं के प्रयत्न से बालवाड़ी आरम्भ की गयी जिन्हा परिगणित जानि एवं जनजानि के आयुक्त ने एक समारोह में उद्घाटन किया। ३० वच्चे बालवाड़ी में आते हैं। उनको खादी के कपड़े दिये गए। उन्होंने बाल-दिवस मनाया। एक युद्ध मंडल कायम किया गया। प्रादेशिक दाय्या के अध्यक्ष ने उनको बानीबान भेट किया।

पानधोट और सातेनचेरी- पानधोट स्थित सेवक अपने क्षेत्र में धूम-धूम कर मफाई कार्य देखने रहे। एक लडकी को उन्होंने अनाथालय में भर्ती करवाया। मकान बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त एक्विप की और कुछ युवकों के नाम रोजगार एण्डर में लिखते। समर्थाभिष में एक बालवाड़ी चलाने के लिए समिति बनायी। उन्होंने नगरपालिका से सम्पर्क कर बस्ती के पास खाली पडा जमीन बालवाड़ी के लिए मांगी है।

श्री पी० पी० चं.यान को, जो अखनक एनाकुलम् में काम कर रहे है, सातेनचेरी में स्थानान्तरित किया गया है। इन्होंने इस नगरपालिका के हरिजन विद्यार्थियों की सभा आयोजित की और उनकी शिक्षा की देखभाल के हेतु एक संगठन की स्थापना की। उन्होंने सार्वजनिक सभा का आयोजन किया, जिसमें जनता के मामने मेहनतों की कठिनाइयाँ बनायी गयीं।

इस नगरपालिका में हाथगाड़ी अभीतक शुरू नहीं की गयी है।

कर्मचारियों के लिए नगरपालिका ने ८ मकान बताये हैं। मकान इतने छोटे है कि एक परिवार उसमें रह नहीं सकता है। अतः कर्मचारियों ने उसमें रहना शुरू नहीं किया है। कार्यकर्ता नगरपालिका अधिकारियों के पास गये और उन्हें भगियों की दुर्दशा की जानकारी दी। सेवक ने नये मल-पात्रों के रखने का प्रचार किया और नगरपालिका से सम्पर्क किया किन्तु कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला।

लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा-कार्यों के लिए कार्यकर्ताओं ने जुलूस और सार्वजनिक सभाओं का चरुकुन्तु और वानपुरम् पंचायत में आयोजन किया। खंड-स्तर की रैली में भाग लिया। आपतकाल में कार्य करने के लिए ६ इकाइयों के सेवादल का गठन किया है। अधिकारियों को कोप एक्विप करने में मदद की।

प्राथमिक चिकित्सा का वर्ग चलाया और २५ युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया। डॉ० ए० एम० नैयर, एम. बी. बी-एम. ने वर्ग लिये।

**कृषि-कार्य**—मेवकों ने दो पंचायतों में ५ घर-बगिया और २५ शाक-भाजी की खेती करने में महायना पहुँचाई। ५ एकड़ जमीन में चने की खेती की गयी। ४० बागों में बीज बाँटा गया है। १५ कम्पोस्ट के गड्ढे बनाये गये। रेल के आम-गाम की खाली पड़ी २० एकड़ जमीन रेल-कर्मचारियों में बाँटी गयी।

**बालवाड़ी**—एक बालवाड़ी जाहरा में चलायी गयी। ३० बच्चे इसमें आते हैं। यह गाँव पोषण-कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत है, अतः बच्चों को दूध और अंडे दिये जाते हैं।

**पुस्तकालय**—दो पंचायतों के ८ समूहों में पुस्तकालय को पुस्तकें दी जा रही हैं। १२० व्यक्ति इन समूहों के सदस्य हैं, जो इससे फायदा उठाते हैं।

**गांधी-शत-संवत्सरी**—इसको मनाने के लिए ८ कार्यकर्ताओं ने गाँवों की यात्रा की और इसके महत्व का प्रचार किया।

**हरिजन-सहकारी-समिति** एक बहु उद्देश्यीय सहकारी समिति पहले से ही बनी हुई है। उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन इसी वर्ष हुआ। ३०६५ रुपये का अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ।

**खादी-वृत्तकरों की सहकारी समिति** को भी मान्यता प्राप्त हो गयी। शाखा ने आदि द्रविड़ सहकारी समिति और थावम रेशा सहकारी समिति को सुचारुरूप से चलाने में मदद पहुँचायी।

**श्रमदान** कार्यकर्ताओं ने किजाहरा में ५ फ्लॉग की सड़क श्रमदान से बनायी। २७५० रुपये इसके लिए एकत्रित किये गये। ७५० लोगों ने इसके निर्माण में भाग लिया।

**परिवार नियोजन**—६ केन्द्रों में परिवार-नियोजन पर चर्चा के लिए चर्चा-कक्षाएँ आयोजित कीं। स्वास्थ्य-विभाग से प्राप्त १ हजार पुस्तिकाएँ वितरित कीं।

**कला-संघ**—विजय कला-मंदिर के नाम से एक 'कला-संघ' की स्थापना की गयी और 'सम्राट् अशोक' नामक नाटक खेला गया। ६० ७५० का फायदा हुआ, जिसमें संघ का आवश्यक सामान खरीदा गया।



**मनोरंजन-केन्द्र**—लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र के कार्यालय के पड़ोस में मनोरंजन-केन्द्र कायम किया गया, जिसमें नवयुवक प्रतिदिन भाग लेते हैं।

एक टूर्नामेंट का आयोजन हुआ जिसमें ८५ युवकों ने भाग लिया।

**महिला-समाजम्**—अन्नपूर्णा और ओथायमदाम महिला-समाज ने अपना वार्षिक दिवस मनाया। एक किसान चर्खा का वर्ग भी इन लोगों के लिए चलाया गया।

केन्द्र ने राष्ट्रीय पर्वों को मनाया। चेचक और हैजा की बीमारियों में बीमारों को मदद पहुँचायी। वर्धा मॉडल के १५० तथा डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. प्रकार के ७ पाखाने बनाने में मदद पहुँचायी।

## मध्यप्रदेश

पिछले वर्ष की तरह इस वर्ष भी प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति तथा हरिजन-कल्याण एवं विकास का कार्य प्रादेशिक शाखा के अध्यक्ष श्रीश्यामलालजी के मार्ग-दर्शन में मंत्रीद्वय श्रीचतुर्भुज पाठक और श्रीशंकरलाल जोशी के सहयोग से चला। श्री पाठक छतरपुर और श्रीजोशी इन्दौर शाखा का कार्य देखते हैं। भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति के १० सेवकों सहित ५९ सेवक अस्पृश्यता-निवारण एवं हरिजन-कल्याण का कार्य लगन से कर रहे हैं।

**प्रचार एवं सफलता**—प्रचार-कार्य १९ जिलों में सीमित है, जहाँ पर संस्कार-केन्द्र को माध्यम बनाकर सघन क्षेत्र चलाये जा रहे हैं। कार्य को देखते हुए, स्थिति का सर्वे तथा सवर्ण एवं हरिजनों से सम्पर्क की आवश्यकता है। अतः अध्यक्ष, मंत्री तथा कार्यकर्ताओं ने अनेक बार प्रवास किया। ३६६ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-सभा, सम्मेलन और परिसंवाद गोष्ठियाँ आयोजित कीं। इन सभाओं में सवर्णों को समझाया गया कि वे समय के साथ चलकर हरिजनों के साथ समानता का बर्ताव करें। कार्यकर्ताओं में हरिजनों को नागरिक एवं सामाजिक अधिकार दिलवाने की तीव्रता थी। परिणामस्वरूप ३१ मंदिर, १४४ कुएँ और तालाब, ५२ होटल और २८ नाइयों की दुकानें हरिजनों के लिए खुलवायी गयीं। ९ धोबियों ने हरिजनों के कपड़े धोना मंजूर किया। इन सम्मेलनों में उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि जहाँ एक ओर संघ को अपने उद्देश्यों को जनता में रखने का मौका मिलता है, वहाँ दूसरी ओर हरिजन

अपने दुःख-बर्द कार्यकर्ताओं के सामने रखते हैं। इससे सेवकों को उन्हें दूर करने के लिए तरीके ढूँढ़ने में मदद मिलती है।

सिनेमा-वाहन अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के कार्य में एक प्रभावशाली माध्यम सिद्ध हुआ। यह तथ्य है कि दृश्य-श्रव्य प्रचार का जनता पर बड़ा असर पड़ता है। अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, पंचवर्षीय-योजनाएँ, स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता, परिवार-नियोजन और नशाबंदी पर चल-चित्रों का प्रदर्शन किया गया।

जन-सम्पर्क के दूसरे बड़े माध्यम हैं, पदयात्रा और प्रदर्शनियों के आयोजन।

४३ कार्यकर्ताओं ने पदयात्रा में ४०१ गाँवों का प्रवास किया। पदयात्राओं में ८५७८ परिवारों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक स्थितियों का सर्वे किया गया। कार्यकर्ता इससे सहज ही यह जान सकते हैं कि हरिजनों में कितनी जागृति आयी है और सवर्ण किस हद तक अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए तैयार हैं। पंचायती राज के शुरू होने के बावजूद भी गाँवों में अस्पृश्यता का जोर कम नहीं हुआ है। पंचायती राज, गाँव में पहुँच गया है किन्तु अस्पृश्यता के उन्मूलन में कुछ समय लगेगा। केवल रीवाँ जिले की पंचायतों ने हरिजनों के लिए कुछ कार्य करने का विचार किया है। पदयात्राओं में कार्यकर्ता अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के अतिरिक्त खादी, सहकारिता, राष्ट्रीय एकता और नशाबंदी का भी प्रचार करते हैं। गाँवों में उन्होंने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के साहित्य का भी वितरण किया है।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने हरिजनों की विभिन्न जातियों, उनके पेशे, उनकी सामाजिक आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक स्थितियों तथा उनके प्रति पुलिस का व्यवहार और भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति के बारे में व्यापक सर्वे किया है। यह देखा गया है कि जिस क्षेत्र में कार्यकर्ता गये, वहाँ पर अधिकतर चमार, सतनामी, कुम्हार, भंगी, मेहतर, बसोड़, धोबी आदि रहते हैं।

सामाजिक दशाएँ—दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जितनी प्रगति हुई, उतनी अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के क्षेत्र में नहीं हुई है। संक्षेप में अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में मनुष्य और समाज के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की गति बहुत धीमा है।

आर्थिक सर्वे में कार्यकर्ताओं ने भूमिहीन और भूमिहीन हरिजन, उनके जीविका के साधन, हरिजनों में बँटनेयोग्य बेकार पड़ी जमीन आदि की जानकारी, तथ्य एवं आँकड़े एकत्रित किये गये। सहकारी प्रवृत्तियों में लोगों



महिला कार्यकर्त्ताओं का प्रशिक्षण-शिविर—शाखा ने १५ दिनों के लिए बालवाड़ियों में कार्य करनेवाली शिक्षिकाओं के शिविर का आयोजन किया, जिसमें ठक्करबापा बालवाड़ी एवं छतरपुर बालवाड़ी तथा अन्य शिक्षिकाओं ने भाग लिया।

मार्तंड हरिजन-आश्रम, रीवां—यह संस्था १९६४ से हरिजनों को कताई, बुनाई और बागवानी में प्रशिक्षण दे रही है। पूर्व बुनियादी कक्षाओं में २८, और माध्यमिक कक्षाओं में २२ विद्यार्थी हैं। आश्रम ने राष्ट्रीय एवं धार्मिक पर्वों का आयोजन किया, जिसमें सर्वश्री वियोगी हरि, अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के अध्यक्ष, श्री श्यामलाल, प्रादेशिक शाखा के अध्यक्ष और आदिम जाति समाज-कल्याण-विभाग के सगठक ने विद्यार्थियों को संबोधित किया।

शाखा वियोगी हरि-छात्रावास का भी संचालन करती है, जिसे डिग्री कालेज की मान्यता प्राप्त है। इससे छात्रावास में रहनेवाले गरीब हरिजन विद्यार्थियों को सरकार की सहायता प्राप्त हो जाती है।

विविध — उपर्युक्त कार्यों के अलावा कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने हरिजनों की अन्य समस्याओं को सुलझाने का प्रयत्न किया। उनके आपसी झगड़ों को सुलझाया, उनको रोजगार दिलवाया, सुरक्षा-कोष एकत्रित कराया और उनमें भूदान की जमीन बँटवायी। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने इस आंदोलन में सक्रियता से भाग लिया।

बीमार हरिजनों को अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया और मलेरिया और हाथीपाँव के खिलाफ स्वास्थ्य-विभाग की सहायता से अभियान चलाया।

अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) कानून — जब कार्यकर्त्ता समझाने-बुझाने में असफल हो जाते हैं, तब वे अस्पृश्यता-कानून के अन्तर्गत मुकदमे दर्ज कराते हैं।

इस वर्ष कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने २१ मुकदमे दर्ज कराये, जिनमें ६ का निर्णय हरिजनों के पक्ष में हुआ। १० में समझौता कराया। दो खारिज हुए और तीन विचाराधीन हैं।

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति—१० भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति-कार्यकर्त्ताओं के द्वारा भंगियों के कष्ट कम करने के प्रयत्न किये गये और उन्हें मलकानी-समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसार साधन दिलवाये। वे भंगियों की कॉलोनी में गये और





द्वारा सहायता दिलवायी गयी। इस संबंध में ५००० रुपयों की एक मदद दिलवाई गई।

बधवार, पिपराव, चोरघड़ी, भरतपुर गाँवों में राष्ट्रीय सप्ताह मनाया गया और नशाबन्दी के खिलाफ प्रचार किया गया।

लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र के केन्द्रों में अध्ययन-कक्ष एवं पुस्तकालय गाँववालों के लिए चलाये गये। केन्द्र ने लोगों के सहकार एवं श्रमदान से ११ गाँवों में निर्माण-कार्य किया, जिसमें २०४ लोगों ने भाग लिया। श्रमदान से काम नहीं होता तो १६४२ रुपयों का खर्च करना पड़ता। भारत-सेवक-समाज के सह-योग से फौजी-परिवारों को सहायता पहुँचाई। राष्ट्रीय एकता और पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय जनता के मनोबल को ऊँचा उठाने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

## महाराष्ट्र

शाखा ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, भंगी-कूट-मुक्ति तथा आदिवासी एवं भूतपूर्व जरायमपेशा जातियों के विकास का कार्य ७८ कार्यकर्त्ताओं तथा १४ जिला-समितियों के जरिए किया। शाखा के अध्यक्ष श्री वी० नी० उपाध्ये और उपाध्यक्ष श्री आर०ए० बेलसरे का मार्ग-दर्शन प्राप्त हुआ। ७८ कार्य-कर्त्ताओं में से ३ का वेतन केन्द्रीय-कार्यालय से दिया जाता है और शेष राज्य-सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करते हैं। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने यथाशक्य अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों तथा घुमन्तू जातियों की भी मदद करने की कोशिश की।

कार्य की विशालता को देखते हुए शाखा का, २ संगठक और ३ मंत्री, अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के अलावा मार्ग-दर्शन एवं संचालन करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, मंत्री और कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने कुल मिलाकर १२,१६१ गाँवों का प्रवास किया और २२८८ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए सभा-सम्मेलन किये। इनसे कार्य में गति आयी तथा सवर्णों से अनुरोध किया कि वे अस्पृश्यता को छोड़ दें और उनसे और अधिक सहानुभूति का बर्ताव करें। ५६७ सहभोज और चाय-पार्टियों का आयोजन दोनों समुदायों को निकट लाने के लिए किया गया। कार्यकर्त्ताओं के प्रयत्नों से २३६ मंदिर, ३५७ कुएँ, ४६३ होटल और ५० नाइयों की दूकानें हरिजनों के लिए खुलवायी गयी हैं। हरिजनों और सवर्णों को निकट लाने के लिए दूसरे प्रयत्न, यथा सामूहिक प्रार्थना,

उत्तर में बचपन से बहुरंगी की भावना का विकास हो रहा है ।  
 कागज की रंग-गंध के मिश्रण का अवसर मिलता है और  
 इनमें ४६ सप्ताह तक के और २६ सप्ताह तक के  
 के हैं । छात्रावासों में लड़कों की संख्या ४२६ और लड़कियों की ३८३ है ।  
 तथा १७ छात्रावासों का संयोजन करती है । इनमें से ३६ छात्रावास लड़कियों  
 की हैं जिन्हें 'गैर-कॉन्वेंशनल', 'गैर-कॉन्वेंशनल', 'गैर-कॉन्वेंशनल' कहा जाता है ।

शैक्षणिक एवं सामाजिक गतिविधियाँ—यह एक मात्र स्कूल है कि  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।

उत्तर में बचपन से बहुरंगी की भावना का विकास हो रहा है ।  
 कागज की रंग-गंध के मिश्रण का अवसर मिलता है और  
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 के हैं । छात्रावासों में लड़कों की संख्या ४२६ और लड़कियों की ३८३ है ।  
 तथा १७ छात्रावासों का संयोजन करती है । इनमें से ३६ छात्रावास लड़कियों  
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 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।

उत्तर में बचपन से बहुरंगी की भावना का विकास हो रहा है ।  
 कागज की रंग-गंध के मिश्रण का अवसर मिलता है और  
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 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।  
 जिसमें छात्रों के अलावा अन्य विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।



हरिजन, आदिवासी, भूतपूर्व जरायमपेशा जातियों के लिए शाखा, आश्रम-स्कूल, संस्कार-केन्द्र, मनोरंजन-केन्द्र, बाल-मंदिर आदि का संचालन करती है, जिससे इनके बच्चे अच्छे सुमंस्कृत नागरिक बन सकें।

शाखा की कार्य-समिति की बैठक ३० मार्च, ६६ को राजेन्द्र-छात्रा-वास में हुई। औपचारिक कार्यवाही के उपरान्त गांधी-शत-संवत्सरी तक अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए लक्ष्यांक निश्चित किये। अन्य प्रदेशों में कार्यरत १८ रचनात्मक संस्थाओं को सहआयोजित किया।

**भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति** — यह देखा गया है कि सबसे अधिक दलित एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग भंगियों का है। यह समुदाय अशिक्षा एवं पिछड़ेपन के कारण कई प्रकार की बुराइयों का शिकार है, यथा, शराब पीना, मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन, घूम्रपान, मुर्दार मांस और जूठन खाना आदि। अतः सेवकों ने उनसे बराबर सम्पर्क साधकर इन बुराइयों से बचाने का प्रयत्न किया। उन्होंने उनको मल-सफाई के आधुनिक औजारों के बारे में बताया, जिससे उनका काम अधिक सुविधापूर्ण बन सके। उन्होंने नगरपालिकाओं से सम्पर्क कर उन्हें मलकानी और बर्वे-कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार हाथगाड़ी और अन्य उन्नत साधन दिलवाये। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ग्रामीण इलाकों में पाखाने बनाने पर जोर दिया, जहाँ पर कि भंगियों को मल-सफाई नहीं करनी पड़ती है। उन्नत किस्म के पाखाने बनाने के सम्बंध में जो साहित्य उपलब्ध है, वह महंगा है, इसलिए यह प्रयत्न किया गया कि सस्ते दामों का साहित्य-प्रकाशन हो, जिससे गरीब भी खरीद सकें।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त अस्पृश्यता एवं परिगणित जातियों की आर्थिक-शैक्षणिक विकास-सम्बंधी समिति को, जानकारी एकत्र करने में कार्य-कर्त्ताओं ने सहयोग दिया। समिति ने नागपुर, मोशी, सेवाग्राम, जलगाँव, भुसावल, नासिक, औरंगाबाद, उस्मानाबाद, बोरी, तुलजापुर, शोलापुर, बारा-मती, पिपलवाड़ी, पूना, भिवंडी, कल्याण, बम्बई आदि स्थानों का दौरा किया। प्रादेशिक शाखा के मंत्री पूरे समय इस समिति के साथ रहे और उनको आवश्यक सूचनाएँ उपलब्ध कराते रहे।

**भूतपूर्व अपराधी जातियों का कल्याण**—शाखा अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और हरिजन-कल्याण के साथ भूतपूर्व जरायमपेशा जातियों के कल्याण का कार्य भी करती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ६ सेवक पूना, शोलापुर थाना, जलगाँव, धूलिया और कोल्हापुर में कार्य करते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में इनकी काफी



## पंजाब

शाखा ने अपनी गतिविधियों को हमेशा की तरह ४ दिशाओं में संचालित किया :—

- (१) अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और हरिजन-कल्याण
- (२) भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति
- (३) लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र
- (४) नशाबन्दी

उपर्युक्त सब कार्य ६ जिला-समितियों के माध्यम से ७ सधन-सेवक और ५ भंगी-मुक्ति-कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। १२ कार्यकर्ताओं में से ७ का खर्च केन्द्र वहन करता है।

अस्पृश्यता के खिलाफ प्रचार—अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के प्रचार में सभा-सम्मेलन, पदयात्रा, अन्तर्जातीय जल-पान और सहभोज, सिनेमा-प्रदर्शन, पोस्टर एवं पुस्तिकाओं का वितरण आदि साधन सम्मिलित हैं।

कुल मिला कर, ३२० गांवों में कार्यकर्ताओं ने प्रवास किया। ३१८ सभा और सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया। व्यापक जन-प्रचार के लिए धार्मिक और राष्ट्रीय उत्सवों में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति, और नशाबन्दी के सुनियोजित कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यकर्ताओं ने अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन, हरिजन बच्चों के शिक्षण और स्वच्छता के कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया। केन्द्रीय हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, दिल्ली के सिनेमा-वाहन ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, परिवार-नियोजन, नशाबन्दी, सफाई और पंचवर्षीय योजना पर फिल्में दिखाईं। प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन, भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति और नशाबन्दी के पोस्टर बाँटे गये।

इसके अतिरिक्त पदयात्राएँ की गयीं। कार्यकर्ताओं ने १३५ गांवों में १४२ मील की यात्रा की। इस पदयात्रा में कार्यकर्ताओं को हरिजनों की समस्याएँ सीधे जानने को मिलीं। सुदूर गांवों के हरिजनों ने दिल खोलकर अपनी समस्याएँ सामने रखीं। इससे कार्यकर्ताओं को भविष्य में अपने कार्यक्रम के नियोजन में सहायता मिलेगी। यात्रा में देखा गया कि हरिजनों की स्थिति उत्साहजनक नहीं है।

कार्यकर्ताओं ने ग्रामदान-कार्य में भी भाग लिया। इस काम में ५७ दिन कार्यकर्ताओं ने लगाये। प्रादेशिक मंत्री ने दो कार्यकर्ताओं की सहायता

से जालन्धर के ताबरी मोहल्ले का सर्वे किया। हरिजनों के परिवारों की संख्या और उनकी जीविका के साधनों का व्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

|                                                                 |           |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| (१) सर्वे किये गये परिवारों की संख्या                           | ...       | ६४         |
| (२) निजी मकानों में मल-सफाई करने वाले स्त्री-पुरुषों की संख्या— | स्त्रियाँ | १०२        |
|                                                                 | पुरुष     | ६          |
| (३) नगरपालिका द्वारा नियुक्त                                    | स्त्रियाँ | २३         |
|                                                                 | पुरुष     | ४६         |
| (४) अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा नियुक्त                                | स्त्रियाँ | —          |
|                                                                 | पुरुष     | १०         |
|                                                                 | कुल       | १६३ ३७.२२% |
| (५) स्कूलों में विद्यार्थी                                      | छात्र     | ५० १३.५%   |
|                                                                 | छात्राएँ  | २०         |

### गैर-मेहतर-कार्य

|                                                  |              |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| कारखाने, सिलाई, खेल-उद्योग                       |              |                    |
| रिक्शा चलाने आदि में                             | (केवल पुरुष) | ७१                 |
| पुलिस, सेना, क्लर्क आदि कार्यों में              | "            | १० १६%             |
| घरेलू मेहतर-कार्य                                | (सब महिलाएँ) | ४२ ८%              |
| बुढ़ापा, बीमारी और साधु बनने से बेकारी           |              | ४३ ८%              |
| स्कूल न जानेयोग्य बालक                           |              | ६०. १७.१८%         |
| ६४ परिवारों की मासिक आमदनी                       | रु०          | १८,३८६.५०          |
| औसत पारिवारिक आमदनी                              |              | १६५.०० प्रति महीने |
| औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी                          | ३५.५०        | " "                |
| ४०० रुपये से ज्यादा कमानेवाले परिवारों की संख्या |              | २                  |
| ३००                                              | "            | ११                 |
| २००                                              | "            | २६                 |
| १००                                              | "            | ४७                 |
| १०० से नीचे आमदनी वाले परिवार                    |              | ७                  |
| बिलकुल नहीं कमाने वाली-१ वृद्ध महिला             |              | १                  |
|                                                  | कुल          | ६४                 |

यह ताबरी मोहल्ला, उन औमत भंगी-बस्तियों के समान है, जो नगर की सघन आबादी में बसे हुए हैं। इस बस्ती का कोई भी विद्यार्थी कालेज नहीं जाता। केवल एक विद्यार्थी १०वीं बलास में पढ़ता है और बाकी नीचे की कक्षाओं में पढ़ते हैं।

६४ परिवारों में केवल ६ परिवारों ने भंगी-कार्य छोड़ दिया है। इन परिवारों के लोग अन्य कार्य करते हैं और किसी भी तरह का भंगी-कार्य नहीं करते हैं। शेष बचे हुए ८८ परिवारों में यद्यपि पुरुष अन्य कार्य करते हैं, किन्तु इन परिवारों की महिलाएँ या तो निजी घरों में अथवा नगरपालिका में भंगी-कार्य करती हैं। यह मोहल्ला शिक्षा की दृष्टि से पिछड़ा है, किन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से सम्पन्न है।

**सफलता—**एक मन्दिर, एक धर्मशाला, ३ कुएँ और १ डिग्गी हरिजनों के लिए इस अवधि में कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रयत्नों से खुले हैं। एक नाई को हरिजनों की हजामत के लिए तैयार किया गया।

अन्तर्जातीय भोजों से सवर्णों के दृष्टिकोण में काफ़ी अन्तर आता है अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन में इसमें काफ़ी मदद मिलती है। अतः कार्यकर्ताओं ने ५ सहभोजों का आयोजन किया जिससे सवर्ण और हरिजनों ने बिना किसी भेद-भाव के भाग लिया।

शाखा, ७ सघन क्षेत्र, फिरोजपुर छावनी, मोगा, फाज़िलका, करनाल, गोशाना, कांगड़ा और लाहौल-स्पिति के आस-पास के गाँवों में चला रही है। इस क्षेत्र में घर-घर सम्पर्क किया गया और सवर्णों को समझाया गया कि वे अस्पृश्यता छोड़ दें। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया कि किसी भी धर्म में अस्पृश्यता का स्थान नहीं है और यह परिवर्तित समय के अनुकूल नहीं है। हरिजनों को एक होकर, सवर्णों को प्राप्त नागरिक अधिकारों को स्वयं प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।

### **आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक प्रवृत्तियाँ**

मन्त्री और कार्यकर्ताओं ने हरिजनों की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए हमेशा प्रयत्न किया है और उन पर जब भी मुसीबत आती है, मदद करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है। एक कार्यकर्ता ने १५ हरिजनों के लिए मोगा में जमीन प्राप्त की है और यहाँ पर एक बस्ती बसाई जा रही है। पाकिस्तान से युद्धविराम के बाद ३६ परिवारों को फिर से बसाया गया। ६ हरिजनों को

[illegible]

कर्मसिद्धिप्रदीपिका ।

[illegible]

कठिनात्मक के नष्टक क समस्त से विगत अथवा मकानों की वचना के लिए प्रत्येक को ५०० रुपये दिये गये । १९ परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के नष्टक को १०० रुपये दिये गये । गीब, बर्मादेशी, शोमलिया, अमीन पर मकान बनाने की अनुमति दी गयी । गीब, बर्मादेशी, कठिनात्मक विज्ञान से बच्चों के लिए १५.०% × १५.०% का खेती मूल्य प्राप्त

कर्ज के लिए आवेदन-पत्र जिला उद्योग अधिकारी को तंकनवाली बस्ती, फिरोजपुर छावनी में दिये गये। १२० रुपये पेशगी प्रत्येक मेहतर को गेहूँ खरीदने के लिए दिये गये। फिरोजपुर केण्टोनमेंट बोर्ड में २६ नये मेहतर लगाये गये। धर्मकोट में ६ और फगवाड़ा में ६५ को पुनः नियुक्त किया। औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण-संस्थान को २५ अजियाँ पेश की गयीं।

### लोक-कार्य-क्षेत्र

इस योजनाके अन्तर्गत ३ बालवाडियाँ हरिजन बालकों के लिए चलायी जा रही हैं। १ हरिजन विद्यार्थी को २० रुपये मासिक सहायता दी जा रही है। २७ लड़कियों को पुस्तकों के रूप में सहायता दी गयी है। एक विद्यार्थी को ५६ रुपये ६० पैसे की आवश्यकतानुसार सहायता की गयी। ६१६ हरिजन बच्चों को स्कूल में दाखिला दिलाया गया। इनमें से २८५ बच्चे ग्राम-शालाओं में और ३२४ नगर के स्कूलों में भर्ती हुए। स्कूल जाने योग्य बच्चों की सूची बनायी गयी। मालूम हुआ कि शहरी क्षेत्र में ६५ लड़के और ८२ लड़कियाँ तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ८१ लड़के और ८ लड़कियाँ स्कूल नहीं जा रही हैं।

अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के अन्तर्गत कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने पंचायतों से अस्पृश्यता के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव पास कराये।

करनाल में एक बीमार हरिजन के लिए 'रेडक्रास' से १०० रुपये की सहायता प्राप्त की गयी। दो प्रादेशिक कार्यकर्त्ता पंजाब और दिल्ली में ग्राम-दान-विचार के प्रचार में लगे हैं। श्रीचाननलाल सचदेव पंजाब विभाजन आंदोलन के समय हिन्दू तथा सिक्खों में मैत्री और बन्धुता कायम करने में सफल हुए। लाजपतराय भवन बनाने के लिए श्री जर्नादनप्रसाद ने 'सर्विस-सिविल, इन्टरनेशनल' शिविर में भाग लिया।

३० हरिजनों को गृह कर से मुक्त करवाया गया। ५ टी० बी० मरीज को गुलाबदेवी टी०बी० अस्पताल जालन्धर में भर्ती करवाया गया। १० हरिजनों को जूते बनाने के लिए चमड़ा खरीदने में मदद दिलवायी।

### नशाबंदी

श्रीअमरनाथ भारद्वाज, मंत्री ने भंठिडा, जिला लुधियाना में चालू होनेवाली शराब की नयी दूकान को रोकने में अपने प्रभाव का उपयोग किया और गाँव के ४३ निवासियों से दस्तखत करवाये। पंचायत और पूरा गाँव इस शराब की

दूकान को हटाने के पक्ष में था, किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश पंजाब-सरकार इस संबंध में भिन्न नीति अपना रही है।

कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी के पंजाबी सूबा के प्रस्ताव के बाद जो हिंसात्मक घटनाएँ घटीं, उनको रोकने में सब कार्यकर्ताओं ने शक्ति लगायी। शांति-सैनिकों की मदद से शांति और व्यवस्था क्रायम करने की कोशिश की। पंजाब-सर्वोदय-मंडल की शांति की अपील सर्वत्र वितरण करने में मदद की। जालंधर में डॉ० रामरखा घीर ने 'शांति-सैनिक' पार्टी का दो सप्ताह तक नेतृत्व किया। श्रीअमरनाथ भारद्वाज ने लुधियाना की 'शांति-सैनिक पार्टी' का नेतृत्व किया। मलकानी-समिति के प्रवास के समय प्रादेशिक शाखा के मंत्री डॉ० रामरखा घीर, पंजाब के विभिन्न शहरों में साथ गये।

## राजस्थान

प्रादेशिक शाखा के अध्यक्ष श्रीभगीरथ कनोडिया और मंत्री श्री-भैरलाल भदादा के मार्ग-दर्शन में १६ कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा प्रदेश में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और हरिजन-विकास का कार्य चल रहा है। ६ कार्यकर्ताओं के खर्च का वहन केन्द्र करता है, जबकि १० कार्यकर्ता राज्य की योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे हैं।

प्रचार, प्रकाशन और सफलता—अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-प्रचार के लिए कार्यकर्ताओं ने ३१८ सभा और सामाजिक समारोह आयोजित किये। ५ पदयात्राओं में ५० गाँवों का प्रवास किया। इनमें कार्यकर्ताओं ने सवर्णों से हरिजनों के प्रति अधिक अच्छे आचरण की अपेक्षा करते हुए अपने हृदय से सोचने के लिए उनसे अनुरोध किया कि क्या उनका हरिजनों के साथ व्यवहार न्यायसंगत है? जिस समुदाय ने युगों से आपकी सेवा की है, क्या वह घृणा के योग्य है? विश्व में अस्पृश्यता का ऐसा उदाहरण अन्यत्र दुर्लभ है। कार्यकर्ता धीरे-धीरे किन्तु उत्साह से हरिजनों के लिए ६ मंदिर, १४ कुएँ, ४४६ होटल तथा १८१ नाइयों की दूकानें खुलवाने में सफल हुए। ५ घोबियों ने हरिजनों के वस्त्र धोना मंजूर किया। २५ सहभोज अस्पृश्यता-निवारण में बड़े प्रभावशाली सिद्ध हुए।

संघ इन सब परिवर्तनों के लिए प्रचार और शिक्षण का सहारा लेता है और हृदय-परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया पर जोर देता है किन्तु कुछ अवसरों पर



कार्यकर्ताओं को कानून का सहारा लेने को बाध्य होना पड़ता है। शाखा ने २५ मामले अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) कानून के अन्तर्गत दर्ज करवाये, जिनमें ४ का निर्णय हरिजनों के पक्ष में हुआ। ४ मामलों में पारस्परिक समझौता किया गया। १७ मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

**शैक्षणिक प्रवृत्तियाँ**—यह एक अजीब बान है कि हिन्दू-ममात्र में कुछ अजीब रीति-रिवाज, भ्रान्तियाँ और अन्धविश्वास, प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी नष्ट नहीं हुए। अस्पृश्यता, अज्ञान और अशिक्षा के कारण पनपी है। हरिजनों के अधिक अशिक्षित होने के कारण उनकी प्रतिक्रिया भिन्न रास्ते पर गयी और वे अपने-आप को ही हीन और तुच्छ समझने लगे और अपने अधिकारों को पाने के लिए कभी आगे नहीं आये। संघ की यह नीति है कि हरिजनों की आगामी पीढ़ी शिक्षित हो, जिससे वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए स्वयं प्रयत्न कर सकें। इस दृष्टि को सामने रखकर शाखा ५ संस्कार-केन्द्र, ६ रात्रिशाला व १ भूला-घर और १ बालवाड़ी विभिन्न स्थानों में चला रही है। कार्यकर्ता इन प्रवृत्तियों को सफल बनाने में कठिन श्रम कर रहे हैं। परिणामतः ३८० लोगों ने, जिनमें बच्चे और बूढ़े भी सम्मिलित हैं, इन १३ संस्थाओं से लाभ उठाया है। उप-युक्त कार्यों के अलावा बच्चों को स्कूलों में भर्ती करने का प्रयत्न किया गया। इन केन्द्रों पर शाखा ने आवश्यक साधन-मुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है। धार्मिक और राष्ट्रीय पर्वों पर इन संस्थाओं में विशेष समारोहों का आयोजन किया जाता है, जिसमें स्थानीय प्रमुख जन भाग लेते हैं।

शाखा लड़कों के ५ छात्रावास चला रही है, अधिक महँगे छात्रावासों का खर्च वहन नहीं कर सकनेवाले छात्र इनसे फायदा उठाते हैं। १५० हरिजन छात्रों ने इसका फायदा उठाया है।

**आर्थिक और सामाजिक कल्याण**—संघ हमेशा पददलितों की सेवा में सजग रहा है। विवरणाधीन काल में हरिजनों के पीने के पानी के लिए तीन नये कुएँ खुदवाये। १७६ भूमिहीन हरिजन-परिवारों में २००० एकड़ जमीन का बँटवारा कराया। १२४ परिवारों की खेती के साधनों के लिए तकावी दिलवायी। शाखा ने सहकारी समिति और तकनीकी मदद द्वारा गृह और ग्रामीण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने में सदा सहयोग किया है। इच्छुक नौजवानों को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण दिलवाने में मदद की।

हरिजनों को शराब, मुर्दार मांस तथा जूठन छुड़वाने के भी प्रयत्न किये गये। १३१७ हरिजनों ने शराब न पीने के लिए संकल्प-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर किये

और १०० ने अन्य मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन छोड़ दिया। उनको आर्थिक सहायता पहुँचाने की दृष्टि से कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने २ ऋणदात्री-सहकारी-समितियों का गठन किया।

**भंगी-कण्ट-सुक्ति**—मल-सफ़ाई के लिए भंगियों ने पुराने ज़माने से जो तरीके अपनाये हैं, उनको देखना भी सह्य नहीं है। अतः संघ ने हमेशा मल-सफ़ाई के लिए उन्नत साधनों पर जोर दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में ७ कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क करके मलकानी-समिति की मिफागिशों के अनुसार भंगियों को उन्नत साधन दिलवाने का प्रयत्न किया।

राज्य में १४२ नगरपालिकाएँ हैं। इसी वर्ष कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने १४१ हाथगाड़ियाँ बँटवाई हैं। नाथद्वारा में ३०, लदनोर में ११, माउंट आबू में ६० और भीलवाड़ा में ४० हाथगाड़ियों का वितरण हुआ है। ५० खुरपियाँ और ११ लम्बे हथ्ये के झाड़ू वितरित किये गये। ७३ डिब्बे पाखानों में रखवाये गये। १४७ मकान-मालिकों को डिब्बे रखने के लिए नोटिस दी गई।

शाखा भीलवाड़ा की भंगी-बस्ती में एक झूलाघर चला रही है। शिशुओं के माता-पिता अपने बच्चों की अच्छी देखभाल से प्रसन्न हैं। शाखा नई हरिजन बस्ती में संस्कार-केन्द्र भी चला रही है। यहाँ पर भंगियों के बालकों को कहानी, अभिनय, गीत और खेल; चार्ट और नक्शों के द्वारा सिखाया जाता है। उनको साफ-सुथरा रखा जाता है। प्रतिदिन स्नान पर जोर दिया जाता है। बच्चों को तेल डालकर कंधी भी की जाती है। उनको बिस्कुट और दूध दिया जाता है। उनमें अच्छी आदतें डालने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

यह अक्सर देखा जाता है कि हरिजन गंदे वातावरण में कच्चे घरों में रहते हैं, जिसमें बीमारियाँ फैलने की अत्यधिक संभावना रहती है। अतः कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने राज्यों और नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा उनको अच्छे स्वास्थ्यप्रद मकान दिलवाने के प्रयत्न किये। इस वर्ष कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने राज्य की सहायता से २२० मकान हरिजनों के लिए बनवाये।

## तमिलनाडु

अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, हरिजन-विकास एवं कल्याण के कार्य राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये। पिछले वर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से नियुक्त कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का प्रचार किया। राज्य-सरकार की मदद से योजनानुसार संघ ने अस्पृश्यता-

निवारण-माहित्य का प्रकाशन, नाटकों की व्यवस्था, भजन-कीर्तन, कालक्षेपम् और पुस्तकालयों का संचालन किया।

केन्द्र द्वारा नियुक्त, ६ सघन कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ११७ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण सभा, सम्मेलन और मेलों का आयोजन किया। इन सभाओं में जनता को यह बनवाने की कोशिश की गयी कि इस सामाजिक बुराई में देश सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से कितना कमजोर होता है। वे गाँवों में गये। उन्होंने पंचायतों के सरपंच, ग्राम-सेवक, समाज-सुधारक और प्रमुख हिन्दू एवं हरिजन-नेताओं से सम्पर्क किया और लम्बे समय से दूर-दूर रहनेवाले समुदायों को नजदीक लाकर अस्पृश्यता की भावना को खत्म करने की कोशिश की। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने व्यक्तिगत अकेले कार्य करने के तरीके को बदलकर सामूहिक प्रयास करना आरंभ किया। इसका अच्छा असर पड़ता है। कार्यकर्त्ताओं का दल 'बिल्लुपालु' गीत गाते हुए निकलता है जो सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के हृदयों को स्पर्श करता है, और उनके दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होता है। इस वर्ष कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने तीन पदयात्राएँ उत्तरी-अर्काट, मदुराई और तिरुनेवेली जिलों में कीं। २४ दिन की पदयात्रा में ६२ गाँवों में १५० मील का प्रवास किया। अस्पृश्यता-निवारण के लिए सर्वे किया गया, इससे लक्ष्यसिद्धि के लिए कदम उठाने के वास्ते काफी तथ्य और आँकड़े प्राप्त हुए।

इन सबके समन्वित प्रयासों से ३४ मंदिर, १३ कुएँ, २७ होटल और ११ नाइयों की दूकानें खुलीं। तीन धोबियों को हरिजनों के कपड़े धुलवाने के लिए राजी किया गया।

इस प्रान्त में अस्पृश्यता की कट्टर भावना के बावजूद, कार्यकर्त्ता ६७ सहभोज आयोजित करने में सफल हुए। इससे सवर्णों के दृष्टिकोण में काफी परिवर्तन होता है।

सिनेमागाड़ी ने १२१६ मील की यात्रा की। १४० गाँवों में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, स्वच्छता, सहकारिता, शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक-आर्थिक विषयों पर ७४ फिल्में दिखायी गयीं।

राज्य की योजना के अन्तर्गत शाखा ने १० प्रकार के पोस्टर छपवाये और वितरित किये। 'हरिजन' नामक नाटक पुस्तिका के रूप में छपा गया। ३४ भजन-कीर्तन, ६३ कालक्षेपम् तथा अस्पृश्यता एवं अन्य सामाजिक बुराईयों के निवारण पर एक नाटक आयोजित किया गया।

## शैक्षणिक गतिविधियाँ

शाखा २७ छात्रावास चलाती है। इनमें १८ लड़कों के और ६ लड़कियों के छात्रावास हैं। कुल २३६१ की संख्या में ७५१ लड़कियाँ हैं। इनमें हरिजन लड़कों की संख्या १००६ और लड़कियों की ३५४ है। इन छात्रावासों को चलाने का तुहरा उद्देश्य है। एक तो शारीर हरिजन छात्र-छात्राओं को, जिन्हें अन्यत्र प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है, सुविधा होती है तथा हरिजन छात्र-छात्राओं को सवर्ण छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ रहने व मिलने-जुलने का अवसर मिलता है। इससे बचपन में सवर्णों के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन हो जाता है; और उनमें अस्पृश्यता, पृथक्ता और अलगव की भावना समाप्त हो जाती है। छात्रावासों में सब एक साथ भोजन करते हैं। यहाँ रहने में इनमें मित्रभाव पैदा होता है, जो अस्पृश्यता की जड़ों का उन्मूलन करता है। प्रार्थना, सफाई, कताई और श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

छोटे-छोटे पुस्तकालय एवं अध्ययन-कक्ष चलाने में शाखा ने मदद की। ३८ विभिन्न विषयों की १५६० पुस्तकों का वितरण किया गया।

## मुकदमे

कुल मिलाकर शाखा ने ११ मामलों में अभियोग दर्ज करवाये। इनमें से चार का हरिजनों के पक्ष में निर्णय हुआ और अपराधियों को दंड मिला। दो मामलों में आपसी समझौता कराया गया और ५ मामले विचारार्थ हैं।

भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति राज्य में ६४ नगरपालिकाएँ तथा मद्रास-नगर-निगम है। केन्द्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा ५ सेवक उत्तर-अर्काट, रामनद, चिंगलपेट, त्रिचुरापल्ली और मदुराई जिलों में मेहतरों के कल्याण का कार्य कर रहे हैं। वे मलकानी-समिति की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने के लिए नगरपालिकाओं के अधिकारियों से सतत सम्पर्क करते हैं। भगियों से मिलकर उनकी आवश्यकताएँ और तकलीफों की जानकारी लेते हैं। नगरपालिका के सदस्यों से अनुरोध किया कि वे सेप्टिक टैंक पाखाने बनाने पर जोर दें और उन मकान-मालिकों को नोटिस दें, जिन्होंने अपने मकानों में पाखाने नहीं बनाये हैं।

इन सब प्रयत्नों से १८ नगरपालिकाओं ने ६६४ खुरपियाँ, ४०७ झाड़ुएँ ४६ जोड़ी रबर के जूते, ५० बाल्टियाँ बाँटी हैं। राज्य की २२ नगरपालिकाओं में १०८३ हाथपाड़ियाँ हैं, इनमें ४२ इस वर्ष बाल्जाबाद, तिरुवल्लुर और थियागदूरमम् नगरपालिकाओं में बाँटी गयी हैं। ३०२ पाखानों

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तथ्यों से मालूम पड़ता है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों के लिए कुएँ, मंदिर और होटल निम्न अपवादों को छोड़कर खुले हैं ।

(१) परिगणित जाति के लोग ठीक उस समय कुएँ से पानी नहीं खींच सकते हैं, जबकि उस वक्त सवर्ण हिन्दू पानी खींच रहे हों । कुछ जगह यह भी पाया गया कि जब सवर्ण हिन्दू पानी खींचते हों तब परिगणित जाति के लोग कुएँ के जगत को भी नहीं छू सकते हैं ।

(२) ११ गाँवों में परिगणित जाति के लोगों के अपने श्मशान हैं ।

(३) २३ गाँवों में सवर्ण और परिगणित जाति के लोग सामाजिक एवं धार्मिक समारोहों में साथ-साथ भोजन नहीं करते हैं ।

(४) ७ गाँवों में हरिजन मंदिरों में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

**भूमिहीन-जन-** ठक्करबावा नगर में प्रादेशिक शाखा ने ६७ भूमिहीन हरिजनों को बसाया था । ८ परिवार स्थान छोड़कर चले गये । फिरभी विवर्णाधीन काल में १० जोड़ी बैल, ८०५ रु० २५ पैसे के धान के बीज, और ३० रुपये की आकस्मिक सहायता बस्ती के निवासियों को दी गयी ।

ऋषिदास पल्ली में ६६ भूमिहीन चमारों को ६२-६३ में बसाया गया । एक प्रौढ़-साक्षरता-केन्द्र, एक बालवाड़ी, एक भजनमण्डली संघ चला रहा है । कार्यकर्त्ताओं के अभिक्रम से सदस्यों ने एक क्लब बनाया है । दरवाजों और खिड़कियों के लिए संघ ने ५० रुपये की सहायता दी है ।

### नशाबंदी

विवरणाधीन काल में साल के आरम्भ में त्रिपुरा-सरकार द्वारा लायसेन्स दिये जाने के कारण ६ देशी शराब और १ विदेशी शराब की नयी दूकानें विभिन्न स्थानों में खोली गयीं । हरिजन-सेवक-संघ और त्रिपुरा-नशाबंदी-परिषद् ने इसका जोरदार विरोध किया । त्रिपुरा के मुख्य आयुक्त और मुख्य मन्त्री तथा केन्द्रीय गृहमन्त्री को इसके खिलाफ अपना प्रतिवेदन भेजा । संघ के मन्त्री ने सारे प्रदेश का दौरा किया और लोगों को इसके खिलाफ शांतिपूर्ण आंदोलन के लिए तैयार किया । परिणामतः चारों ओर से मुख्यमन्त्री के पास प्रतिनिधि मण्डल पहुँचे ।

संघ के सतत प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप त्रिपुरा-सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि अब इन लायसेंसों का पुनर्नवीकरण नहीं होगा । परिणामतः १ अप्रैल, ६६ से दसों दूकानें बंद हो गयीं ।





## उत्तरप्रदेश

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा नियुक्त १३ सघन कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने टिहरी-गढ़वाल, कालसी, देहरादून, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, उन्नाव, फतेहपुर, हमीरपुर, बलिया, रतनपुरा, वाराणसी, नंदप्रयाग, चमोली में ७४३ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-सभा, सम्मेलन और मेले आयोजित किये। उन्होंने अस्पृश्यता-निवारण तथा हरिजनों के समग्र कल्याण की दृष्टि से कार्य किया। राष्ट्रीय और धार्मिक समारोह में सुनियोजित तरीके से अस्पृश्यता-निवारण का प्रचार किया गया, क्योंकि इन उत्सवों में सहज ही जनता में व्यापक प्रचार संभव है। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ८२३ गाँवों का प्रवास किया और ग्रामवासियों से सीधे सूचनाएँ एवं समस्याएँ एकत्रित कीं और उनको दूर करने के लिए तरीके ढूँढ़ने का सफल प्रयास किया।

प्रचार के दूसरे माध्यम यथा, पद-यात्रा, अस्पृश्यता-निवारण पर प्रदर्शनी और फिल्म-प्रदर्शनों का उपयोग किया गया। फिल्मों में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण, स्वास्थ्य, सफाई, नशाबंदी, संतति-नियमन, ग्रामपुनर्निर्माण, पंचवर्षीय योजना आदि विषयों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता रहा है। अस्पृश्यता-निवारण सम्बंधी साहित्य वितरित किया गया। कथा-कीर्तनों का भी आयोजन किया गया।

शाखा ने ४२४ मील लम्बी ६ पद-यात्राओं का आयोजन किया। इन पदयात्राओं में प्रमुख कार्यकर्त्ताओं के भाषण अस्पृश्यता-निवारण पर कराये गये। भाषणों में अस्पृश्यता-निवारण पर बल देते हुए हरिजनों से समानता का बर्ताव करने का अनुरोध किया गया। इन पदयात्राओं से हरिजनों की वास्तविक कठिनाइयों की जानकारी भी प्राप्त हुई।

सफलता—कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने संयुक्त प्रयत्नों से हरिजनों के लिए ८८ मंदिर, १४२ कुएँ, और २० नाइयों की ढूँढ़कानें खुलवाईं। ५ धोबियों को हरिजनों के कपड़े धोने के लिए तैयार किया। १०६ सहभोज और जलपानों का आयोजन किया। इनसे सवर्ण और हरिजनों में निकटता आयी और सवर्णों की इस गलत भावना का निराकरण हुआ कि हरिजनों के साथ भोजन करने से, स्पर्श से, धर्म नष्ट होता है। कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ३४ प्रार्थना-सभा और कीर्तनों तथा ११ चलचित्रों का प्रदर्शन किया, जिसमें दोनों समुदायों के लोगों से ब्रिना किसी भेद-भाव के भाग लिया।

आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक प्रवृत्तियाँ—जहाँ एक ओर संघ



पिथीरागढ़, वाराणसी, आजमगढ़, गोरखपुर, बदायूँ, कानपुर और हमीरपुर में १० सेवक केन्द्र के खर्चों से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

सेवकों ने २४३ सभा, सम्मेलन और परिसंवाद मेहतरों को आधुनिक तरीके के साधनों को बताने के लिए आयोजित किये। उन्होंने नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों से मिलकर मेहतरों की दुर्दशा सुधारने का निवेदन किया और उनसे उन्नत तरीकों के लिए कहा। किन्तु सम्मिलित प्रयत्नों से केवल ८० खुरपियाँ, ८३ लम्बे हथ्ये के भाड़ू, ३ बाल्टियाँ और २२ हाथगाड़ियों का मेहतरों में वितरण हुआ है जो प्रदेश की विशालता को देखते हुए नहीं के बराबर कहा जा सकता है। निजी और सार्वजनिक पाखानों में सुधार करवाये गये। ११३ पुराने पाखानों में सुधार करवाया। १२१ पाखानों में डिब्बे रखवाये और पाखानों की सफाई के लिए १२५ पानी की टंकियाँ मुह्य्या की गयीं। ११३ नये उन्नत प्रकार के पाखाने और ५ नये पेशाबघर निर्मित किये। पाखानों में सुधार न करनेवाले मकान-मालिकों को ५६ नोटिसें दिलवायीं।

इसके अतिरिक्त इन कार्यकर्ताओं ने भंगियों की आम अवस्था सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया। ६३ बच्चों को स्कूलों में भर्ती करवाया, ६ को छात्रवृत्तियाँ दिलवायीं, ३० को पुस्तकों की सहायता दी गयी, २८ को रोजगार दिलाया गया। ४ को परिगणित जाति का प्रमाण-पत्र दिलवाया गया। १८ भूगड़ों में पारस्परिक समझौता कराया गया। ६१ भंगी कालोनियों की सफाई की गयी, उनको बीमारियों से बचने की सलाह दी गयी और स्वच्छता से रहने की आदतों पर जोर दिया गया।

८ चल-चित्रों के प्रदर्शन में मल-सफाई के उन्नत साधन, गंदे रहने के खतरे, नशाबंदी के बारे में बताया गया। ६ प्रदर्शनियों में पोस्टर और चाटों से मल-सफाई, स्वच्छ रहन-सहन, नशाबंदी, अस्पृश्यता-निवारण आदि का प्रदर्शन किया गया।

चूँकि मेहतर शराब, जुआ, मुर्दार मांस, जूठन खाने की बुराइयों में संलग्न हैं, अतः इनके खिलाफ भंगी-कालोनियों में जोरदार प्रचार किया गया। मेहतरों से अनुरोध किया कि वे अगर वस्तुतः समाज में ऊँचा दर्जा पाना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें इन बुराइयों से बचाना चाहिए। इसके कुछ परिणाम भी निकले हैं, यद्यपि वे बहुत अधिक उत्साहजनक नहीं हैं, किन्तु उनमें आशा की झलक दिखायी देती है। ६३ लोगों ने शराब पीना बंद किया और ५१ लोगों ने जूठन खाना छोड़ दिया।

इनके अलावा कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने संस्कार-केन्द्रों में रखी गई दवाइयों की पेटियों के लिए ६५ रुपये एकत्रित किये ।

वाराणसी की बालवाड़ी, लखनऊ के दो संस्कार-केन्द्र और देहरादून के २ भूलाघर यथावत् चल रहे हैं । ५ भंगी महिलाओं को सिलाई और कटाई का प्रशिक्षण दिया और ३ को साक्षर बनाया ।

## उत्कल

प्रादेशिक शाखा अस्पृश्यता-उन्मूलन और भंगी-कष्ट-मुक्ति का कार्य, केन्द्र द्वारा नियुक्त २ सेवकों, ३ जिला समितियों और २ स्थानीय समितियों द्वारा करती है ।

सफलता—शाखा ने कुल मिलाकर १७१ अस्पृश्यता-निवारण-सभा और सम्मेलन आयोजित किये । संघ २ मंदिर, ४ कुएँ, १० तालाब, ६ होटल हरिजनों के लिए खुलवाने में सफल हुआ । गंजाम, पुरी और सुन्दरगढ़ जिलों में ५१ सहभोज आयोजित किये, जिनमें सवर्णों और हरिजनों ने बिना किसी भेद-भाव के भाग लिया ।

यद्यपि शाखा के पास नशाबन्दी-प्रचार के लिए अलग से सेवक नहीं है किन्तु जो सेवक अस्पृश्यता-निवारण और हरिजन-कल्याण का कार्य करते हैं, वे नशाबन्दी का भी प्रचार करते हैं । हिगलीकट सघन क्षेत्र के हिगली, काटु, औकारदा, बुरुपाड़ा इन ४ गाँवों में हरिजनों ने शराब न पीने, मुर्दार मांस और गोमांस न खाने की प्रतिज्ञा की ।

कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने ८ दिन की पदयात्रा की । १० गाँवों के सवर्णों और हरिजनों से व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक सम्पर्क किया और संघ के उद्देश्यों के बारे में बताया ।

प्रादेशिक शाखा को राज्य-सरकार से शिक्षण-संस्था या छात्रावास चलाने के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती है । अतः शाखा ठक्कर-बापा-आश्रम, नीमखंडी के संचालन में मदद करती है । यह आश्रम हरिजन-कल्याण के उद्देश्यों से १९५२ में बरहामपुर शहर के पास गंजाम जिले में आरम्भ किया गया है ।

इस आश्रम में एक उच्चतर प्राथमिक शाला, लड़कों और लड़कियों के अलग-अलग छात्रावास, एक पुस्तकालय, अध्ययन-कक्ष और कुछ गृह-उद्योग

यथा, तेलधानी, साबुन-साज्जी, बढई-गिरी, बागवानी और सिलाई आदि गति-विधियों का संचालन होता है। प्रति सप्ताह, यज्ञ, हवन और विभिन्न विषयों पर वाद-विवाद आयोजित किये जाते हैं। नैतिक उपदेश भी दिये जाते हैं। एक निःशुल्क होम्योपैथी चिकित्सालय भी चलाया जा रहा है।

आश्रम में ७२ लड़के-लड़कियाँ हैं; जिनमें २ गैर-हरिजन हैं। १० लड़कियों में, २ हाई स्कूल में पढ़ रही हैं। १५ छात्र आश्रम की उच्चतर प्राथमिक शाला में पढ़ते हैं। शेष सब नीमखंडी और बरहामपुर के स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं।

प्रादेशिक शाखा के अध्यक्ष श्री मोहन नायक एक उड़िया पत्रिका 'सेवक' का संपादन करते हैं। यह हरिजनों का 'मुख्य पत्र' है। उन्होंने एक छपाई का 'आश्रम-प्रेस' के नाम से आरम्भ किया है। इससे हरिजनों को छपाई की कला प्रेस का प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार भी मिलता है।

बहुत से हरिजन कई पीढ़ियों से ज़मींदारों और कृषकों की ज़मीन पर बने हुए अपने मकानों में रहते आये हैं। वे उन लोगों के यहाँ घरेलू नौकर, खेती-कार्य और उनके नारियल तथा आम के बागानों में चौकीदारी करते हैं। उनको अपने मकानों पर कोई अधिकार नहीं है और वे मालिक की मर्जी पर ही वहाँ रह सकते हैं। उनको बेदखल किया जाता था और चाहे जब बेदखल किया जा सकता था।

लम्बे असन्तोष तथा हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के सतत प्रयत्नों के कारण अगस्त, १९६५ में 'उड़ीसा-भूमि-सुधार-क्रान्त' पास हुआ और १ अक्टूबर, ६५ से अमल में लाया गया। इस क्रान्त से हजारों हरिजन परिवारों को विशेषतः पुरी तथा अन्य जिलों में फायदा पहुँचा।

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की ज़मीन गैर-हरिजन और गैर-आदिवासी को हस्तांतरित करने में इस कानून द्वारा रोक लगा दी गयी। इससे गरीब और मूक हरिजन एवं आदिवासियों को छल-प्रपंच से मुक्ति मिली है।

उड़ीसा-सरकार के आदेश के अनुसार लोक-कार्य-विभाग की ज़मीन को लीज़ पर हरिजन और आदिवासी किसानों को बाँटने में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

यह भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि पड़ती ज़मीन तथा अन्य किसम की ज़मीन, राजस्व विभाग के पास जितनी भी उपलब्ध हो, वह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में बाँटी जाय।

**भंगो-कष्ट-मुक्ति** —हमेशा की तरह नगरपालिका-अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क कर उनसे अनुरोध किया गया कि वे मेहतरों को मल-सफ़ाई के उन्नत साधन प्रदान करें। मेहतरों को भी यह सलाह दी कि वे बेहतर साधनों का इस्तेमाल करें, जिससे न केवल उनके कार्य में सुविधा होगी अपितु वे स्वयं और उनके कपड़े मल-स्पर्श से बच जायेंगे। कार्यकर्त्ताओं के प्रयत्न से नगरपालिकाओं ने ६० खुरपियाँ, ५८ जोड़ी रबर के जूते, ७२ जोड़ी दस्ताने बाँटे। टोकरी और लम्बे हथ्ये के भाडुओं की क्रीमत प्रति तीसरे मास दी जाती है।

कार्यकर्त्ता निजी और सार्वजनिक पाखानों में ३८६ डिब्बे रखवाने में सफल हुए। १५५ पाखाने सेप्टिक और दूसरे प्रकार में बदले गये। बरहामपुर नगरपालिका ने डौडी पिटवाकर पाखानों में डिब्बे रखने के लिए नागरिकों को सूचना दी।

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# *ACCOUNTS*

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JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.  
Chartered Accountants,  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi. 11th July, 1966.

## AUDIT REPORT

**The President,  
Harijan Sevak Sangh,  
Delhi.**

Dear Sir,

We have audited the accounts of your Sangh, relating to the year ending 31st March, 1966 and report thereon as under :—

1. Balances in all personal accounts are in anticipation of confirmation by the parties concerned.
2. Income-tax deducted at source, in respect of the year 1952-53 is still to be realised.
3. The desirability of modifying investments in company shares may be re-considered, in order to secure better yield.
4. Subject to the above remarks, we certify that the annexed Income and Expenditure Account and the

Balance Sheet (with attached Schedules) exhibit a true and correct state of affairs, according to the information and explanations given to us and the books of accounts and other relevant record presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- **Jagdish Prasad**  
B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

|                                |                    |                     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Funds</b>                   |                    |                     |
| Kingsway Colony                | 6,40,141.11        |                     |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram         | <u>1,34,149.32</u> | 7,74,290.43         |
| <b>Endowment Fund</b>          |                    |                     |
| Harijan Udyogshala             | 5,50,000.00        |                     |
| Smt. Sumitra Devi Birla        | 1,74,246.21        |                     |
| Shri Kewal Krishan Sehgal      | <u>2,000.00</u>    | 7,26,246.21         |
| <b>Earmarked Fund</b>          |                    |                     |
| Building Depreciation          | 1,19,200.00        |                     |
| M.D. Library                   | 6,402.72           |                     |
| State Branches                 | 1,500.00           |                     |
| Maya Balmiki                   | 1,460.00           |                     |
| Staff Welfare                  | <u>265.09</u>      | 1,28,827.81         |
| <b>Harijan Udyogshala</b>      |                    |                     |
| Development Fund               | 15,321.45          |                     |
| Harijan Udyogshala in account  | 53,402.58          |                     |
| Snatak Tools                   | <u>325.00</u>      | 69,049.03           |
| <b>Kasturba Balika Ashram</b>  |                    |                     |
| Development Fund               | 61,281.75          |                     |
| Buildings                      | <u>15,000.00</u>   | 76,281.75           |
| <b>Staff Provident Fund</b>    |                    |                     |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh            | 46,318.26          |                     |
| Harijan Udyogshala             | 68,661.42          |                     |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram         | <u>23,924.00</u>   | 1,38,903.68         |
| <b>Staff Gratuity Fund</b>     |                    |                     |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh            | 5,260.00           |                     |
| Harijan Udyogshala             | 6,357.75           |                     |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram         | <u>2,064.00</u>    | 13,681.75           |
| <b>Sundry Credit Balances</b>  |                    |                     |
| Legal Aid                      | 1,431.36           |                     |
| Electric Light and Maintenance | 1,644.03           |                     |
| Smt. Rameshwari Nehru Account  | 464.07             |                     |
| Lok Karya Kshetra Account      | <u>244.01</u>      |                     |
| Carried Over Rs.               | 8,783.47           | <u>19,27,280.66</u> |

## Sangh, Delhi

31st March, 1966

## PROPERTY AND ASSETS

## Land and Buildings

|                        |                    |             |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Kingsway Colony        | 6,40,141.11        |             |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,34,149.32</u> | 7,74,290.43 |

## Investments

|                        |                    |              |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| (vide Schedule "A")    |                    |              |
| Staff Provident Fund   | 1,38,903.68        |              |
| Harijan Sewak Sangh    | 2,88,782.00        |              |
| Harijan Udyogshala     | 5,50,000.00        |              |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram | <u>1,71,236.20</u> | 11,51,921.88 |

## Stores

|                |               |          |
|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Dead Stock     | 1,415.00      |          |
| Electric Bulbs | <u>227.20</u> | 1,642.20 |

## Loans and Advances

|                               |                 |             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| <i>Kasturba Balika Ashram</i> |                 |             |
| Hostel                        | 13,700.00       |             |
| Higher Secondary School       | 33,900.00       |             |
| Building Construction         | <u>1,700.00</u> | 49,300.00   |
| Harijan Udyogshala            | 60,500.00       |             |
| Provincial Branches           | 586.00          |             |
| Secretary (for tour advance)  | 3,000.00        |             |
| Professor N.R. Malkani        | 35.00           |             |
| Postage Imprest               | <u>70.02</u>    | 1,13,491.02 |

## Sundry Debit Balances

|                        |                 |  |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Income Tax—recoverable | 39,776.15       |  |
| Electric Deposit       | <u>1,315.00</u> |  |

## In Suspense Account

|             |                 |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| In Debit    | 9,101.83        |                 |
| less Credit | <u>2,500.00</u> | <u>6,601.83</u> |
|             |                 | 17,692.98       |

## Bank &amp; Cash Balances

|                        |                  |           |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| with United Commercial |                  |           |
| Bank Limited           | 28,989.19        |           |
| Cash in Hand           | <u>15,990.32</u> | 44,979.51 |

Carried Over      Total Rs. 21,34,018.02

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

---

| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES                   |     |                  |              |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|------------------|--------------|
| Brought Over                            | Rs. | 3,783.47         | 19,27,280.60 |
| Subhash Chandra                         |     | 62.78            |              |
| President's Discretionary               |     | 62.00            |              |
| Palni Rest House                        |     | <u>75.00</u>     | 3,983.25     |
| <b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b> |     |                  |              |
| per last Balance Sheet                  |     | 2,20,599.57      |              |
| less Deficit for the year               |     | <u>17,845.46</u> | 2,02,754.11  |

Total Rs. 21,34,018.02

Sd. Sahdev  
*Accountant*

Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

Sangh, Delhi

31st March, 1966

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PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Brought Over      Rs. 21,34,018 02

Total Rs. 21,34,018.02

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Certified in terms of our Audit Report of even date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd - Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,

11th July, 1966.

Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Sevak**  
*Schedule "A" – Investments as on*

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| <i>Name of Company</i>                                     | <i>No. of Shares</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Harijan Sevak Sangh</b>                                 |                      |
| Orient Paper Mills                                         | 357 preference       |
| Textile Machinery Corporation                              | 200 Preference       |
| Keshoram Industries & Cotton Mills                         | 533 Ordinary         |
| Jayshree Tea Industries                                    | 3 Preference         |
| United Commercial Bank Limited, Delhi                      | Fixed Deposit        |
| Motor & General Finance Limited                            | Fixed Deposit        |
| 4½ Government of India Loan 1975                           |                      |
| <b>Harijan Udyogshala</b>                                  |                      |
| United Commercial Bank Limited, Delhi                      | Fixed Deposit        |
| Orient Paper Mills                                         | 35,000 Ordinary      |
| Textile Machinery Corporation                              | 800 Preference       |
| Jardine Henderson Limited                                  | 150 Preference       |
| <b>Kasturba Balika Ashram</b>                              |                      |
| Orient Paper Mills                                         | 466 Preference       |
| Hukam Chand Jute Mills                                     | 300 Preference       |
| Orient Paper Mills                                         | 6,650 Ordinary       |
| Keshoram Industries & Cotton Mills                         | 2,133 Ordinary       |
| Jayshree Tea Industries                                    | 147 Ordinary         |
| <b>Staff Provident Fund</b>                                |                      |
| 12 Year National Saving Certificate<br>(with interest)     |                      |
| 10 Year Treasury Certificate                               |                      |
| Saving Bank Account with United Commercial<br>Bank Limited |                      |
| Fixed Deposit with United Commercial Bank Limited          |                      |
| Loans to Staff                                             |                      |

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Sd. Sahdev  
Accountant

Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

Sangh, Delhi

31st March, 1966

| <i>Purchase Value</i>               | <i>Dividend and Interest<br/>Received upto Amount</i> |                    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 35,922.00                           | 31. 3.1965                                            | 2,225.46           |
| 20,000.00                           | 31.12.1964                                            | 1,100.00           |
| 5,560.00                            | 31. 3.1965                                            | 799.50             |
| 300.00                              | 31.12.1965                                            | 27.90              |
| 1,50,000.00                         | 31.12.1965                                            | 9,822.33           |
| 2,000.00                            | 30. 6.1965                                            | 166.67             |
| 75,000.00                           | 21. 1.1966                                            | 3,187.50           |
| <u>2,88,782.00</u>                  |                                                       | <u>17,329.36</u>   |
| 1,02,600.00                         | 31.12.1965                                            | 6,115.25           |
| 3,50,000.00                         | 31. 3.1965                                            | 70,000.00          |
| 80,600.00                           | 31.12.1964                                            | 4,400.00           |
| 16,800.00                           | 31. 3.1966                                            | 750.00             |
| <u>5,50,000.00</u>                  |                                                       | <u>81,265.25</u>   |
| 50,767.87                           | 31. 3.1965                                            | 3,197.84           |
| 34,175.00                           | 31. 3.1965                                            | 2,730.00           |
| 66,500.00                           | 31. 3.1965                                            | 13,300.00          |
| 21,323.33                           | 31. 3.1965                                            | 3,199.50           |
| 1,470.00                            | 31.12.1964                                            | 183.75             |
| <u>1,74,236.20</u>                  |                                                       | <u>22,611.09</u>   |
| 82,000.00                           | 20. 4.1965                                            | 3,000.00           |
| 15,000.00                           | 25. 6.1965                                            | 525.00             |
| 9,422.68                            | 31.12.1965                                            | 792.80             |
| 25,000.00                           | 21. 1.1966                                            | 253.02             |
| 7,481.00                            | 31. 3.1966                                            | 580.21             |
| <u>1,38,903.68</u>                  |                                                       | <u>5,151.03</u>    |
| Grand Total Rs. <u>11,51,921.88</u> |                                                       | <u>1,26,356.73</u> |

for JAGDISH PRASAD &amp; CO.,

Sd - Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.

11th July, 1966.

Chartered Accountant



# Harijan Sevak

## Income & Expenditure Account.

### EXPENDITURE

#### Welfare Work

|                                |                 |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Gandhi Scholarships            | 4,577.05        |           |
| Examination Fee and Book Money | 1,105.00        |           |
| Casual Help                    | 368.00          |           |
| Medical Aid                    | 250.00          |           |
| Kasturba Balika Ashram Grant   | 34,824.85       |           |
| Prohibition Centre Grant       | 653.87          |           |
| Direct Grant to Institutions   | 4,985.00        |           |
| Provincial Branches Grant      | 1,254.77        |           |
| 'Pani' Fund                    | 1,375.00        |           |
| Mahadev Desai Library          | 620.26          |           |
| Khadi Self-sufficiency         | 170.93          |           |
| Harijan Seva Printing          | 3,223.16        |           |
| Kingsway Dispensary            | <u>5,577.40</u> | 58,985.29 |

#### Meeting Expenses

|                                       |  |          |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------|
| Central Board and Executive Committee |  | 4,047.24 |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------|

#### Kingsway Colony Expenses

|                                     |                 |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Establishment & Conservancy Charges | 6,669.63        |           |
| Water and Land Tax                  | 1,334.58        |           |
| Building Repairs                    | <u>5,995.35</u> | 13,999.56 |

#### Administrative Expenses

|                                          |               |                  |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Staff Salary and Allowances              | 12,093.92     |                  |
| Provident Fund and Gratuity Contribution | 1,796.87      |                  |
| Travelling and Conveyance                | 3,226.56      |                  |
| Stationery and Printing                  | 598.56        |                  |
| Postage, Telegram and Telephone          | 1,073.56      |                  |
| Newspapers                               | 172.52        |                  |
| Audit Fee and Bank Charges               | 621.88        |                  |
| Remittance Charges                       | 77.13         |                  |
| Miscellaneous Expenses                   | <u>613.86</u> | 20,274.86        |
| Depreciation                             |               | <u>15,400.00</u> |

Total Rs. 1,12,706.95

Sd. Sahdev  
Accountant

Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

## Sangh, Delhi

*for the year ending 31st March, 1966*


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| INCOME                                       |                  |                    |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Membership Fee</b>                        |                  |                    |
| from Central Board Members                   |                  | 180.00             |
| <b>DONATIONS</b>                             |                  | 5,073.31           |
| <b>Income From Investments</b>               |                  |                    |
| Interest                                     | 13,176.50        |                    |
| Dividends                                    | <u>26,763.95</u> | 39,940.45          |
| <b>Royalty</b>                               |                  |                    |
| on Books from Navjivan Trust                 |                  | 11,395.34          |
| <b>Grant-in-Aid</b>                          |                  |                    |
| from Ministry of Social Welfare              | 8,140.00         |                    |
| from Gandhi Seva Sangh                       | 5,000.00         |                    |
| from Municipal Corporation for<br>Dispensary | <u>2,000.00</u>  | 15,140.00          |
| <b>Contributions</b>                         |                  |                    |
| Charity Box Collections and Rajghat          |                  | 9,809.69           |
| <b>House Rent</b>                            |                  |                    |
| From Colony Staff                            |                  | 10,653.95          |
| <b>Subscriptions</b>                         |                  |                    |
| For Harijan Seva                             | 1,552.00         |                    |
| for Dispensary                               | <u>1,040.40</u>  | 2,592.40           |
| <b>Miscellaneous Income</b>                  |                  |                    |
| Photo Sales                                  |                  | 76.35              |
|                                              |                  | <u>94,861.49</u>   |
| <b>Deficit</b>                               |                  |                    |
| carried to Balance Sheet                     |                  | 17,845.46          |
|                                              |                  | <hr/>              |
| Total Rs.                                    |                  | <u>1,12,706.95</u> |

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In terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
11th July, 1966.

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant



JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi. 7th July, 1966.

### AUDIT REPORT

**The Secretary,  
Harijan Sevak Sangh,  
Delhi.**

Dear Sir,

Re : *"Accounts of Civil Disability and Welfare Work"*

We have examined the annexed account of Receipts and Payments during the year ending 31st March, 1966, pertaining to the removal of Civil Disability and Welfare Work (as kept by Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi) and certify that the said account exhibits a true and correct view of the grant-in-aid received and of the expenditure made thereout, in accordance with the books of accounts and other relevant record presented to us for audit and the information and explanations given to us.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Sd/- Jagdish Prasad  
Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Sevak**  
**"REMOVAL OF CIVIC DISABILITY**  
**(under Grant from**  
*Receipts and Payments Account for*

RECEIPTS

**Grant-in-Aid**

*from Department of Social Security,  
Government of India, New Delhi.*

for Schemes, pertaining to :

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Propaganda for removal of Civic Disabilities | 1,89,800.00 |
| Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work                      | 1,10,100.00 |
| Welfare                                      | 1,43,740.00 |

Total Rs. 4,43,640.00

\* Note :- Out of this, the sum of Rs. 7,260.92  
refunded on 18-4-1960.

Sd. Biharilal Kohli  
Accountant

Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary

**Sangh, Delhi**  
**AND WELFARE WORK''**  
**Central Government)**  
*the year ending 31st March, 1966*

**PAYMENTS**

|                                                                      |                  |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Propaganda for Removal of Civic Disabilities</b>                  |                  |                    |
| Pay and Travelling Allowances                                        | 1,10,140.76      |                    |
| Pay, Travelling Allowances and Contingencies of Regional Supervisors | 10,770.02        |                    |
| Printing of Posters, Pamphlets and Booklets                          | 5,559.29         |                    |
| Melas, Meetings and Conferences                                      | 9,872.90         |                    |
| Training of Workers                                                  | 5,944.85         |                    |
| Bhajan and Kirtan Mandlies                                           | 200.00           |                    |
| Purchase and Preparation of Films                                    | 4,013.11         |                    |
| Maintenance of 4 Cinema Vans                                         | <u>31,439.53</u> | 1,77,940.46        |
| <b>Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work</b>                                       |                  |                    |
| Pay, Allowances and Contingencies of Sevaks and Supervisors          |                  | 1,11,921.74        |
| <b>Welfare</b>                                                       |                  |                    |
| Balwadi and Sanskar Kendras                                          | 13,412.29        |                    |
| Creches                                                              | 18,569.27        |                    |
| Grant-in-Aid in lieu of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi                          | 8,140.00         |                    |
| Sanatak Tools and Equipment to Harijan Udyogshala                    | 17,664.85        |                    |
| Salaries of Instructors and Administrative Staff                     | <u>46,600.00</u> | 1,04,386.41        |
| <b>Administration</b>                                                |                  |                    |
| Staff Salaries and Provident Fund Contribution                       | 25,869.72        |                    |
| Stationery, Postage and Telephone                                    | 2,289.82         |                    |
| Conveyance, Travelling, Remittance and Miscellaneous Charges         | <u>1,970.93</u>  | 30,130.47          |
|                                                                      |                  | <u>4,24,379.08</u> |
| <b>Unspent Balances (Refunded)</b>                                   |                  | <u>19,260.92</u>   |
|                                                                      | Total Rs.        | <u>4,43,640.00</u> |

Certified in terms of our Report of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd - Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
7th July, 1966.

B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant

JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi. 18th July, 1966.

### AUDIT REPORT

The Secretary,  
Harijan Udyogshala,  
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We have audited the accounts of your Udyogshala relating to the year ending 31st March, 1966, and report thereon as under :—

- 1) In view of the heavy amount (Rs. 51,349.57), due by Trade Customers, earnest efforts should be made to recover the same.
- 2) It has been certified that raw material and finished goods in all departments, except the Foundry, have been valued at less than market rates. In the case of Foundry, they have been valued at market rates.
- 3) Balances in personal accounts are in anticipation of confirmation by the parties concerned.
- 4) Subject to the above remarks, we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure

Account and the Schedules exhibit a true and correct state of affairs and working of Udyogshala, in accordance with the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of accounts, registers and vouchers etc. presented to us for audit.

Yours faithfully, ..  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Sd/- **Jagdish Prasad**  
B. Com., G..DA., F.C.A.;  
Chartered Accountant



# Harijan Udyogshala,

Balance Sheet as on

## FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

### Earmarked Funds

#### Development

|                                      |                  |             |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| per last Balance Sheet               | 1,00,000.00      |             |
| less Spent on Hostel<br>Construction | 84,678.55        |             |
|                                      | <u>15,321.45</u> |             |
| Staff Provident fund                 | 68,661.42        |             |
| Gratuity                             | 6,357.75         |             |
| Equipment                            | 38,751.56        |             |
| "Snatak" Tools                       | 325.00           |             |
| Emergency Relief                     | 93.36            |             |
| Bad Debt Reserve                     | <u>2,700.00</u>  | 1,32,210.54 |

#### Deposits

|                      |               |          |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| Students' Security   | 4,303.69      |          |
| Students and Workers | <u>200.00</u> | 4,503.69 |

#### Liabilities

##### Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi

|                      |                    |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Advance (in account) | 1,69,040.49        |                    |
| Provident Fund       | <u>3,581.00</u>    |                    |
|                      | <u>1,72,621.49</u> |                    |
| for Sales Tax        | 666.76             | 1,73,288.25        |
|                      |                    | <u>3,10,002.48</u> |

#### Income & Expenditure Account

|                                |                  |           |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Balance per last Balance Sheet | 95,719.32        |           |
| less Deficit of this year      | <u>47,629.97</u> | 48,089.35 |

Total Rs. 3,58,091.83

|                  |                |                        |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Sd. Laxman Singh | Cholla Vishnu  | Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas |
| Accountant       | Superintendent | Secretary              |

Delhi

31st March, 1966

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 PROPERTY AND ASSETS

|                                                                            |                  |                  |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Furniture &amp; Equipment</b><br>(vide Schedule "A")                    |                  |                  | 1,39,012.78        |
| <b>Stocks in Hand</b><br>(certified by Superintendent—at cost<br>or under) |                  |                  |                    |
| Raw Material                                                               | 25,731.18        |                  |                    |
| Finished Goods                                                             | 28,998.40        |                  |                    |
| Kitchen Provisions                                                         | 7,183.58         |                  | 61,913.16          |
| <b>Book Debts</b>                                                          |                  |                  |                    |
| In Suspense Account                                                        |                  |                  |                    |
| Total Debits                                                               | 14,775.55        |                  |                    |
| less Credits                                                               | 10,957.82        |                  |                    |
|                                                                            | <u>3,817.73</u>  |                  |                    |
| <i>Harijan Sevak Sangh</i> (per contra)                                    |                  |                  |                    |
| Development Account                                                        | 15,321.45        |                  |                    |
| Staff Provident Fund                                                       | 68,661.42        |                  |                    |
| Gratuity Account                                                           | 6,357.75         |                  |                    |
| "Snatak" Tools                                                             | 325.00           |                  |                    |
|                                                                            | <u>94,483.35</u> |                  |                    |
| Loans against Provident Fund                                               | 3,581.00         |                  |                    |
| Advance to Workers (Leather<br>Section)                                    | 1,274.00         |                  |                    |
| <i>Due by Trade Customers</i>                                              |                  |                  |                    |
| Bharat Industrial<br>Corporation                                           | 22,006.86        |                  |                    |
| Other Parties                                                              | <u>29,342.71</u> | <u>51,349.57</u> | 1,50,687.92        |
| <b>Bank and Cash Balances</b>                                              |                  |                  |                    |
| United Commercial Bank Limited                                             | 4,139.07         |                  |                    |
| Cash in Hand                                                               | <u>2,338.90</u>  |                  | 6,477.97           |
|                                                                            |                  | Total Rs.        | <u>3,58,091.83</u> |

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Signed in terms of our Audit Report of date  
addressed to Secretary.

for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
11th July, 1966. Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
*Income and Expenditure Account*

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**EXPENDITURE**

**Teaching Expenses**

|                             |                 |          |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Staff Salaries              | 1,657.92        |          |
| Provident Fund Contribution | 214.12          |          |
| Gratuity                    | 96.00           |          |
| Teaching Material           | <u>1,328.48</u> | 6,296.52 |

**Hostel Expenses**

|                             |               |           |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| <i>Salary of</i>            |               |           |
| Superintendent              | 2,333.62      |           |
| Kitchen Staff               | 5,315.80      |           |
| Sanitary Staff              | <u>825.04</u> |           |
|                             | 8,474.46      |           |
| Provident Fund Contribution | 411.82        |           |
| Gratuity                    | 196.50        |           |
| Kitchen Provisions          | 51,434.94     |           |
| Clothing and Bedding        | 9,268.73      |           |
| Toilet and Laundry          | 2,528.66      |           |
| Electricity                 | 1,691.55      |           |
| Water                       | 1,220.98      |           |
| Sanitary Material           | 168.42        |           |
| Medical Aid                 | 905.06        |           |
| Sports and Games            | 624.48        |           |
| Gardening                   | 18.90         |           |
| Miscellaneous               | <u>458.45</u> | 77,405.95 |

**Vocational Training Activities**

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| (Vide Schedule "C") | 13,815.52 |
|---------------------|-----------|

**Administrative Expenses**

|                                           |               |           |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Salaries                                  | 16,928.76     |           |
| Provident Fund Contribution               | 908.13        |           |
| Gratuity                                  | 443.50        |           |
| Repairs                                   | 6,506.14      |           |
| Khadi Self-Sufficiency Help to<br>Workers | <u>242.12</u> |           |
| Stationery and Printing                   | 654.49        |           |
| Postage and Telegrams & Telephone         | 562.67        |           |
| Conveyance                                | 683.20        |           |
| Audit and General Charges                 | <u>672.60</u> | 27,601.61 |

Carried Over

Total Rs. 125119.60

**Delhi***for the year ending 31st March, 1966***INCOME****Fees**

|                               |                 |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Admission                     | 1,240.00        |          |
| Tuition Fee from Caste Hindus | <u>1,555.00</u> | 2,795.00 |

**Stipends (for Trainees)**

|                        |              |           |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| from : U.P. Government | 30,000.00    |           |
| Punjab Government      | 5,355.00     |           |
| Rajasthan Government   | 3,300.00     |           |
| Nagaland               | 520.00       |           |
| Delhi Administration   | 7,940.55     |           |
| Sympathisers           | <u>95.00</u> | 47,300.55 |

|           |  |       |
|-----------|--|-------|
| Donations |  | 81.00 |
|-----------|--|-------|

**Grant from Home Ministry,  
Government of India**

|                                                         |  |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| (through Harijan Sevak Sangh)<br>for Teachers' Salaries |  | 46,600.00 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|

**Excess of Expenditure over income**

|                          |  |           |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| carried to Balance Sheet |  | 47,629.97 |
|--------------------------|--|-----------|

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|              |           |                    |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Carried Over | Total Rs. | <u>1,44,406.52</u> |
|--------------|-----------|--------------------|

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Harijan Udyogshala,  
*Income and Expenditure Account*

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EXPENDITURE

|                     |                 |           |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Brought Over        | Rs.             | 125119-60 |
| Amounts written off |                 |           |
| Depreciation        |                 |           |
| (vide Schedule "A") | 16,586.92       |           |
| Bad Debts           | <u>2,700.00</u> | 19,286.92 |

Total Rs. 1,44,406.52

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|                  |                |                        |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Sd. Laxman Singh | Cholla Vishnu  | Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas |
| Accountant       | Superintendent | Secretary              |

**Delhi**

*for the year ending 31st March, 1966*

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INCOME

Brought Over      Rs. 1,44,406.52

Total Rs. 1,44,406.52

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Signed in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.

11th July, 1966.

Chartered Accountant

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule—"A" Furniture  
*as on 31st*

| <i>Particulars</i>                    | <i>Cost till<br/>last year</i>         | <i>Additions</i>                           | <i>Total</i>       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Furniture at</b>                   |                                        |                                            |                    |
| Vidyalaya                             | 2,309.30                               | 895.80                                     | 3,205.10           |
| Hostel                                | 3,691.57                               | 1,705.10                                   | 5,396.67           |
| Office                                | 2,570.30                               | 140.58                                     | 2,710.88           |
| Utensils                              | 5,323.60                               | 5.00                                       | 5,328.60           |
| Total Rs.                             | 13,894.77                              | 2,744.48                                   | 16,639.25          |
| <b>Equipment</b>                      |                                        |                                            |                    |
| Foundry                               | 8,354.74                               | -                                          | 8,354.74           |
| Press Job                             | 49,722.62                              | 15,949.17                                  | 65,671.79          |
| Carpentary                            | 8,865.61                               | 96.99                                      | 8,962.60           |
| Spinning                              | 1,582.33                               | 399.00                                     | 1,981.33           |
| Fitter                                | 13,170.08                              | 4,618.03                                   | 17,788.11          |
| Tailoring                             | 4,453.74                               | 1,653.33                                   | 6,107.07           |
| Electrical                            | 10,522.29                              | 105.40                                     | 10,627.69          |
| Leather                               | 1,694.09                               | 684.75                                     | 2,378.84           |
| Turner                                | 26,071.87                              | 15,534.28                                  | 41,606.15          |
| Press Training                        | 5,814.27                               | 2,083.63                                   | 7,897.90           |
| Binding                               | 2,256.42                               | —                                          | 2,256.42           |
| Total Rs.                             | 1,32,508.06                            | 41,124.58                                  | 1,73,632.64        |
| <b>Grant Total Rs.</b>                | <b>1,46,402.83</b>                     | <b>43,869.06</b>                           | <b>1,90,271.89</b> |
| Sd. Laxman Singh<br><i>Accountant</i> | Cholla Vishnu<br><i>Superintendent</i> | Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas<br><i>Secretary</i> |                    |

**Delhi**

and other Equipment

*March, 1966*

| D E P R E C I A T I O N   |                      |              |                                    |
|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Till last<br/>year</i> | <i>This<br/>year</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Balance as on<br/>31-3-1966</i> |
| 924.20                    | 320.90               | 1,245.10     | 1,960.00                           |
| 1,199.70                  | 535.37               | 1,735.08     | 3,659.60                           |
| 973.60                    | 273.48               | 1,247.08     | 1,463.80                           |
| 1,649.23                  | 506.41               | 2,155.64     | 3,172.96                           |
| 4,746.73                  | 1,636.16             | 6,382.89     | 10,256.36                          |
| 1,921.92                  | 832.82               | 2,754.74     | 5,600.00                           |
| 15,504.31                 | 6,167.48             | 21,671.79    | 44,000.00                          |
| 2,143.02                  | 819.58               | 2,962.60     | 6,000.00                           |
| 421.72                    | 159.61               | 581.33       | 1,400.00                           |
| 3,191.23                  | 1,596.88             | 4,788.11     | 13,000.00                          |
| 1,773.39                  | 533.68               | 2,307.07     | 3,800.00                           |
| 1,052.29                  | 975.40               | 2,027.69     | 8,600.00                           |
| 612.74                    | 266.10               | 878.84       | 1,500.00                           |
| 2,607.17                  | 2,998.98             | 5,606.15     | 36,000.00                          |
| 697.67                    | 600.23               | 1,297.90     | 6,600.00                           |
| —                         | —                    | —            | 2,256.42                           |
| 29,925.46                 | 14,950.76            | 44,876.22    | 1,28,756.42                        |
| 34,672.19                 | 16,586.92            | 51,259.11    | 1,39,012.78                        |

for JAGDISH PRASAD &amp; CO.,

Sd/- Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
18th July, 1966.B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant



**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule "B"—Vocational  
*for the year*

| <i>Particulars</i>   | <i>Foundry</i> | <i>Press Job</i>       | <i>Carpentry</i> | <i>Spinning</i> | <i>Fitter</i> |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| E X P E N            |                |                        |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Opening Stock</b> |                |                        |                  |                 |               |
| Raw Material         | 5,837.17       | 3,505.63               | 2,626.41         | 96.29           | 964.01        |
| Finished Goods       | 22,485.33      | 9,977.00               | 536.50           | 2,359.20        | 270.00        |
| Purchases (Net)      | 1,23,705.57    | 8,648.86               | 9,131.13         | 2,195.42        | 2,446.71      |
| Wages                | 26904.59       | 27,847.46              | 911.50           | —               | —             |
| Salaries             | —              | 19,269.03              | —                | —               | —             |
| Provident Fund       |                |                        |                  |                 |               |
| Contribution         | —              | 510.95                 | —                | —               | —             |
| Gratuity             | —              | 267.50                 | —                | —               | —             |
|                      | 1,78,932.66    | 70,026.43              | 13,205.54        | 4,650.91        | 3,680.72      |
| Gross profit         | 15,778.21      | 11,388.65              | 707.59           | —               | —             |
| Total Rs.            | 1,94,710.87    | 81,415.08              | 13,913.13        | 4,650.91        | 3,680.72      |
| I N C                |                |                        |                  |                 |               |
| Sales                | 1,67,151.11    | 65,310.58              | 10,720.05        | 2,866.83        | 1,616.95      |
| <b>Closing Stock</b> |                |                        |                  |                 |               |
| Raw Material         | 13,121.31      | 6,330.50               | 2,576.33         | 593.17          | 1,008.51      |
| Finished Goods       | 14,438.45      | 9,774.00               | 616.75           | 326.60          | 637.00        |
|                      | 1,94,710.87    | 81,415.08              | 13,913.13        | 3,786.60        | 3,262.46      |
| Gross Loss           | —              | —                      | —                | 864.31          | 418.26        |
| Total Rs.            | 1,94,710.87    | 81,415.08              | 13,913.13        | 4,650.91        | 3,680.72      |
| Sd. Laxman Singh     | Cholla Vishnu  | Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas |                  |                 |               |
| Accountant           | Superintendent | Secretary              |                  |                 |               |

**Delhi****Training Activities***31st March, 1966*

| <i>Tailoring</i>   | <i>Electrical</i> | <i>Leather</i> | <i>Turner</i> | <i>Press<br/>Training</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <b>D I T U R E</b> |                   |                |               |                           |              |
| 139.76             | 478.79            | 171.34         | 60.25         | —                         | 13,879.65    |
| 229.00             | —                 | 903.00         | —             | —                         | 36,760.03    |
| 3,369.95           | 3,793.11          | 10,179.29      | 3,043.41      | 121.70                    | 1,66,635.15  |
| —                  | —                 | 3,094.36       | —             | —                         | 58,777.91    |
| —                  | —                 | —              | —             | —                         | 19,269.03    |
| —                  | —                 | —              | —             | —                         | 510.95       |
| —                  | —                 | —              | —             | —                         | 267.50       |
| 3,738.71           | 4,271.90          | 14,347.99      | 3,103.66      | 121.70                    | 2,96,080.22  |
| 4,477.05           | —                 | —              | —             | 330.30                    | 32,681.80    |
| 8,215.76           | 4,271.90          | 14,347.99      | 3,103.66      | 452.00                    | 3,28,762.02  |
| <b>OME</b>         |                   |                |               |                           |              |
| 7,898.69           | 110.25            | 9,885.87       | 1,433.40      | 452.00                    | 2,67,445.73  |
| 101.07             | 967.83            | 875.99         | 156.47        | —                         | 25,731.18    |
| 216.00             | —                 | 2,989.60       | —             | —                         | 28,998.40    |
| 8,215.76           | 1,078.08          | 13,751.46      | 1,589.87      | 452.00                    | 3,22,175.31  |
| —                  | 3,193.82          | 596.53         | 1,513.79      | —                         | 6,586.71     |
| 8,215.76           | 4,271.90          | 14,347.99      | 3,103.66      | 452.00                    | 3,28,762.02  |

Signed in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd - Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
18th July, 1966. Chartered Accountant.

**Harijan Udyogshala,**  
Schedule "C"—Vocational  
*Profit & Loss Account for the*

| <i>Particulars</i>             | <i>Foundry</i> | <i>Press<br/>Job</i> | <i>Carpen-<br/>try</i> | <i>Spinning</i> | <i>Fitter</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| E X P E N                      |                |                      |                        |                 |               |
| Gross Loss                     | —              | —                    | —                      | 864.31          | 418.26        |
| Salaries                       | —              | —                    | 6,936.90               | —               | 6,849.58      |
| Provident Fund<br>Contribution | —              | —                    | 393.20                 | —               | 325.96        |
| Gratuity                       | —              | —                    | 180.00                 | —               | 160.00        |
| Net Profit                     | 15,778.21      | 11,388.65            | 7,510.10               | 864.31          | 7,753.80      |
| Total Rs.                      | 15,778.21      | 11,388.65            | 7,510.10               | 864.31          | 7,753.80      |
| I N C                          |                |                      |                        |                 |               |
| Gross Profit                   | 15,778.21      | 11,388.65            | 707.59                 | —               | —             |
| Net loss                       | ...            | ...                  | 6,802.51               | 864.31          | 7,753.80      |
| Total Rs.                      | 15,778.21      | 11,388.65            | 7,510.10               | 864.31          | 7,753.80      |

|                                       |                                        |                                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Sd. Laxman Singh<br><i>Accountant</i> | Cholla Vishnu<br><i>Superintendent</i> | Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas<br><i>Secretary</i> |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

# Delhi

## Training Activities

year ending 31st March, 1966

| Tailoring          | Electrical | Leather  | Turner   | Press<br>Training | Total     |
|--------------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| <b>D I T U R E</b> |            |          |          |                   |           |
| —                  | 3,193.82   | 596.53   | 1,513.79 | —                 | 6,586.71  |
| 8,982.48           | 3,722.60   | 3,539.84 | 4,156.50 | 3,265.10          | 37,453.00 |
| 502.47             | —          | 207.90   | 89.80    | 170.78            | 1,690.11  |
| 232.00             | —          | 92.00    | 61.00    | 42.50             | 767.50    |
| 9,716.95           | 6,916.42   | 4,436.27 | 5,821.09 | 3,478.38          | 46,497.32 |
| —                  | —          | —        | —        | —                 | 27,166.86 |
| 9,716.95           | 6,916.42   | 4,436.27 | 5,821.09 | 3,478.38          | 73,664.18 |
| <b>O M E</b>       |            |          |          |                   |           |
| 4,477.05           | —          | —        | —        | 330.30            | 32,681.80 |
| 5,239.90           | 6,916.42   | 4,436.27 | 5,821.09 | 3,148.08          | 40,982.38 |
| 9,716.95           | 6,916.42   | 4,436.27 | 5,821.09 | 3,478.38          | 73,664.18 |

## SUMMARY

|                                                     |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Losses                                        | 40,982.38     |
| less Total Profits                                  | 27,166.86     |
| NET LOSS—carried to Income &<br>Expenditure Account | Rs. 13,815.52 |

Signed in terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- Jagdish Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6. B. Com., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
18th July, 1966. Chartered Accountant.

JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.  
259, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi-6.

Delhi. 10th September, 1966.

## AUDIT REPORT

The President,  
Kasturba Balika Ashram,  
New Delhi.

Gentleman,

We have audited the accounts of the Ashram for the year ended 31st March, 1966 and have signed the annexed Statements in terms of the following remarks :—

1. Land and Building (amounting to Rs. 1,34,149.32) at Ishwar Nagar as shown in the Balance Sheet on the Assets side and Land and Building Fund of Rs. 1,34,149.32 as shown in the Balance Sheet on the Liabilities side, have been deleted from the Balance Sheet under report. We understand these two entries relates to Harijan Sevak Sangh. However, a resolution of your Committee is required to the same.
2. We further report that the annexed Balance Sheet

as on 31st March, 1966 and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date, exhibits a true state of affairs and are correct to the best of our information and explanations given to us in accordance with the books of accounts and other record presented to us for audit by the Ashram.

Yours faithfully,  
for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,  
Sd/- **Narain Prasad**  
Chartered Accountant.

**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Balance Sheet as on*

| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES                                                       |                        |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Development Fund</b>                                                     |                        |                           |
| per last Balance Sheet                                                      | 50,500.00              |                           |
| added During the year                                                       | <u>10,781.75</u>       | 61,281.75                 |
| <b>Earmarked Funds</b>                                                      |                        |                           |
| per last Balance Sheet                                                      | 4,708.61               |                           |
| less Spent during the year                                                  | <u>208.61</u>          | 4,500.00                  |
| <b>Staff Fund</b>                                                           |                        |                           |
| for Provident Fund                                                          | 23,924.00              |                           |
| for Gratuity                                                                | <u>2,064.00</u>        | 25,988.00                 |
| <b>Advance</b>                                                              |                        |                           |
| from Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi                                             |                        | 13,700.00                 |
| <b>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</b>                                     |                        |                           |
| per last Balance Sheet                                                      | 5,958.63               |                           |
| add Grant received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the year 1964-65 | 3,000.00               |                           |
| add Recovery of Salary from Miss Pushpa Wati                                | <u>894.67</u>          |                           |
|                                                                             | <u>9,853.30</u>        |                           |
| less Deficit for the year                                                   | <u>3,965.62</u>        | 5,887.68                  |
| Total Rs.                                                                   |                        | <u><u>1,11,357.43</u></u> |
| Sd. Purnanand Sharma                                                        | Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas |                           |
| Accountant-Superintendent                                                   | Secretary              |                           |

**New Delhi**  
**31st March, 1966**

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

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|                                          |                  |                    |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Furniture etc.</b>                    |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                   | 5,400.00         |                    |
| added During the year                    | 2,576.03         |                    |
|                                          | <u>7,976.03</u>  |                    |
| less Depreciation                        | 798.03           | 7,178.00           |
| <b>Apparatus, Tools &amp; Typewriter</b> |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                   | 2,091.00         |                    |
| less Depreciation                        | <u>419.00</u>    | 1,672.00           |
| <b>Radio and Loud Speaker</b>            |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                   | 26.00            |                    |
| less Depreciation                        | <u>6.50</u>      | 19.50              |
| <b>Library</b>                           |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                   | 400.00           |                    |
| less Depreciation                        | <u>100.00</u>    | 300.00             |
| <b>Utensils</b>                          |                  |                    |
| per last Balance Sheet                   | 658.00           |                    |
| added During the year                    | 492.28           |                    |
|                                          | <u>1,150.28</u>  |                    |
| less Depreciation                        | <u>230.28</u>    | 920.00             |
| <b>Deposits</b>                          |                  |                    |
| <i>with Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi</i>   |                  |                    |
| Development Fund                         | 61,281.75        |                    |
| Staff Provident Fund                     | 23,924.00        |                    |
| Gratuity                                 | <u>2,064.00</u>  |                    |
|                                          | 87,269.75        |                    |
| <i>with Delhi Electric Supply</i>        |                  |                    |
| Undertaking                              | 310.00           |                    |
| in National Savings Certificates         | 250.00           | 87,829.75          |
| Advances to Staff                        |                  | 2,266.67           |
| <b>Bank and Cash Balances</b>            |                  |                    |
| <i>with United Commercial Bank</i>       |                  |                    |
| Limited, Delhi                           | 3,356.03         |                    |
| in Hand                                  | 7,815.48         | 11,171.51          |
|                                          | <u>Total Rs.</u> | <u>1,11,357.43</u> |

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In terms of the Audit Report of date addressed to President.

for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- **Narain Prasad**

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
 10th September, 1966.

F.C.A.  
 Chartered Accountant



**Kasturba Balika Ashram,**  
*Income & Expenditure Account for*

**EXPENDITURE**

|                                      |           |                  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| <b>Boarding Expenses</b>             |           |                  |
| Kitchen Provisions                   | 34,230.47 |                  |
| Clothing and Beddings                | 4,980.89  |                  |
| Salaries of Boarding Staff           | 3,725.75  |                  |
| Provident Fund Contributions         | 225.00    |                  |
| Gratuity                             | 112.50    |                  |
| Toilet                               | 2,459.91  |                  |
| Medicines                            | 1,209.68  |                  |
| Water                                | 292.70    |                  |
| Electricity                          | 790.49    |                  |
| Rent and Taxes                       | 3,593.25  |                  |
| Building Repairs                     | 6,935.47  |                  |
| Miscellaneous                        | 259.13    | 58,815.24        |
| <b>Educational Training Expenses</b> |           |                  |
| Spinning and Tailoring               | 654.45    |                  |
| less Income                          | 624.00    |                  |
|                                      | 30.45     |                  |
| Teaching Material                    | 1,576.98  |                  |
| Examinations                         | 141.18    |                  |
| Functions and Prizes                 | 388.61    |                  |
| Educational Tour                     | 281.25    |                  |
| Self Sufficiency Help for Clothes    | 252.97    | 2,671.44         |
| <b>Garden</b>                        |           |                  |
| Expenses                             | 1,822.04  |                  |
| less Income                          | 952.88    | 869.16           |
| <b>Administrative Expenses</b>       |           |                  |
| Salaries                             | 6,273.34  |                  |
| Provident Fund Contributions         | 470.19    |                  |
| Gratuity                             | 97.75     |                  |
| Stationery and Printing              | 397.38    |                  |
| Postage and Telephone                | 371.45    |                  |
| Conveyance                           | 304.52    |                  |
| Uniforms                             | 445.42    |                  |
| Audit Fee                            | 150.00    |                  |
| Miscellaneous                        | 72.77     | 8,582.82         |
| Depreciation                         |           | 1,553.81         |
| Total Rs.                            |           | <u>72,492.47</u> |

Sd. Purnanand Sharma  
*Accountant-Superintendent*

Sd. Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
*Secretary*

**New Delhi***the year ending 31st March, 1966***INCOME**

|                                                                   |                 |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Boarding Fee</b>                                               |                 |                  |
| Admission                                                         | 310.00          |                  |
| Tuition Fee from Non-Scheduled Caste Inmates                      | <u>7,410.00</u> | 7,720.00         |
| <b>Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students</b>                   |                 |                  |
| (through Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi)                              |                 |                  |
| from Delhi Administration                                         | 8,640.00        |                  |
| from Uttar Pradesh Govt.                                          | 7,500.00        |                  |
| from Punjab Government                                            | 4,620.00        |                  |
| from Rajasthan Government                                         | <u>5,110.00</u> | 25,870.00        |
| <b>Grant from Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi</b>                      |                 | 34,824.85        |
| <b>Donations</b>                                                  |                 | <u>112.00</u>    |
|                                                                   |                 | <u>68,526.85</u> |
| <b>Excess of Expenditure over Income carried to Balance Sheet</b> |                 | 3,965.62         |

Total Rs. 72,492.47

In terms of our remark on Balance Sheet of date.

for JAGDISH PRASAD &amp; CO.,

Sd/- Narain Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.,

10th September, 1966.

Chartered Accountant

# Kasturba Balika Ashram Residential Girls'

*Balance Sheet as on*

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## FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

|                                                  |                 |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Equipment Fund                                   |                 | 6,397.42  |
| Harijan Sevak Sangh                              |                 | 33,900.00 |
| Scholarship                                      |                 |           |
| Received from Directorate of<br>Education, Delhi | 8,910.00        |           |
| less Disbursed                                   | <u>8,870.00</u> | 40.00     |

Total Rs. 40,337.42

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for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd - **Narain Prasad**

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.

Chartered Accountant

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

20th June, 1966.

Sd. Purnanand Sharma

*Accountant*

Sd. Pushpa Devi

*Principal*

## Higher Secondary School, New Delhi

31st March, 1966

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| PROPERTY AND ASSETS                   |                 |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Furniture (at cost)                   |                 | 4,592.14  |
| Library (at cost)                     |                 | 1,273.68  |
| Domestic Science Equipments (at cost) |                 | 531.60    |
| Bank and Cash Balances                |                 |           |
| <i>With United Commercial Bank</i>    |                 |           |
| <i>Limited, Delhi</i>                 |                 |           |
| in Fixed Deposits                     | 10,000.00       |           |
| in Current Account                    | <u>5,420.23</u> |           |
|                                       | 15,420.23       |           |
| in Hand                               | <u>417.30</u>   | 15,837.53 |
| Income & Expenditure Account          |                 |           |
| Deficit for the year                  |                 | 18,102.47 |

Total Rs. 40,337.42

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### AUDITORS' REPORT

We report that the above Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1966 and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account for the period under report are correct and in accordance with the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account and registers presented to us for audit.

**Kasturba Balika Ashram Residential Girls'**  
*Income & Expenditure Account for*

| EXPENDITURE                                  |                 |                         |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Pay and Allowances</b>                    |                 |                         |
| Teaching Staff                               | 19,007.73       |                         |
| Ministerial Staff                            | 1,902.54        |                         |
| Class IV Staff                               | <u>4,593.00</u> | 25,503.27               |
| <b>Contingencies</b>                         |                 |                         |
| Furniture                                    | 1,011.89        |                         |
| Stationery and Printing                      | 694.60          |                         |
| Postage                                      | 3.55            |                         |
| Library Books                                | 773.83          |                         |
| Periodicals                                  | 142.22          |                         |
| Rent                                         | 3,300.00        |                         |
| Domestic Science                             | 1,232.61        |                         |
| Games Material                               | 310.75          |                         |
| Recognition Fee                              | 300.00          |                         |
| Conveyance                                   | 134.78          |                         |
| Miscellaneous                                | <u>732.47</u>   | 8,636.70                |
| <b>Purchases against Non-Recurring Grant</b> |                 |                         |
| Furniture                                    | 3,580.25        |                         |
| Books                                        | 499.85          |                         |
| Domestic Science Equipments                  | <u>531.60</u>   | 4,611.70                |
| Total Rs.                                    |                 | <u><u>38,751.67</u></u> |

**Note :—**The School was recognised by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi with effect from 1st May, 1965.

Sd. Purnanand Sharma  
*Manager*

Pushpa Devi  
*Principal*

**Higher Secondary School, New Delhi**  
*the year ended 31st March, 1966*

| INCOME                                    |                 |           |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| <b>Fee and Fines</b>                      |                 |           |
| Admission Fee                             | 24.00           |           |
| Tuition Fee                               | <u>325.20</u>   | 349.20    |
| <b>Government Grant-in-Aid</b>            |                 |           |
| for 1st Quarter of 1965-66                | Nil             |           |
| for 2nd Quarter of 1965-66                | 4,700.00        |           |
| for 3rd Quarter of 1965-66                | 5,500.00        |           |
| for 4th Quarter of 1965-66                | <u>7,200.00</u> |           |
|                                           | 17,400.00       |           |
| for Non-Recurring Expenses                | <u>2,900.00</u> | 20,300.00 |
| <b>Excess for Expenditure over Income</b> |                 |           |
| — carried to Balance Sheet                |                 | 18,102.47 |

Total Rs. 38,751.67

In terms of the remark on the Balance Sheet of date.  
 for JAGDISH PRASAD & CO.,

Sd/- **Narain Prasad**

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.  
 20th June, 1966.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.  
 Chartered Accountant

## Kasturba Balika Ashram (Residential)

## PUPILS' FUND

*Receipts & Payments Account for 11*

## RECEIPTS

## Collections

|                                                            |               |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Games Account                                              | 351.11        |          |
| Reading Room and Magazine Account                          | 230.70        |          |
| Red Cross, Scouting, Pupil Societies and Poor Fund Account | 230.70        |          |
| Examination, Printing and Ink Account                      | 461.40        |          |
| Domestic Science Account                                   | 522.50        |          |
| Medical Account                                            | 384.50        |          |
| Audio Visual Account                                       | <u>153.80</u> | 2,334.71 |

Total Rs. 2,334.71

for JAGDISH PRASAD &amp; CO.,

Sd/- Narain Prasad

259, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.

B.A. (Com.), F.C.A.

20th June, 1966.

Chartered Accountant

Sd. Purnanand Sharma  
AccountantSd. Pushpa Devi  
Principal

**Higher Secondary School, Delhi****ACCOUNT***months, ended 31st March, 1966***PAYMENTS****Expenditure On**

|                                                       |             |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Games                                                 | 84.18       |        |
| Reading Room and Magazine                             | 9.30        |        |
| Red Cross, Scouting, Pupil Societies<br>and Poor Fund | 10.70       |        |
| Examination, Printing and Ink                         | 204.90      |        |
| Domestic Science                                      | 192.17      |        |
| Medical                                               | Nil         |        |
| Audio Visual                                          | <u>5.25</u> | 506.50 |

**Closing Balances (on 31st March, 1966)**

|                                                       |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Games Fund                                            | 266.93          |
| Reading Room and Magazine Fund                        | 221.40          |
| Red Cross, Scouting, Pupil Societies<br>and Poor Fund | 220.00          |
| Examination, Printing and Ink Fund                    | 256.50          |
| Domestic Science Fund                                 | 330.33          |
| Medical Fund                                          | 384.50          |
| Audio Visual Fund                                     | <u>148.65</u>   |
|                                                       | <u>1,828.21</u> |

**Closing Balances are made up  
as under**

|                               |              |          |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| With Post Office Savings Bank |              |          |
| Accounts                      | 1,739.41     |          |
| Cash in Hand                  | <u>88.80</u> | 1,828.21 |

**Total Rs. 2,334.71****AUDITORS' REPORT**

We report that the above statement of "Pupils' Fund Account" for 11 months, ended 31st March, 1966 is correct and in accordance with the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account and registers presented to us for audit.



**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalyaya**  
*Balance Sheet as at*

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**FUNDS AND LIABILITIES**

**FUNDS****Building Fund**

|                                           |                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| As per last Balance Sheet                 | 1,91,999.07     |             |
| Add Transfer from Madras Government Grant | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,93,969.07 |

**Equipment Fund**

|                                           |                 |             |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| As per last Balance Sheet                 | 1,01,036.00     |             |
| Add Transfer from Madras Government Grant | <u>2,750.00</u> | 1,03,786.00 |

**Library & Prayer Hall Fund**

|                           |  |           |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| As per last Balance Sheet |  | 63,596.12 |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|

**Life Membership Fund**

|                           |  |           |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| As per last Balance Sheet |  | 14,000.00 |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|

**Thakkar Bapa Memorial Fund**

|                                            |                 |           |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| As per last Balance Sheet                  | 50,500.00       |           |
| Add Transfer from Harijan Sevak Sangh Loan | <u>5,500.00</u> | 56,000.00 |

**Other Funds**

|                                   |                 |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Building Repairs Fund             | 12,500.00       |           |
| Equipment Equalisation Fund       | 25,598.75       |           |
| Reserve for repayment of loans    | 22,465.32       |           |
| Raw materials Fund                | 15,000.00       |           |
| Hostel Boys' Equipment Fund       | 18,995.36       |           |
| Caste Hindu Boys Scholarship Fund | <u>1,605.00</u> | 96,164.43 |

**Madras Government Grant**

(Secured on Land, Buildings and Equipment)

**For Buildings :**

|                                |                 |             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| As per last Balance Sheet      | 1,62,939.00     |             |
| Less Transfer to Building Fund | <u>1,970.00</u> | 1,60,969.00 |

**For Equipment :**

|                                 |                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| As per last Balance Sheet       | 13,016.96       |           |
| Less Transfer to Equipment Fund | <u>2,750.00</u> | 10,266.96 |

**Loans**

|                                                                              |  |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| From Bank of Baroda Ltd. (on the Security of Fixed Deposits of Rs. 1,04,000) |  | 93,802.20 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------|

c/o Rs. 7,92,553.78

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**Samithi, Madras**  
**31st March 1966**

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**PROPERTY AND ASSETS**

**Fixed Assets**

**Land :**

|                           |     |           |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------|
| As per last Balance Sheet | ... | 21,475.73 |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------|

**Buildings :**

|                               |             |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 3,70,214.76 |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--|

|                           |        |  |
|---------------------------|--------|--|
| Additions during the year | 356.55 |  |
|---------------------------|--------|--|

|  |                    |  |
|--|--------------------|--|
|  | <u>3,70,571.31</u> |  |
|--|--------------------|--|

|                           |                    |             |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>1,08,032.98</u> | 2,62,538.33 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|

**Library and Prayer Hall :**

|                               |           |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 37,057.97 |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|

|                           |                 |           |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>9,012.12</u> | 28,045.85 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|

**Machinery**

|                               |           |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 87,608.86 |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|

|                           |                  |           |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>63,268.71</u> | 24,340.15 |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|

**Equipment and Tools :**

|                               |           |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 29,890.31 |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|

|                           |           |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|--|
| Additions during the year | 13,931.11 |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|--|

|  |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|
|  | <u>43,821.42</u> |  |
|--|------------------|--|

|                |               |  |
|----------------|---------------|--|
| Less Condemned | <u>254.28</u> |  |
|----------------|---------------|--|

|  |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|
|  | <u>43,567.14</u> |  |
|--|------------------|--|

|                           |                  |           |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>23,237.06</u> | 20,330.08 |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|

**Furniture and Fittings :**

|                               |           |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 17,147.10 |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--|

|                         |       |  |
|-------------------------|-------|--|
| Less Sold and condemned | 57.23 |  |
|-------------------------|-------|--|

|  |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|
|  | <u>17,089.87</u> |  |
|--|------------------|--|

|                           |                  |          |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>10,563.19</u> | 6,526.68 |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------|

**Electric Fittings :**

|                               |          |  |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 9,755.18 |  |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|

|                           |        |  |
|---------------------------|--------|--|
| Additions during the year | 522.14 |  |
|---------------------------|--------|--|

|  |                  |  |
|--|------------------|--|
|  | <u>10,277.32</u> |  |
|--|------------------|--|

|                           |                 |          |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>7,897.32</u> | 2,380.00 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|

**Library Books :**

|                               |          |  |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet | 4,499.55 |  |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|

|                           |       |  |
|---------------------------|-------|--|
| Additions during the year | 18.00 |  |
|---------------------------|-------|--|

|  |                 |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
|  | <u>4,517.55</u> |  |
|--|-----------------|--|

|                           |                 |          |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Less Depreciation to date | <u>2,887.44</u> | 1,630.11 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|

|  |                            |  |
|--|----------------------------|--|
|  | c/o Rs. <u>3,67,266.93</u> |  |
|--|----------------------------|--|

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**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya**  
*Balance Sheet as at*

| FUNDS AND LIABILITIES                                      |           |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
|                                                            | b/f Rs.   | 7,92,553.78        |
| <b>Sundry Creditors</b>                                    |           |                    |
| Provident Fund                                             | 6,464.85  |                    |
| Boys' Deposits                                             | 2,450.00  |                    |
| Advance against orders                                     | 100.00    |                    |
| Outstanding charges                                        | 2,566.20  |                    |
| Others                                                     | 911.00    | 12,492.65          |
| <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>                      |           |                    |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure<br>for the year          | 15,404.25 |                    |
| Add Boarding Grant for previous<br>year received this year | 82.00     |                    |
|                                                            | 15,486.25 |                    |
| Less Dr. balance of previous year                          | 2,432.45  | 13,053.80          |
| Total Rs.                                                  |           | <u>8,18,099.63</u> |

**AUDIT REPORT**

We have examined the accounts of THAKKAR BAPA VIDYALAYA SAMITHI, Madras, for the year ended 31st March 1966. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the foregoing Balance Sheet and the annexed Income & Expenditure Account show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the said Samithi as at 31st March 1966 and of its Income for the said financial year.

**Samithi, Madras**  
**31st March 1966**

| PROPERTY AND ASSETS                      |     |                  |                    |
|------------------------------------------|-----|------------------|--------------------|
|                                          | b/f | Rs.              | 3,67,226.93        |
| Hostel Utensils and Spinning Equipment : |     |                  |                    |
| Cost up to last Balance Sheet            |     | 2,413.36         |                    |
| Less Condemned                           |     | 18.68            |                    |
|                                          |     | <u>2,394.68</u>  |                    |
| Less Depreciation to date                |     | 1,454.86         | 939.82             |
| <b>Investments : at cost</b>             |     |                  |                    |
| Fixed Deposits in Banks                  |     | 3,92,000.00      |                    |
| Shares in T.U.C.S. Ltd.                  |     | <u>50.00</u>     | 3,92,050.00        |
| <b>Current Assets</b>                    |     |                  |                    |
| Stock-in-trade : (as per                 |     |                  |                    |
| Inventory taken, valued and              |     |                  |                    |
| certified by Secretary)                  |     |                  |                    |
| Raw materials                            |     | 17,753.38        |                    |
| Finished goods                           |     | 5,810.98         |                    |
| Unfinished goods                         |     | 3,019.50         |                    |
| Sundry Stores                            |     | 5,151.46         |                    |
| Machinery Stock                          |     | 900.80           |                    |
| Hostel provisions and clothing           |     | <u>1,651.32</u>  | 34,287.44          |
| Sundry Debtors                           |     |                  | 1,408.50           |
| Loans and Advances :                     |     |                  |                    |
| Deposits                                 |     | 505.00           |                    |
| Staff advances                           |     | <u>1,270.00</u>  | 1,775.00           |
| Cash and Bank balances :                 |     |                  |                    |
| Cash on hand                             |     | 687.10           |                    |
| Cash with Bankers in current a/c         |     | 9,073.54         |                    |
| "    "    "    Savings    "              |     | <u>10,611.30</u> | 20,371.94          |
| Total Rs.                                |     |                  | <u>8,18,099.63</u> |

Swami & Vasan  
Chartered Accountants.

L.N. Gopalaswami  
Secretary

Madras  
25th May 1966.

**Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya**  
*Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE

|                                                                                                     |               |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| To Library Expenses                                                                                 |               | 268.71    |
| „ Garden Expenses                                                                                   |               | 583.41    |
| „ Depreciation :                                                                                    |               |           |
| Buildings                                                                                           | 6,722.61      |           |
| Library and Prayer Hall                                                                             | 719.12        |           |
| Electric Fittings                                                                                   | 206.42        |           |
| Library Books                                                                                       | <u>179.12</u> | 7,827.27  |
| „ Excess of Expenditure over Income<br>in Hostel                                                    |               | 9,537.21  |
| „ Balance, being Excess of Income<br>over Expenditure for the year,<br>carried to the Balance Sheet |               | 15,404.25 |

Total Rs. 33,620.85

Swami & Vasan  
*Chartered Accountants*

L.N. Gopalaswami  
*Secretary*

**Samithi, Madras***for the year ended 31st March, 1966*

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**INCOME**

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| By Interest          | 18,326.76 |
| „ Donations          | 10,546.30 |
| „ Garden Sales       | 1,604.02  |
| „ Profit in Workshop | 3,143.77  |

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**Total Rs. 33,620.85**

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Madras

Dated : 25-5-1966.

# Receipts of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Office, and its 21 Provincial Branches for the year 1965-66

| S.No. | Provincial Branches                     | Opening Balances | Donations & other Receipts | Grant from G.S. Nidhi | Grant from Central Office | Govt. & Local Bodies' Grant | Loan and Advances | Total        |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh                          | 1,946.74         | 2,148.10                   | —                     | 20,227.31                 | —                           | 1,905.00          | 26,227.15    |
| 2     | Assam                                   | —                | —                          | —                     | 3,179.50                  | —                           | —                 | 3,179.50     |
| 3     | Bengal                                  | 989.97           | 2,934.57                   | 12,726.93             | 9,400.00                  | —                           | 2,967.31          | 29,018.78    |
| 4     | Bihar                                   | 10,071.00        | 5,455.05                   | 7,500.00              | 15,283.90                 | 45,485.00                   | —                 | 83,794.95    |
| 5     | Delhi :                                 |                  |                            |                       |                           |                             |                   |              |
|       | (a) Central Office                      | 1,40,719.03      | 84,721.49                  | —                     | —                         | 10,140.00                   | —                 | 2,35,580.52  |
|       | (b) Government Grant                    | —                | —                          | —                     | —                         | 4,24,379.08                 | —                 | 4,24,379.08  |
|       | (c) Harijan Udyogshala                  | 15,218.50        | 2,971.00                   | —                     | —                         | 93,805.55                   | 19,602.52         | 1,31,597.57  |
|       | (d) K.B. Ashram Hostel                  | 13,032.24        | 7,832.00                   | —                     | 34,824.85                 | 25,870.00                   | 551.08            | 82,110.17    |
|       | (e) K.B. Ashram Higher Secondary School | —                | 349.20                     | —                     | —                         | 20,300.00                   | 33,940.00         | 54,589.20    |
| 6     | Gujarat                                 | 2,19,892.00      | 56,050.71                  | —                     | 32,067.15                 | 2,82,053.60                 | —                 | 5,90,063.46  |
| 7     | Himachal Pradesh                        | 20,283.75        | 279.47                     | —                     | 5,956.53                  | 42,180.87                   | 4,243.74          | 72,944.36    |
| 8     | Karnatak                                | 6,621.67         | 8,544.93                   | 5,000.00              | 11,465.00                 | 39,703.98                   | 8,229.47          | 79,565.05    |
| 9     | Kerala                                  | 2,017.95         | 3,067.34                   | —                     | 15,665.06                 | 57,731.00                   | 2,616.09          | 81,097.44    |
| 10    | Maharashtra                             | 70,015.51        | 86,430.88                  | —                     | 9,180.00                  | 2,67,087.59                 | 2,17,542.64       | 6,50,256.62  |
| 11    | Bombay City                             | 17.10            | 807.05                     | —                     | —                         | 500.00                      | 1,123.83          | 2,447.98     |
| 12    | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)                 | 31,276.17        | 10,821.56                  | 11,420.00             | 16,713.70                 | 94,631.72                   | 5,246.78          | 1,70,109.93  |
| 13    | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur)             | 26,419.87        | 5,012.96                   | 7,665.00              | 17,391.70                 | 50,177.97                   | 1,929.25          | 1,08,596.75  |
| 14    | Mysore                                  | 228.25           | 7,044.90                   | —                     | 9,860.00                  | 20,452.72                   | 2,525.00          | 40,110.87    |
| 15    | Orissa                                  | —                | —                          | —                     | 3,676.02                  | —                           | —                 | 3,676.02     |
| 16    | Punjab                                  | 12,487.39        | 494.22                     | 7,000.00              | 12,260.28                 | 4,000.00                    | —                 | 36,241.89    |
| 17    | Rajasthan                               | 8,065.42         | 22,744.72                  | —                     | 18,370.37                 | 72,421.83                   | 30,747.71         | 1,52,350.05  |
| 18    | Uttar Pradesh                           | —                | 595.00                     | 4,000.00              | 45,269.93                 | 5,000.00                    | 2,000.00          | 56,864.93    |
| 19(a) | Tamil Nad                               | 74,656.04        | 26,252.20                  | —                     | 20,975.55                 | 4,15,240.30                 | 41,624.58         | 5,78,748.67  |
| (b)   | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya                  | 18,213.03        | 36,929.56                  | —                     | —                         | 17,505.10                   | —                 | 72,647.69    |
| 20    | Tripura                                 | 156.75           | 436.85                     | 3,737.18              | 3,272.72                  | 17,780.00                   | 680.00            | 26,063.50    |
| 21    | Vidarbha                                | 17,522.08        | 8,055.31                   | —                     | 1,610.00                  | 36,988.95                   | 6,760.73          | 70,937.07    |
|       | Total Rs.                               | 6,89,850.46      | 3,79,979.07                | 59,049.11             | 3,06,649.57               | 20,43,435.26                | 3,84,235.73       | 38,63,199.20 |

Jiwanlal Jairamdas

Secretary

# Receipts of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Office, and its 21 Provincial Branches for the year 1965-66

| S.No. | Provincial Branches                     | Opening Balances | Donations & other Receipts | Grant from G.S. Nidhi | Grant from Central Office | Govt. & Local Bodies' Grant | Loan and Advances | Total        |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh                          | 1,946.74         | 2,148.10                   | —                     | 20,227.31                 | —                           | 1,905.00          | 26,227.15    |
| 2     | Assam                                   | —                | —                          | —                     | 3,179.50                  | —                           | —                 | 3,179.50     |
| 3     | Bengal                                  | 989.97           | 2,934.57                   | 12,726.93             | 9,400.00                  | —                           | 2,967.31          | 29,018.78    |
| 4     | Bihar                                   | 10,071.00        | 5,455.05                   | 7,500.00              | 15,283.90                 | 45,485.00                   | —                 | 83,794.95    |
| 5     | Delhi :                                 |                  |                            |                       |                           |                             |                   |              |
|       | (a) Central Office                      | 1,40,719.03      | 84,721.49                  | —                     | —                         | 10,140.00                   | —                 | 2,35,580.52  |
|       | (b) Government Grant                    | —                | —                          | —                     | —                         | 4,24,379.08                 | —                 | 4,24,379.08  |
|       | (c) Harijan Udyogshala                  | 15,218.50        | 2,971.00                   | —                     | —                         | 93,805.55                   | 19,602.52         | 1,31,597.57  |
|       | (d) K.B. Ashram Hostel                  | 13,032.24        | 7,832.00                   | —                     | 34,824.85                 | 25,870.00                   | 551.08            | 82,110.17    |
|       | (e) K.B. Ashram Higher Secondary School | —                | 349.20                     | —                     | —                         | 20,300.00                   | 33,940.00         | 54,589.20    |
| 6     | Gujarat                                 | 2,19,892.00      | 56,050.71                  | —                     | 32,067.15                 | 2,82,053.60                 | —                 | 5,90,063.46  |
| 7     | Himachal Pradesh                        | 20,283.75        | 279.47                     | —                     | 5,956.53                  | 42,180.87                   | 4,243.74          | 72,944.36    |
| 8     | Karnatak                                | 6,621.67         | 8,544.93                   | 5,000.00              | 11,465.00                 | 39,703.98                   | 8,229.47          | 79,565.05    |
| 9     | Kerala                                  | 2,017.95         | 3,067.34                   | —                     | 15,665.06                 | 57,731.00                   | 2,616.09          | 81,097.44    |
| 10    | Maharashtra                             | 70,015.51        | 86,430.88                  | —                     | 9,180.00                  | 2,67,087.59                 | 2,17,542.64       | 6,50,256.62  |
| 11    | Bombay City                             | 17.10            | 807.05                     | —                     | —                         | 500.00                      | 1,123.83          | 2,447.98     |
| 12    | Madhya Pradesh (Indore)                 | 31,276.17        | 10,821.56                  | 11,420.00             | 16,713.70                 | 94,631.72                   | 5,246.78          | 1,70,109.93  |
| 13    | Madhya Pradesh (Chhatarpur)             | 26,419.87        | 5,012.96                   | 7,665.00              | 17,391.70                 | 50,177.97                   | 1,929.25          | 1,08,596.75  |
| 14    | Mysore                                  | 228.25           | 7,044.90                   | —                     | 9,860.00                  | 20,452.72                   | 2,525.00          | 40,110.87    |
| 15    | Orissa                                  | —                | —                          | —                     | 3,676.02                  | —                           | —                 | 3,676.02     |
| 16    | Punjab                                  | 12,487.39        | 494.22                     | 7,000.00              | 12,260.28                 | 4,000.00                    | —                 | 36,241.89    |
| 17    | Rajasthan                               | 8,065.42         | 22,744.72                  | —                     | 18,370.37                 | 72,421.83                   | 30,747.71         | 1,52,350.05  |
| 18    | Uttar Pradesh                           | —                | 595.00                     | 4,000.00              | 45,269.93                 | 5,000.00                    | 2,000.00          | 56,864.93    |
| 19(a) | Tamil Nad                               | 74,656.04        | 26,252.20                  | —                     | 20,975.55                 | 4,15,240.30                 | 41,624.58         | 5,78,748.67  |
| (b)   | Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya                  | 18,213.03        | 36,929.56                  | —                     | —                         | 17,505.10                   | —                 | 72,647.69    |
| 20    | Tripura                                 | 156.75           | 436.85                     | 3,737.18              | 3,272.72                  | 17,780.00                   | 680.00            | 26,063.50    |
| 21    | Vidarbha                                | 17,522.08        | 8,055.31                   | —                     | 1,610.00                  | 36,988.95                   | 6,760.73          | 70,937.07    |
|       | Total Rs.                               | 6,89,850.46      | 3,79,979.07                | 59,049.11             | 3,06,649.57               | 20,43,435.26                | 3,84,235.73       | 38,63,199.20 |

Jiwanlal Jairamdas  
Secretary



## हरिजन-सेवक-संघ को प्राप्त दान एवं दाताओं की सूची

|                                                       |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| १. मेसर्स डेडी एण्ड डेडी, पूना                        | १,०००.०० |
| २. श्री आर० टी० थडानी, आगरा                           | ८५०.००   |
| ३. मेसर्स कालगेट पामोलिव, बम्बई                       | ५००.००   |
| ४. मेसर्स मोहता चैरिटी ट्रस्ट, कलकत्ता                | ४००.००   |
| ५. श्री मदनदास खुराना                                 | २५०.००   |
| ६. श्री जे० टी० साहनी, पूना                           | २५०.००   |
| ७. डायरेक्टर ब्राह्मी टी कम्पनी, कलकत्ता              | २००.००   |
| ८. द्वारा प्रोफेसर एन० आर० मलकानी, नई दिल्ली          | २००.००   |
| ९. श्री एच० जी० अडवानी, बम्बई                         | १५०.०००  |
| १०. प्रो० एन० आर० मलकानी, नई दिल्ली                   | १३८.००   |
| ११. संचालक, कीर्ति-मंदिर, पोरबंदर                     | १२७.०६   |
| १२. श्री सुन्दरलाल, लखनऊ                              | १२०.००   |
| १३. श्री नन्दलाल मेहता, नई दिल्ली                     | १०१.००   |
| १४. श्री ए० बिजलानी द्वारा एन० आर० मलकानी, नई दिल्ली, | १००.००   |
| १५. मेसर्स मगनलाल केशवलाल शाह, बम्बई                  | १००.००   |
| १६. श्री चिंतामणि, दिल्ली                             | ९२.००    |
| १७. अव्यक्ष, नवीन शाहदरा                              | ७५.००    |
| १८. श्री भूप सिंह, शाहदरा                             | ५०.००    |
| १९. श्री रामचरण दास, नई दिल्ली                        | ५०.००    |
| २०. श्री शेरसिंह, शाहदरा                              | ४०.००    |
| २१. श्री हरदेव सिंह, शाहदरा                           | ४०.००    |
| २२. श्री जार्ज ए० फ्लोरस, लंदन                        | २५.००    |
| २३. श्री चतुर्भुज पाठक, छतरपुर                        | २५.००    |
| २४. श्री हरखचन्द मोतीचन्द शाह, चोरवाड़                | २५.००    |
| २५. श्री वियोगी हरि, दिल्ली                           | १७.००    |
| २६. श्री सी० सेनिकांतानी, मैसूर                       | १५.००    |
| २७. श्री प्राणनाथ, शाहदरा                             | ११.००    |

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| २८. श्री जमराम सिंह, शाहदरा                     | १०.०० |
| २९. श्री एन० बी० बाल, नई दिल्ली                 | १०.०० |
| ३०. श्री गुरुदयाल मल्लिक, नई दिल्ली             | १०.०० |
| ३१. महाशय नाथूराम, शाहदरा                       | ६.००  |
| ३२. श्री कालूगम, शाहदरा                         | ५.००  |
| ३३. श्री मुत्थुकृष्णन्, मद्रास                  | ५.००  |
| ३४. श्री पी० कोदंडराव, बंगलौर                   | ५.००  |
| ३५. श्री जयंत मेघानी, भावनगर                    | ४.००  |
| ३६. इंटरनेशनल बुक हाउस, बम्बई                   | ४.००  |
| ३७. डा० गिरिवर महाय, दिल्ली                     | ४.००  |
| ३८. श्री जीतमल लूणिया, अजमेर                    | ३.५०  |
| ३९. श्री एम० ब्राउन, चण्डीगढ़                   | ३.००  |
| ४०. श्री नयन सिंह, शाहदरा                       | ३.००  |
| ४१. श्री सी० टी० दखायकर, भोपाल                  | २.००  |
| ४२. श्री टी० जी० ठाकुर, कल्याण                  | २.००  |
| ४३. श्री कलवीर दयाल, लुधियाना                   | २.००  |
| ४४. उप-आयुक्ता, भटिंडा                          | २.००  |
| ४५. गांधी नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, वाराणसी     | २.००  |
| ४६. श्री जमनादास आर० इमरानी, कल्याण             | २.००  |
| ४७. श्री आर० श्रीनिवासन, मद्रुराई               | २.००  |
| ४८. श्री एच० एम० अडवानी, जूनागढ़                | २.००  |
| ४९. श्री सी० डी० बलवानी, खंडवा                  | २.००  |
| ५०. श्री एच० पी० तेलकानी, बम्बई                 | २.००  |
| ५१. श्री बी० एच० वघवानी, बम्बई                  | २.००  |
| ५२. श्री कृष्णस्वामी एण्ड कम्पनी, त्रिचिरापल्ली | २.००  |
| ५३. श्री यू० बी० चल्लारनानी, अहमदाबाद           | २.००  |
| ५४. श्री सी० ई० जेम्स, सिकन्दराबाद              | २.००  |
| ५५. उप्पल बुक हाउस, दिल्ली                      | २.००  |
| ५६. श्री सुजान सिंह, मेरठ                       | २.००  |
| ५७. श्री आर० एन० तिवारी, सहरनपुर                | २.००  |
| ५८. श्री आर० सी०, गुरुवक्षानी, भौसी             | २.००  |
| ५९. श्री महेशचन्द्र, डलहाबाद                    | २.००  |

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| ६०. श्री आर० बी० शर्मा, कांजीपुरम्  | २.०० |
| ६१. श्री भगवान मिह. कृष्णनगर        | २.०० |
| ६२. श्री जे० एन० शर्मा, चन्द्रधरपुर | २.०० |
| ६३. श्री मेवाराम सरज, लखना          | १.५० |
| ६४. श्री गंगाराम                    | १.५० |
| ६५. श्री मुंगालाल, इटावा            | १.५० |
| ६६. श्री स्वामी सुन्दरानंद, हावड़ा  | १.२५ |

योग ५.०७३.३१

## हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड के सदस्यों की तालिका

१९६५-१९६६

१. श्री वियोगी हरि, अध्यक्ष, अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, मॉडल टाउन, दिल्ली-६

२. श्री र० श्री० धोत्रे, उपाध्यक्ष, अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, सेवा-ग्राम, वर्धा

३. प्रोफेसर एन० आर० मलकानी, उपाध्यक्ष, अ० भा० हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, लाजपत भवन, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली

४. श्री जीवनलाल जयरामदास मंत्री, हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, किंग्सवे, दिल्ली-६

‘अ’ धारा के अन्तर्गत पदेन सदस्य,

प्रान्तीय और जिलों के सब अध्यक्ष और प्रतिनिधिगण

‘ब’ धारा के अन्तर्गत

१. श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू C/O श्री बी० के० नेहरू, ४४ डिफेन्स कॉलोनी, नई दिल्ली

२. चौधरी गिरधारीलाल, मंत्री, उत्तरप्रदेश-सरकार, लखनऊ (उ० प्र०)

३. श्री जगलाल चौधरी, बोरिंग रोड, पटना (बिहार)

४. श्री पूर्णचन्द्र जैन, सर्व-सेवा-संघ, टुंकलिया-भवन, कुन्दीगरी का भैरू, जयपुर

५. प्रोफेसर आर० के० यार्दे, १८, न्यू पलासिया स्ट्रीट, न० १ इन्दौर, (म० प्र०)

६. श्री शंकरशरण, ईश्वरशरण-हरिजन-आश्रम, इलाहाबाद (उ० प्र०)

७. श्री मूलदास भू० वैश्य, एम० पी०, सुतारिया सोसायटी, शाहपुर दरवाजे के बाहर, अहमदाबाद

८. श्री भोला राउत, एम० पी०, ११ मीनाबाग, नई दिल्ली



## प्रान्तीय हरिजन-सेवक-संघों के अध्यक्षों तथा मंत्रियों की पते-सहित तालिका—१९६५-१९६६

१. आंध्र—श्री वी. कूर्मैया, अध्यक्ष, आंध्रप्रदेश-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ,  
कृष्णलंका, विजयवाड़ा-२

(क) श्री एम. बी. गौतम, मंत्री, आंध्रप्रदेश-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, नामपल्ली  
रोड, हैदराबाद

(ख) श्री वी. नृसिंहराव, मंत्री, आंध्रप्रदेश-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, कृष्णलंका,  
विजयवाड़ा-२

२. असम श्री एम. एम. चौधरी, अध्यक्ष, असम-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ एवं  
स्पीकर, असम-विधान-सभा, शिलांग, असम

श्री उपेन्द्रचन्द्र दास मंत्री, असम-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, अम्बारी, लाम्ब-  
रोड, गुवाहाटी, असम

३. बंगाल श्री शक्तिरंजन बोस, अध्यक्ष, बंगाल-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ,  
१२ डी, शंकर घोषाल लेन, कलकत्ता-६

श्री एस० बनर्जी, मंत्री, बंगाल-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, १२ डी, शंकर घोषाल  
लेन, कलकत्ता-६

४. बिहार—आचार्यश्री बद्रीनाथ वर्मा, अध्यक्ष, बिहार-हरिजन-सेवक-  
संघ, ऐनीबेसेंट रोड, पटना-४

श्री एन० एन० मिन्हा, मंत्री, बिहार-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, ऐनीबेसेंट  
रोड, पटना-४

५. बम्बई—श्री एन० एस० काजरोलकर, एम० पी०, अध्यक्ष, बम्बई-  
शहर-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, ११२ मीडो स्ट्रिज, बम्बई

श्री एच० एन० त्रिवेदी, मंत्री, बम्बईशहर-हरिजन-सेवक-संघ, कांग्रेस-  
भवन, बम्बई-४

જાતી આર.૦ મંત્રિત્વવાળા મંત્રી, મંત્રી, મુદ્દત્તર-રેલવે-સેવક-સંઘ, જોડામુકામ,

[illegible]

१०. महाराष्ट्र—श्री बी. पी. उपाध्ये, अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र-इंजीनर-सोसायटी-  
मं, मुंबई (पुस्तक खरीदने)

(अ) श्रीराकलाल जाली, मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश-हिरवत-संवर्धन, मंत्री-  
राबका नं० १, इंदौर

५१ टी० पी० अरा० गजबिंशत, सगरी, करन-देवि-सैवक-पुष,

काशीकीड-२

७. विभाजन-प्रश्न श्रीमद्वैद्य व्यासजी, अष्टादश, विंशत्यवतार-प्रश्न-वैद्य-संस्कृत-संघ, मलीगढ़, जिला मद्रास

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શ્રી ધરમદાસ પટ્ટનાયક, મંજી ઉદોમી-રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ડેલ-પટ્ટા,  
 શ્રી વરદાસ પટ્ટનાયક, મંજી, સુવરદાસ-રૂપિજન-સંઘ, મંજી, ૪૪૪, કોડીપોર  
 સેવક-સંઘ, શ્રી માંજી-શામ, ૬, શાંતિ નગર, સેવક-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, કોડીપોર  
 ૧૭. સુવરદાસ — શ્રી વિવિધનારિયુ શામ, અમદાવાદ, સુવરદાસ-રૂપિજન-  
 નં ૩ સેવક સંઘ, અમદાવાદ  
 ૧૮. શ્રી રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, અમદાવાદ, રૂપિજન-સેવક-સંઘ,  
 સુવરદાસ પટ્ટનાયક, મંજી, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪,  
 શ્રી નં ૩ સેવક સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૧૯. રૂપિજન — શ્રી નં ૩ સેવક સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
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 ૨૧. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
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 ૨૩. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૨૪. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૨૫. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૨૬. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૨૭. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૨૮. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૨૯. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,  
 ૩૦. રૂપિજન — શ્રી રૂપિજન સંઘ, મંજી, રૂપિજન-સંઘ, ૪૪૪, મહાનગર રૂપિજન-સંઘ,



**सन् १९६१ की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रान्तवार कुल जनसंख्या  
तथा परिगणित जातियों एवं परिगणित जनजातियों  
की संख्या**

| प्रान्तों के नाम                          | कुल जनसंख्या        | परि० जातियाँ       | परि० जनजातियाँ     |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| १. आन्ध्रप्रदेश                           | ३,५६,८३,४४७         | ४६,७३,६१६          | १३,२४,३६८          |
| २. असम                                    | १,१८,७२,७७२         | ७,३२,७५६           | २०,६८,३६४          |
| ३. बिहार                                  | ४,६४,५५,६१०         | ६५,३६,८७५          | ४२,०४,७७०          |
| ४. गुजरात                                 | २,०६,३३,३५०         | १३,६७,२५५          | २७,५४,४४६          |
| ५. जम्मू और काश्मीर                       | ३५,६०,६७६           | २,६८,५३०           | —                  |
| ६. केरल                                   | १,६६,०३,७१५         | १४,२२,०५७          | २,०७,६६६           |
| ७. मध्यप्रदेश                             | ३,२३,७२,४०८         | ४२,५३,०२४          | ६६,७८,४१०          |
| ८. मद्रास                                 | ३,३६,८६,६५३         | ६०,७२,५३६          | २,५२,६४६           |
| ९. महाराष्ट्र                             | ३,६५,५३,७१८         | २२,२६,६१४          | २३,६७,१५६          |
| १०. मैसूर                                 | २,३५,८६,७७२         | ३१,१७,२३२          | १,६२,०६६           |
| ११. उड़ीसा                                | १,७५,४८,८४६         | २७,६३,८५८          | ४२,२३,७५७          |
| १२. पंजाब                                 | २,०३,०६,८१२         | ४१,३६,१०६          | १४,१३२             |
| १३. राजस्थान                              | २,०१,५५,६०२         | ३३,५६,६४०          | २३,०६,४४७          |
| १४. उत्तरप्रदेश                           | ७,३७,४६,४०१         | १,५४,१७,२४५        | —                  |
| १५. पश्चिम बंगाल                          | ३,४६,२६,२७६         | ६६,५०,७२६          | २०,६३,८८३          |
| १६. अंडमान निकोबार                        | ६३,५४८              | —                  | १४,१२२             |
| १७. दिल्ली                                | २६,५८,६१२           | ३,४१,२५२           | —                  |
| १८. हिमाचलप्रदेश                          | १,३,५१,१४४          | ३,६६,६१६           | १,०८,१६४           |
| १९. लकादीव, मिनीकोय और<br>अमोनदाव आइसलैंड | २४,१०८              | —                  | २३,३६१             |
| २०. मणिपुर                                | ७,८०,०३७            | १३,३७६             | २,४६,०४६           |
| २१. त्रिपुरा                              | १,१,४२,००५          | १,१६,७०५           | ३,६०,०७०           |
| २२. दादरा नगर हवेली                       | ५७,६६३              | १,१८८              | ५१,२६१             |
| २३. गोवा, दमन, दीव                        | ६,२६,६६७            | ३७,२५१             | —                  |
| २४. नेफा                                  | ३,३६,५५८            | —                  | ५,०४२              |
| २५. नागालैंड                              | ३,६६,२००            | १२६                | ३,४३,६६७           |
| २६. पांडिचेरी                             | ३,६६,०७६            | ५६,८६१             | —                  |
| <b>भारत</b>                               | <b>४३,६८,६१,७४६</b> | <b>६,४५,४८,५६४</b> | <b>२,६८,८३,४७०</b> |

## हरिजन-सेवक-संघ का उद्देश

संघ का उद्देश सत्यमय और अहिंसात्मक साधनों द्वारा छुआछूत और उससे उपजी सब प्रकार की नियोग्यताओं का नाश करना है, जो कि तथाकथित अछूतों को, जिन्हें इसके बाद हरिजन कहा जाता है, जीवन के सब क्षेत्रों में भोगनी पड़ती हैं तथा उन्हें हिन्दू-समाज में पूर्ण समानता का दर्जा दिलाना है।

इस उद्देश की पूर्ति के लिए हरिजन-सेवक-संघ सारे देश के सवर्ण हिन्दुओं से संपर्क स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करेगा और उन्हें यह समझायेगा कि हिन्दू-समाज में प्रचलित छुआछूत हिन्दू-धर्म के मौलिक सिद्धान्तों के तथा मनुष्य-हृदय की उच्चभावनाओं के विरुद्ध है, और वह हरिजनों की भी सेवा करेगा ताकि उनकी नैतिक, सामाजिक और भौतिक उन्नति हो सके।

[हरिजन-सेवक-संघ के संविधान की २ और ३ धारा]